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1. ??????? ?????? (Common Noun)

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3. ?????? ?????? (Collective Noun)

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5. ?????? ?????? (Abstract Noun)

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6. ????? ?????? (Material Noun)

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Sangya ke Bhed: Ek Vistaarpoorvak Vishleshan

Parichay

Sangya ke bhed yaani ?noun distinctions? Hindi vyakaran ka ek moolbhoot vishay hai jo vyakaran ke shikshan aur anusandhan mein atyalashyak hai. Sangya, yaani ?noun,? Hindi aur anya bhashao ke vyakaran ka ek mool ang hai jo vyakti, vastu, sthal, avastha, ya kalpnik vastuon ke liye upayog hota hai. Jab hum ?sangya ke bhed? ki baat karte hain, to iska arth hai ki hum uske vibhinna prakaron, unke visheshataon, aur unke upayogon ka vistar se adhyayan karte hain. Yeh vishay na sirf shikshan ke liye aavashyak hai, balki vyakaran ke samanya gyan aur bhashai sudhar ke liye bhi anivarya hai.

Is article mein hum ?sangya ke bhed? ke vibhinn prakaron, unke vishesh gunon, aur unke prayogo ka vistrisht vishleshan karenge. Hum in prakaron ka tulnatmak drishtikon se bhi parichay karayenge, taaki shiksharthiyon ko yeh samajhne mein aasani ho ki kis prakaar se alag-alag sangyaon ka upayog vyakaran ke niyam ke anusar hota hai.

Sangya ke Bhed: Paribhasha aur Mahatva

Sangya kya hai?

Sangya (noun) shabdon ka ek prakar hai jo vyakti, vastu, sthal, avastha, ya kalpnik vastuon ke liye upayog hota hai. Hindi bhasha mein, yeh vyakaran ke mool adhar hain, jinke bina vaakya ke arth

poorn nahi hota. Udaaharan ke roop mein: Ladki, Ghar, Pustak, Khushi, Ram, Mahabharat aadi.

Bhed ki avashyakta

Sangya ke bhed yaani uske vibhinna prakaron ko samajhna isliye mahatvapurna hai kyunki yeh vyakaran ke niyamon ko sahi tarah se lagoo karne aur vaakyon ka sahi upayog karne mein madad karta hai. Isse humein yeh bhi pata chalta hai ki kis shabd ko kis sandarbh mein istemal karna chahiye.

Sangya ke Pramukh Bhed

- Sangya ke Prakar (Prakriti ke Anusar)

Sangya ke pramukh bhed prakriti ke anusar alag-alag hote hain. Yeh prakritik aur kalpnik donon prakaron mein vibhakt hote hain.

a. Prakritik Sangya (Prakriti ke Sangya)

Prakritik sangya un vastuon, jeevon, ya avasthayon ke liye hoti hai jo prakriti mein maujood hoti hain. Yeh vastu, vyakti, ya sthal ke roop mein ho sakti hai.

Udaaharan:

- Jeev: Ladki, Purush, Gaay, Kutta
- Vastu: Ghaadi, Patra, Pustak, Patak
- Sthal: Ghar, Mandir, Bagicha
- Avastha: Khushi, Dukh, Utsaah

b. Kalpnik Sangya (Kalpnik Sangya)

Kalpnik sangya aise vastuon ke liye hoti hain jo kalpana se utpann hoti hain ya jinhone vastav mein sthiti nahi paayi hoti. Yeh adhik tar sahityik rachnaon mein dekhe jaate hain.

Udaaharan:

- Swarg, Narak, Devi, Rakshas
- Kahani, Prem, Vichar

- Sangya ke Prakar (Visheshata ke Anusar)

Visheshata ke anusar bhi sangya anek prakaron mein vibhakt hoti hai.

