

Disha Hindi & English Classes

(RUN & MANAGED BY - SANJAY KUMAR'S EDUCATIONAL CLASSES PVT.

स्कॉरिंग क्रेचेज़

For :- Class - 12th (Bihar Board)

Grammar

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अंग्रेजी (English)

Modals

COURSE FEATURES



- ❖ Live Class
- ❖ Recorded Class
- ❖ Class Pdf
- ❖ Doubt Class
- ❖ PDF Notes
- ❖ Model Paper
- ❖ Guess Question Paper
- ❖ Question Bank

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“Modals”

"Modal Helping verbs are used with main verbs of the sentence to express ability, possibility, certainty, permission and necessity.'

"Modals ऐसी सहायक क्रियाएँ होती हैं जिनका प्रयोग वाक्य में मुख्य क्रिया के साथ किया जाता है ताकि किये जाने वाले कार्य की समर्थता, सम्भावना, निश्चितता, इजाजत और आवश्यकता व्यक्त की जा सके।"

Modals are used to indicate:

1. Ability – क्षमता / योग्यता
2. Possibility – संभावना
3. Permission – अनुमति
4. Obligation – बाध्यता
5. Prohibition – निषेध
6. Advice – सलाह
7. Deduction – अनुमान
8. Past Habit – पूर्व आदत
9. Suggestions – सुझाव
10. Assumption – कल्पना
11. Suggestions – सुझाव
12. Necessity – आवश्यकता
13. Threat – धमकी
14. Request/Polite Request – अनुरोध/विनम्र अनुरोध
15. Promise – वादा
16. Offers and Invitations – प्रस्ताव और निमंत्रण
17. Conditional/Hypothetical Situations – शर्त/काल्पनिक स्थितियाँ
18. Power – शक्ति

S.NO	Modal सहायक क्रियाएँ Modal Helping Verbs	नकारात्मक वाक्य में कहाँ पर not लगाना है- Where to use 'not' in negatives	मुख्य क्रिया की कौन सी form लगानी है Which form of main verb to be used
1	Can	Can not	1 st form
2	Could	Could not	1 st form
3	Could have	Could not have	3 rd form
4	May/Might	May not/Might not	1 st form
5	May have/ Might have	May not have / Might not have	3 rd form
6	Should	Should not	1 st form
7	Should have	Should not have	3 rd form
8	Must	Must not	1 st form
9	Must have	Must not have	3 rd form
10	Ought to	Ought not to	1 st form
11	Ought to have	Ought not to have	3 rd form
12	Has to/Have to	Has not to/ Have not to	1 st form
13	Had to	Had not to	1 st form
14	Will have to	Will not have to	1 st form
15	Will be able to	Will not be able to	1 st form
16	Would like to	Would not like to	1 st form
17	Used to	Did not use to	1 st form
18	Need/Needs/Needed	Don't need/ Doesn't need/ Didn't need	1 st form
19	Dare to Dares to/ Dared to	Don't dare to / Doesn't dare to / Didn't dare to	1 st form

Modals का प्रयोग करते समय कुछ नियमों का ध्यान रखें -

1. Modals का main verb के रूप में प्रयोग कभी नहीं किया जा सकता;
जैसे-
 - (a) I will you my notes. (incorrect)
I will lend you my notes. (correct)
 - (b) Work hard lest you should. incorrect)
Work hard lest you should fail. (correct)
2. **Modals का प्रयोग अकेले नहीं होता बल्कि सदैव main verb के साथ होता है। (Modals do not convey a meaning on their own.)**
3. **Modals कभी भी subject के number, gender या person के अनुसार नहीं बदलती हैं। (Modals do not change form with persons, gender and number.)**
 - (a) I can climb up a tree.
 - (b) He can climb up a tree.

- (c) They can climb up a tree.
- (d) She can climb up a tree.