- a. Sangya Sthir (Nishchit Sangya)

Yeh aise sangya hote hain jo niyमित रूप से एक ही रूप में उपयोग होते हैं। इनका अर्थ बदलता नहीं है।

उदाहरण:

- Ghar, Ped, Pustak

- b. Sangya Parivartansheel (Parivartansheel Sangya)

Yeh sangya apne arth ke anusar badalte rehte hain. Kahi baar yeh ya to vyakti, vastu, ya sthal ko darshate hain, jinke रूप बदल सकते हैं।

उदाहरण:

- Chhatra (vidyalaya ka chhatra ya school ke chhatra dono)
- Raja (ek raja ya aam raja, sirf ek hi raja)

- Sangya ke Vibhinn Prakar

- a. Sangya Sadharan (Samanya Sangya)

Yeh un vastuon ke liye hoti hai jo samanya रूप से होती हैं, और इनके रूप में कोई विशेषता नहीं होती है।

उदाहरण:

- Kutta, Ghar, Ped, Pustak

- b. Sangya Vishesh (Vishesh Sangya)

Yeh un vastuon ke liye hoti hain jinka vishesh रूप या विशेषता होती है।

Udaharan:

- Lal Ghar, Bade Kutee

c. Sangya Sangh (Samuhik Sangya)

Yeh un vastuon ke liye hoti hain jo ek saath milkar ek samuh banate hain.

Udaharan:

- Jhund, Dal, Samuh

d. Sangya Kaal (Samay ke Anusar)

Yeh sangya samay ya kal ke anusar badalte hain.

Udaharan:

- Kal, Aaj, Bhavishya

Sangya ke Bhed ke Visheshta aur Upayog

- Sangya ke Bhed ke Visheshta

Sangya ke bhed ko samajhna isliye bhi avashyak hai kyunki:

- Sahi Vachan Aur Karak: Bhed ke anusar vakya ke vachan aur karak ki sahi chayan hoti hai.
- Vishesh Sanket: Alag-alag prakaron ke sangya vibhinn vishesh sanket pradan karte hain.
- Vyakaran ke Niyam: Niyamon ke anusar sahi roop se vaakya banana aur uska sahi prayog karna asaan hota hai.

- Sangya ke Bhed ke Prayog

Yeh prakaron ko vyavaharik jeevan mein bhi samajhna zaroori hai:

- Vachan: Prakritik sangya ke liye singular aur plural dono ka prayog hota hai, jaise Ghar (singular), Gharon (plural).
- Karak: Sangya ke bhed ke anusar vakya mein karak ka niyमित upayog hota hai.
- Visheshan: Vishesh roop se sangya ke vibhinn prakaron ke liye visheshan lagay jaate hain.

Sangya ke Bhed: Tulnatmak Drishtikon

Prakriti ke Anusar vs Visheshata ke Anusar

| Prakriti ke Anusar | Visheshata ke Anusar |

|-----|-----|

| Prakriti mein maujood vastuon par adharit | Vastu ki visheshataon ke adhar par |

| Jaise: Ghar, Ped, Pustak | Jaise: Naya Ghar, Bade Ped |

| Bacchon ke liye roop aur upayog badal nahi hota | Vastu ke roop aur gunon ke anusar parivartan |

Yeh tulnatmak drishtikon pradarshit karta hai ki prakriti ke bhed aur visheshata ke bhed ka prayog alag-alag sthitiyon mein hota hai, jisse vakya rachana mein sudhar hota hai.

Nishkarsh

Sangya ke bhed vyakaran ke shikshan aur prayog mein ek mukhya sthaan rakhte hain. Yeh na sirf shiksharthiyon ko vyakaran ke niyam ko sahi dhang se samajhne mein sahayak hote hain, balki bhashai sudhar ke liye bhi atyavashyak hain. In prakaron ka adhyan karne se hum apne vaakya ko prabhavshali, sushil, aur arthpoorn bana sakte hain.

Vibhinn prakaron ke sangyaon ke vishesh gunon aur prayogon ka gyan pradan kar

QuestionAnswer Sangya ke bhed kya hain? Sangya ke bhed unke roop, prakar ya upyog ke anusar alag-alag hote hain, jaise vyavaharik, jati, bhoomika, aur sthal ke aadhar par. Sangya ke pramukh bhed kya hain? Sangya ke pramukh bhed hain: sarvnam (samanya sangya), visheshnam (vishesh sangya), saathnam (sangya-sampurna), sankhya (plural), aur ling (lingbhed). Sangya ke bhed ko kaise pehchanein? Sangya ke bhed ko pehchane ke liye uske arth, prayog aur vaakya mein uski sthiti ka vishleshan karna chahiye, jaise ki ling, visheshata ya sankhya ke anusar. Kya sangya ke bhed ka vyakaran mein koi mahatvapurna role hai? Haan, sangya ke bhed vyakaran mein vaakya ke arth, ling aur visheshata ko spasht karne ke liye mahatvapurna hote hain, jo vakya ke sahi rachna mein madad karte hain. Sangya ke bhed ke udaharan kya hain? Udaharan ke liye: 'Ladki' (striling sangya), 'Ladka' (pulingsangya), 'Phool' (sangya, bahul), 'Kitaabein' (bahul sangya).

Sangya ke bhed ko samajhne ke liye kaunse shiksha srot upyogi hain? Sangya ke bhed ko samajhne ke liye vyakaran ki kitaabein, online tutorials, aur shikshak ke margdarshan bahut upyogi hote hain, jo is vishay ko spasht karte hain.

Related keywords: ??????, ???, ??????, ???????, ??????, ?????, ???, ????? ???, ?????, ?????

AZADI KE BAAD KA BHARAT

Azadi ke baad ka Bharat

Azadi ke baad ka Bharat ek aisa desh hai jahan par bahut si badlavon ki lehar dekhi gayi hai. 15 August 1947 ko Bharat ne apni azadi hasil ki, lekin ye sirf ek shuruaat thi. Iske baad ke saalon mein, Bharat ne apne aap ko ek viksit aur pragatisheel desh banane ke liye kayi bade kadam uthaye hain. Yeh article Bharat ke swatantrata ke baad ke vikas, samajik badlav, arthik pragati, rajneetik parivartan, aur antarrashtriya sthiti ke vishay mein vistar se charcha karega.

Bharat ki Rajneetik Parivartan

Swatantra Bharat ki Sthapana

Bharat ne 1947 mein apni azadi ke saath hi apna rajneetik dhacha banaya. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel jaise netaon ke netritva mein, Bharat ne apni rajneetik prakriya ko aage badhaya. Nehru ji ke pratham pradhan mantri banne ke baad, desh ne ek majboot loktantrik sangathan ko apnaya.

Loktantra ki Badhoti Hui Shikayat

Bharat ne mukt rajneeti aur loktantrik vyavastha ko banaye rakha. Vartaman tak, Bharat duniya ka sabse bada loktantra hai. Chunav prakriya, rajneetik dalon ki bhumika, aur sarkar ki accountability ne desh ko ek majboot rajneetik vyavastha di hai.

Vikas ke Rajneetik Kadam

- Vikas ki disha mein naye prayas: Bharat ne aarthik reformon ka aaram kiya, jaise Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG).
- Naye rajneetik vichar: Desh mein naye vicharo, jaise social justice, secularism, aur federalism, ko badhava diya gaya.

- Vishesh kshetron mein sarkari yojnayein: Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, aur backward classes ke liye vishesh yojanayen chalai gayi hain.

Samajik Parivartan

Shiksha aur Swasthya

Azadi ke baad se shiksha ke kshetra mein mahatvapurna sudhar hue hain:

- Shiksha ki pahuncha badhayi gayi: Sarvajanik aur private schoolon ki sankhya mein vridhhi.
- Vishwavidyalayon ka vikas: IITs, IIMs jaise vishwavidyalay stith hain.
- Swasthya suvidhaon mein sudhar: Swasthya kendra, vishesh rogon ke liye anek yojanaen.

Samajik Parivartan ke Mudde

- Mahila sashaktikaran: Mahilaon ke adhikar badhaye gaye hain, aur unke liye sarkari yojanayen chalai gayi hain.
- Samajik nyay aur samanta: Dalit, pichhde varg ke logon ke liye kanooni suraksha aur adhikaron ka vikas.
- Bhedbhaav ke khilaf abhiyan: Untouchability, gender discrimination jaise muddon par kayi jagrukta abhiyan chalaye gaye hain.

Arthik Vikas aur Naye Aayaam

Arthik Sudharon ki Shuruaat

1947 ke baad, Bharat ne apni arthavyavastha ko majboot banane ke liye kadam uthaye:

- Agriculture sector: Krishi ko modern banane ke prayas.
- Industri vikas: Bhartiya udhyog ko badhava dene ke liye nayi nitiyaan.
- Vittiya sudhar: Reserve Bank of India ki sthapna, banking aur financial institutions ki vikas.