4. दो modal verbs का एक साथ प्रयोग नहीं होता है;

जैसे- He should must go now. (incorrect)
यहाँ should must का प्रयोग एक साथ गलत है।
लेकिन दो modal verbs का प्रयोग एक conjunction से जोड़कर किया जा सकता है;
जैसे- He should and must go now.
(correct)

5. Modals के बाद हमेशा verb की first form का प्रयोग होता है। (A modal always takes the root form of the verb.)

- (a) I can drive a car.
- (b) I could help you last year.
- (c) May you live long !
- (d) He might stand first.

Can, Could



Can :-

'Can' की केवल second form 'could' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक Defective Verb कहलाती है। can का negative रूप cannot है, यह एक शब्द है। इसे can't भी लिख सकते हैं।

1. Can, 'ability' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I can speak English and Hindi.
 - (b) I can solve the problems easily.
- 2. Can, 'capacity' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-**
- (a) I can not lift this load.
 - (b) Ram can run a hundred yards in ten seconds.

- (c) He can swim upstream though he is bulky.
- (d) Mohan can win the race.

3. Can, 'power' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) The manager can increase your salary.

- (b) My brother can beat him.

4. Can, 'permission' और 'prohibition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You can go now.

- (b) You cannot go out of the examination-hall now.

5. Can, 'possibility' और 'impossibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Accidents can happen at any time on G.T. road.

- (b) Anyone can make a mistake.

- (c) It cannot be true.



Could :-

(Can is 'informal' whereas could is 'polite'.) an का Past Tense 'could' है। could का negative रूप could not है, ये दो शब्द हैं।

1. Could, 'polite request' अत्यंत नम्र निवेदन को प्रकट करता है, अब 'would' के स्थान पर 'could' का प्रयोग किया जाने लगा है;
जैसे-

- (a) Could you help me?

- (b) Could you return my book please?

- (c) Could you help me with a cup of tea?

- (d) Could you wait for me?

3. Could, 'conditional possibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) If he knew it, he could have come back.
- (b) If you could just be more tolerant, people would like you better,

MAY, MIGHT



May :

'may' की केवल second form 'might' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

1. May, 'permission' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) May I come in Sir?
- (b) May I go out?

2. May, 'probability in present tense' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) She may come to see me.
- (b) It may not be true.

3. May, 'wish' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) May you live long!
- (b) May God grant her long life!
- (c) May he pass!

4. May, 'purpose' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) She takes coaching so that she may succeed.
- (b) We eat so that we may live.

(ii) Might :

May का Past Tense 'might' है। Might के संदर्भ में याद रखें यहाँ संभावना की मात्रा कम और संदेह की मात्रा अधिक रहती है।

1. Might, 'remote possibility' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

(a) Your sister is studying. She might pass the exam.

(b) I have stolen his purse. He might complain.

2. Might, 'probability in past tense' को प्रकट करता है;

जैसे-

(a) She might have lost the way.

(b) He thought he might do it.

Might दूर की संभावना को present tense में प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

The sky is clear now but it might rain in the evening.

Might दूर की संभावना को past tense में प्रकट करता है;

जैसे- Ram told me that Shyam might use his bicycle.

3. Might, 'permission' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Might I make a suggestion?
- (b) Might I take swim?

4. Might, 'request' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Might I use your computer?
- (b) Might I have a word with you?

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with can, could, may, might:

1. he solve this sum. (ability)
2. She did not attend my birthday party but she send a gift. (probability in past)
3. He said that college be closed for two days. (indirect-may)
4. I use your pen? (permission)
5. The Principal grant you leave. (power)

USES OF MODALS

6. you help me with money?
(polite request)
7. I go with my friends, Mom?
(permission)
8. Ram keep a secret. (ability)
9. you hold his dove till I return?
(polite request)
10. he use your pen?
(permission)

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with can, could, may, might:

1. The soldier said that they be attacked. (indirect -may)
2. He solve these sums.
(ability)
3. you call Ram on the phone?
(polite request)
4. It rain soon. (probability in present)
5. He said that he not take part in debate. (indirect-may)
6.you ride your bicycle to that hill? (capacity)
7.I use your bike? (polite request)
8. God bless you with all the riches! (wish)
9. Engines not run without lubricants..... (capacity)
10. you spare a few minutes for me? (polite request)

WILL, WOULD



Will :

'will' की केवल past form 'would' होती है। इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

1. SIMPLE FUTURE :

Second और Third Person के साथ Will, 'simple future' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He will work sincerely now.
- (b) You will win the first prize.
- (c) She will recover soon.
- (d) You will grow up tall soon.