Vikas ki Naye Raahein

- Madhya aur laghu udyogon ka vikas.
- Sevaon sector ka vikas: IT, banking, insurance, aur tourism jaise kshetron mein badhotri.
- Videsh Nivesh aur Antarrashtriya Sahayog: FDI ke liye raah kholna, aur videshi sahayog ko

badhava dena.

Vartamaan Arthik Chunautiyan

- Berozgari: Naujawano ke beech berozgari ki samasya.
- Garibi: Aaj bhi bahut se log garibi ki rekha ke neeche jeete hain.
- Vikas aur vishvavyapi aarthik asamaanata.

Vikas ke Challenges aur Utsaah

Samajik Asamaanata aur Samasyaen

Bharat mein samajik asamaanata ab bhi ek bade chunauti ke roop mein bani hui hai:

- Caste aur dharm ke aadhar par bhedbhaav.
- Gender disparity.
- Pichhde varg aur pichhde kshetron ki vikas ki kami.

Vikas ke liye Prayas

- Sarkari yojanayen: Skill development, shiksha aur swasthya ke kshetra mein.
- Grameen vikas: Grameen kshetron mein infrastructure aur suvidhaon ka vikas.
- Digital Bharat: Digital India ke antargat, adhunik takneekon ka upyog.

Antarrashtriya sthiti aur Bharat

- Vishv ke saath sambandh: Bharat ne apne antarrashtriya sthiti ko majboot banaya hai.
- Vishv manch par Bharat ki bhumika: G20, BRICS, ASEAN jaise sammelanon mein bhagidari.
- Saansad aur videsh niti: Videsh neeti mein pragatisheel aur samvedansheel drishtikon.

Bharat ke Bhavishya ke Pratibaddh Vikas

Digital Bharat aur Innovation

- Digital infrastructure: Bharat mein Digital India yojana ke tahat, har gaon tak internet pahuchana.

- Startups aur innovation: Bharat ab ek startup hub ban gaya hai, jahan nayi soch aur takneek ko badhava mil raha hai.

Vikas ke Naye Kshetra

- Renewable energy: Solar aur wind energy par adhik zor.
- Space technology: ISRO ke dwara naye anveshan.
- Urbanization: Smart cities ke vikas ke prayas.

Samajik Samrasta aur Ekta

Bharat ki ekta aur anekta uski shakti hai:

- Rashtriya ekta ke prayas.
- Samajik ekta aur sarkar ke prayas.
- Lok jagran aur rashtriya ekta ke liye abhiyaan.

Saaransh

Azadi ke baad se Bharat mein bahut bade badlav dekhe gaye hain. Rajneetik, samajik, arthik, aur antarrashtriya star par desh ne apni ek alag pehchaan banayi hai. Yahan ke logon ki mehnat, sarkar ki yojnayein, aur vikas ke prati lagan ne Bharat ko ek pragatisheel desh banaya hai. Bhavishya mein bhi, agar hum apni samasyaon ko samajhdari aur josh ke saath hal karte rahe, to Bharat apne sapnon ko haqiqat mein badalne ki or agrasar rahega, ek shaktishaali, samriddh, aur viksit rashtra ke roop mein.

Ant mein, yeh kahna galat nahi hoga ki azadi ke baad ka Bharat ek safar hai jise hum sab milkar aage badhate rahenge, apne desh ki unnati aur samriddhi ke liye.

Azadi ke Baad ka Bharat: Ek Vistaarit Vishleshan

Bharat, jo saari duniya ke liye ek roshni ka prakash hai, apni azadi ke baad se hi ek vistrut safar ki raah par nikla hai. 15 August 1947 ko aazadi ke jashn ke saath hi ek naye yug ki shuruaat hui, jisme bahut si chunautiyan, avsar, aur badlavon ki ghatnayan chhupi hain. Is lekh mein hum "Azadi ke Baad ka Bharat" ke vikas, samajik parivartan, arthavyavastha, rajneeti, aur sanskritik pehluon ka vistar se vishleshan karenge. Yeh jaanne ki koshish karenge ki kis tarah se Bharat ne apne aapko viksit kiya, aur aaj ke samay mein kis disha mein badh raha hai.

Azadi ke Baad Bharat ki Rajneetik Yatra

Swatantrata ke turant baad: Rajneetik sthiti

15 August 1947 ko, Bharat ek nayi rajneetik pehchaan ke saath duniya ke samne aaya. Partition ke dard, bhinnataon ka samna, aur ek majboot sanghshakt parivar ke roop mein apni sthiti banana, yeh sab us samay ke pramukh chunautiyan thi. Nehru ji ke netritva mein, Bharat ek secular, democratic rashtra ke roop mein sthapit hua.

Mukhya Rajneetik Ghatnayan:

- Constitution ka Gathan: 26 November 1949 ko, Bharat ki Samvidhan lagu hui. Ismein samaan adhikar, dharm nirpekshta, aur loktantrik moolyon ko sthapit kiya gaya.
- First General Elections (1951-52): Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) ke roop mein, pratham lok sabha chunav hue, jinmein Jawaharlal Nehru pradhan mantri bane.
- Naye Rajneetik Pakshon ka Uday: Indian National Congress ke alawa, Janata Party, Communists, aur anya chhoti parties ne bhi apne astitva ka pradarshan kiya.

Chunautiyan aur Badlav

- Partition ke Dard: Dilli, Lahore, Punjab, Bengal, aur bahut si jagahon par hinsa aur vibhajan ke dukh bhule nahi ja sakte.
- Naye Rajneetik Vichar: Nehruvadi vichardhara, socialism, aur secularism ki neev rakhi gayi.
- Kendra aur Rajya ke beech Samvedansheel Sambandh: States ke adhikar aur kendriya shasan ke beech takraav.

Adhunik Bharat ke Rajneetik Vikas

- 1975 Emergency: Indira Gandhi ke kaal mein, adhikarik roop se 'Emergency' lagayi gayi, jo loktantra ki buniyad ko prashn mein daal gayi.
- Antarrashtriya Manch Par Uthaan: Bharat ne apne astitva ko vishva manch par sthapit kiya, videsh neeti mein pragatisheel badlav kiye.

Samaajik Parivartan aur Manaviya Vikas

Samasyaen aur Sahiya

Azadi ke baad, Bharat ne kai samajik samasyaon ka samna kiya:

- Bhed-bhav aur Vaishvik Samasyaen: jaati, dharm, aur ling ke aadhar par bhed-bhav.
- Garibi aur Aarthik Asamanta: Vikas ke saath saath, garibi, berozgari, aur shiksha ki kami ek bade chunauti ke roop mein ubhri.
- Shiksha aur Swasthya: Swachh Bharat, literacy rate mein vriddhi, aur shiksha ke kshetra mein sudhar.

Samajik Badlav ke Pramukh Kshetra

- Mahilaon ka Sashaktikaran: Nayi neetiyon ke saath mahilaon ke adhikaron mein vriddhi hui.
- Khel, Sanskritik aur Sahityik Kshetra: Rashtriya ekta aur gaurav badhane wale karyakramon ka aayojan.
- Samaajik Moolyon mein Parivartan: Daur, social reforms, and awareness campaigns.

Manaviya Vikas ke Naye Pahal

- Rashtriya Vikas Yojana: Swasthya, shiksha, aur garibi unmoolan ke liye kai yojanaayein.
- Digital Bharat: IT aur digital infrastructure ke vikas se samajik sudhar.

Arthavyavastha ka Vikas aur Chunautiyan

Swatantrata ke baad Arthavyavastha

- Planned Economy: 1950s mein, Bharat ne 'Five Year Plans' ke madhyam se vikas ki neev rakhi.
- Indira Gandhi ke dauran: 'Garibi Hatao' aur 'Swadeshi' aandolanon ke saath arthavyavastha ko badhava diya gaya.
- Liberalization ka Aarambh: 1991 ke baad, Arthavyavastha mein kranti aayi. Videsh Nivesh, private sector, aur antarrashtriya moolyankanon ka vikas hua.

Vartamaan Arthavyavastha ke Vishesh Aayaam

- GDP ka Vikas: 2000s ke baad, Bharat ki arthavyavastha tezi se badhi.
- Mukhya Kshetra: IT, manufacturing, agriculture, aur seva kshetra.
- Naye Challenges:
- Vikas aur Vibhajan: Vikas ki raftar ke saath, samaaj mein antar bhi badha.
- Rojgar ki Kami: Shiksha ke anukul rozgaar ki avashyakta.
- Vartamaan Arthik Sankat: Global recession, inflation, aur videshi moolyankan.