2. DETERMINATION

- (a) I will not submit my report.
- (b) I will succeed or quit.
- (c) I will try to achieve success.
- (d) We will pass the exam.

3. Will, 'habit in present' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He will sit for hours doing nothing.
- (b) She will talk about films only.

4. THREAT

Will, 'threat' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I will kill you.
- (b) I will turn you out of the house.

5. WILLINGNESS

Will, 'willingness' को प्रकट करता है;

- जैसे- (a) I will lend you my notes.
(b) I will lend the money you need.

6. PROMISE

Will, 'promise' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I will return your book next week.
- (b) I will repay your loan next month.



Would :

जैसे-

Will की Past from 'would' है।

- (a) My brother would go to school to know about me each day.
- (b) Last month, every Saturday, your son would be absent.

1. Would will की Past Form है। 'would'

यह भूतकाल की नियमित गतिविधियों को प्रकट करता है;

जैसे-

Will की Past from 'would' है।

- (a) My brother would go to school to know about me each day.
- (b) Last month, every Saturday, your son would be absent.

2. Would, 'Indirect Speech' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Mohan said that he would learn the poem by heart.
- (b) He said that he would write to Mohan.
- (c) He said that he would not start a new business.
- (d) He promised me that he would preside over our function.

3. Would, 'more polite request' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Would you lend me your bike, please?

- (b) Would you please give me some money?

- (c) Would you get me a cup of tea?

- (d) Would you please sing a song?

4. Would, 'condition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) If he had gone there, he would have met his father.

- (b) Had he worked hard, he would have passed.

5. Would, 'habit' को प्रकट करता है;

जैसे-

- (a) She would sit for hours watching the TV.

- (b) He would study regularly.

- (c) Ram would sit for hours thinking hard.

- (d) After dinner, we would normally go for a walk.

6. Would, 'impossible wish' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Would that I were a millionaire?

- (b) Would that I were the Chief Minister of Haryana!

7. Would, 'desire' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I wish you would not chatter so much.

- (b) Would you like to stay with me tonight.

8. Would, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है;

जैसे-

- (a) I would rather die than beg.

- (b) I would rather walk than ride your scooter.

SHALL, SHOULD

'Shall' की केवल past form 'should' होती है।
इसकी third form नहीं होती, अतः यह एक
Defective Verb कहलाती है।



Shall

1. Shall, First person के साथ simple future' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) We shall help you.
- (b) I shall win the match.
- (c) I shall be twenty on 3rd August.
- (d) We shall visit you again.

2. Shall, 'threat' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-
यदि कार्य में चेतावनी (threat) का बोध हो, तो Second व Third Person के Pronouns के साथ will की बजाए shall का प्रयोग करें;
जैसे-

- (a) He shall pay a fine.
- (b) You shall be killed.
- (c) You shall do it.
- (d) You shall be punished for it.

3. Shall, 'compulsion' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) She shall not be allowed to remain here now.

(b) You shall complete it right now.

4. Shall, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है;
जैसे-

- (a) They shall fight for the country.
- (b) They shall save the country.

5. Shall, 'promise' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You shall have this book next week surely.
- (b) You shall have to keep the words.

6. Shall, 'desire' जानने के अर्थ में; जैसे-
ध्यान रखें- interrogative sentences में केवल first और third persons के साथ shall का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

- (a) Shall I help them?
- (b) Shall I visit her tonight?
- (c) Shall I open the window?
- (d) Shall I visit your house?



Should

Shall की Past form 'should' है।

1. Should, 'moral duty' को प्रकट करता है;
जैसे-

- (a) We should complete our home-work daily.
- (b) We should obey our national duties.
- (c) We should respect the elderly.
- (d) A student should respect our elders.

तीनों persons में should का प्रयोग duty को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I should help the poor.
- (b) You should help the poor.
- (c) They should help the poor.

Past tense में duty को प्रकट करने के लिए should have का प्रयोग होता है;

जैसे- You went to bed very late last night.

You should have gone to bed earlier.

2. Should, 'advice' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You should take exercise regularly.
- (b) You should reach school in time.
- (c) Your examination is drawing near.
You should work hard to pass.
- (d) You should see the doctor when you are sick.

3. Should, 'condition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Should they go out in the rain, they would be wet.
- (b) Should I be late, you would not leave during my absence.
- (c) If it should rain, the school will be closed.
- (d) If I should be late, water for me please.

4. Lest (ऐसा न हो कि) के बाद भी सदैव should का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे-

- (a) Read carefully lest you should fail.
- (b) Work hard lest you should fail.
- (c) Walk fast lest you should be late.
- (d) I shot the dacoit lest he should escape.

5. Should, 'probability' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He should have come by now.
- (b) He should be here now.

6. Should, 'inference' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He should have achieved the success.
- (b) I should have become a doctor by this time.

7. Should, 'politeness' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (b) Should you go there, convey my message to them.
- (a) Should I carry your box for you?

8. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद should का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है;

जैसे- demand, insist, propose, recommend, suggest.

- (a) What do you suggest I should do ?
- (b) I demanded that he should apologise.

9. निम्नलिखित Adjectives के बाद should का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं;

जैसे- funny, interesting, natural, odd, strange, surprised, surprising, typical. It is strange that he should be late.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with will, would, shall, should:

1. they assist us? (simple future)
2. Mohan said that he send for the doctor. (will-indirect speech)
3. You respect your teachers. (moral duty)
4. A pupil respect his/her teacher. (moral duty)
5. He said that he buy a new racket. (indirect speech)
6. you go there, I shall give you a ten-rupee note. (condition)
7. If I were rich, I do it. (condition)
8. As a child, Manu play with swords for hours. (past habit)
9. If I had worked hard, I have passed. (condition)
10. he come today? (simple future)

Fill in the blanks with will, would, shall, should:

1. I do everything for my country. (determination)
2. You plant more trees. (advice)
3. you please do it? (more polite request)

4. We finish this work tomorrow. (simple future)
5. You be disciplined. (moral duty)
6. We help you at any cost. (willingness)
7. I support you. (promise)
8. I do better next time. (promise)
9. He go there in the evening. (past habit)
10. I visit the Rajghat. (wish)



MUST

'must' की केवल एक ही form 'must' होती है। इसकी Second और Third form नहीं होती, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है। must का प्रयोग होने से कार्य करने की अनिवार्यता बढ़ जाती है।

1. Must, 'moral obligation' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You must keep your promise.
- (b) They must help the poor.
- (c) You must not tease the child.
- (d) You must do your duty.

2. Must, 'strong belief' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He must win the match.
- (b) He must be twenty at present.

3. Must, 'inference' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Gita does not seem serious with her studies but she always stands first in the class. She must be really very intelligent.

(b) Sita never works hard. Still she secures good marks. She must be very intelligent.

4. Must, 'prohibition' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You must not go out during your duty hours.
- (b) If you have a bad throat, you must not smoke.
- (c) You must not read my diary.
- (d) Animals must not be teased in their cages.

Note : सामान्यतया Must का प्रयोग 'negative obligation' के लिए नहीं करना चाहिए।

5. Must, 'duty' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Soldiers must obey their commander.
- (b) The students must follow the rules of the school.

6. Must, 'determination' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) We must do something to avoid this situation.

- (b) I must stand first in the examination.

7. Must, 'necessity' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) We must be back by evening.
- (b) You must call in another doctor at once.

8. Must, 'advice' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) A patient must take light food.
- (b) He must see a doctor at once.

9. Must, 'अनुमान' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) The old lady must be around eighty.
- (b) He must be a leader.

10. Past के लिए must have का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 'certainty of belief' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) I have lost one of my gloves. I must have dropped it somewhere.
- (b) He must have stolen my pen.