Vikas ke Naye Marg

- Digital Bharat: Digital payments, e-governance, aur smart cities.
- Sustainable Development: Paryavaran sanrakshan ke saath vikas.
- Aatmnirbhar Bharat: Swadeshi aur local products ko badhava.

Sanskritik aur Dharmic Parivesh

Sanskriti mein Vikas

- Rashtriya Gaurav: Tirtha, mela, aur rashtriya utsavon ke madhyam se ekta.
- Vidyarthi aur Yuvaon ka Yogdan: Rashtriya seva, khel, aur sahityik karyakram.

Dharmik Parivartan

- Dharm Nirpekshita: Samvidhan ke anusar, dharm ke aadhar par bhed-bhav pratinidhit nahi.
- Religious Harmony: Dharm ke beech meljol aur paraspar samvedansheelta badh rahi hai.

Chunautiyan aur Avasar

- Communal Violence: Kuchh jagahon par dharm ke aadhar par hinsa.
- Religious Identity aur Secularism: Secularism ke moolyon ko banaye rakhne ke prayas.

Ant mein: Bhavishya ke Disha Sanket

Bharat ne azadi ke baad ek aise mod par kadam rakha hai jahan vikas, samajik samriddhi, aur rashtriya ekta ke beech santulan banaye rakhna anivarya hai. Vikas ke naye marg, digital yug ke upalabdhi, aur globalization ke daur mein, Bharat apne astitva ko aage badhane ke liye nayi disha mein ja raha hai. Lekin saath hi, samajik, arthik, aur rajneetik chunautiyan bhi uske samne hain, jinhe poori samvedansheelta ke saath hal karne ki avashyakta hai.

Yeh safar, jo azadi ke baad se chalu hai, sirf ek rajnaitik ya arthik kahani nahi, balki ek jeevant, badalte, aur astitva ki khoj mein lagataar badhne wali bharatiya pehchaan ki kahani hai. Bharat ki yeh yatra, uski uski samriddh sanskriti, apne anekta mein ekta, aur aage bad

QuestionAnswer Azadi ke baad Bharat ne apni arthavyavastha ko kaise badla? Azadi ke baad Bharat ne planned economy ki or badha, industrialization par zor diya, aur swadeshi aandolan ke

madhyam se apni arthavyavastha ko aatmanirbhar banane ki koshish ki. Bharat ke samajik aur rajnitik parivartan azadi ke baad kaise hue? Azadi ke baad Bharat ne samvidhan banaya, jisme loktantra, mool adhikar, aur samanta ke siddhanton ko sthapit kiya gaya. Iske alawa, samajik sudhar aur antarjatiya samarthan bhi badha. Azadi ke baad Bharat ki shiksha aur sanskriti mein kya bade parivartan aaye? Bharat ne shiksha ke kshetra mein vistar kiya, higher education institutions ki sthaapna ki, aur apni Sanskriti ko sanrakshit karte hue naye kalakriti aur sahitya ko badhava diya. Bharat ki swatantrata ke baad kisan aur kshetra ka vikas kis prakar hua? Swatantrata ke baad krishi kshetra mein sudhar ke liye naye krishi nitiyaan banayi gayi, irrigations aur modern techniques ka istemal badha, jisse kisanon ki aay mein sudhar hua. Azadi ke baad Bharat ne videsh neeti mein kya badlav kiya? Bharat ne videsh neeti mein swadeshi aur antarrashtriya sahyog ko badhava diya, non-alignment movement mein yogdan diya, aur videsh ke saath apne rishton ko majboot banaya. Bharat ke samajik aur arthik vikas ke pramukh kadam kya rahe hain azadi ke baad? Bharat ne samajik sudhar, shiksha, swasthya, aur aarthik vikas ke liye anek yojanayen shuru ki, jaise poverty alleviation programs aur industrial growth ke initiatives. Azadi ke baad Bharat mein mahilaon ke adhikar aur sthiti mein kya badlav aaye? Swatantrata ke baad mahilaon ke adhikar ke liye kanoon banaye gaye, gender equality par zor diya gaya, aur mahilaon ki shiksha aur rozgar ke avsar badhaye gaye.

Related keywords: Swatantra Bharat, Indian independence, partition, post-independence India, economic development, social change, political evolution, Nehru era, Indian constitution, nation-building

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