NEED

present form ही प्रयोग होती है, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb कहलाती है।

इसका प्रयोग Interrogative और Negative Sentences में necessity और obligation को प्रकट करता है।

1. Need का 'negative sentences' में absence of necessity को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) Ram need not to go to hospital now.
- (b) He need not do it.
- (c) Ram has enough money. He need not more.
- (d) You need not wait for me.

Needn't + have + Verb III का प्रयोग ऐसे

अनावश्यक कार्यों को व्यक्त करने में किया जाता है जिनको भूल से किया गया हो;

जैसे- You needn't have given her your bag because she has many bags.

2. Need का 'interrogative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे-

- (a) Need Ram go to hospital everyday?
- (b) Need he go now?
- (c) Need they have done it so fast?
- (d) Need she serve you a cup of hot tea?
- (e) Need I come to you on Monday?

Note- Need का modal auxiliaries होने के साथ-साथ main verb के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ इसका अर्थ 'आवश्यकता' होता है।

- (a) He needs another book.
- (b) She needs your help.
- (c) They need some money.

- (d) They do not need any money.



DARE

Main Verb के रूप में, तो 'dare' की अन्य form 'dared, dared' होती है परंतु modal के रूप में इसकी present form ही प्रयोग होती है। अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb है। इसका प्रयोग 'दुःसाहस तथा चुनौती देने में' होता है। Modal की स्थिति में न तो इसका dares not हो सकता है और न ही इसके बाद to का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

1. Dare, affirmative sentences में 'possibility' प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) We dare say she will do it.
- (b) I dare say ten rupees will do.

2. Dare का 'negative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे-

- (a) You dare not challenge your officers. (courage)
- (b) You dare not face me. (courage)
- (c) I dare not touch the wire. (courage)
- (d) We dare not act against his will. (courage)

3. Dare का 'interrogative sentences' में प्रयोग; जैसे-

- (a) Dare he touch my bag? (courage)
- (b) Dare he buy a car? (courage)
- (c) How dare you read my diary? (anger)
- (d) How dare you put on my shirt? (anger)

Note : Dare का modal auxiliaries होने के साथ-साथ main verb के रूप में भी प्रयोग होता है।

यहाँ इसका अर्थ 'दुःसाहस करना' होता है; जैसे-

- (i) **Dare, challenge** प्रकट करता है; जैसे-
- (a) Did he dare to face me any time?

- (b) Do you dare to face him?
(ii) Dare, 'साहस रखना' प्रकट करता है; जैसे-
(a) He dares to swim in this river.
(b) I did not dare to face him.
(iii) Dare, 'ललकारना, आपत्ति करना' और
'tिरस्कार' प्रकट करता है; जैसे-
(a) He dared to abuse me.
(b) He dared me to go there.



USED

'Used' का प्रयोग केवल past tenses में ही auxiliary के रूप में होता है। इसके बाद 'to' लगाया जाता है। यह 'भूतकाल की किसी पुरानी आदत (Past Habit) अथवा पुराने अस्तित्व को प्रकट करता है;

- (a) I used to have very long hair.
- (b) He used to drink daily at night.
- (c) He used to play hockey when he was a student.
- (d) I used to smoke but now I have given it up.



OUGHT

Ought शब्द owe क्रिया का past tense है। 'ought' की अन्य form नहीं होती है, अतः यह भी एक Defective Verb है। इसके बाद 'to' लगाया जाता है। इसका auxiliary के रूप में केवल past tenses ही में प्रयोग होता है। Ought का प्रयोग ऐसे वाक्यों में होता है जहाँ सदाचार एवं नैतिक कर्तव्य (moral obligation) जैसे भाव व्यक्त किये जाने हों।

1. Ought, 'moral obligation' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You ought to go there.
- (b) We ought to obey our teachers.

(c) We ought to help the needy.

(d) He ought to have paid fees.

2. Ought, 'पक्षे विश्वास' (strong belief) को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) He is working very hard; he ought to win a scholarship.
- (b) Indian team is very strong. It ought to win the match.

3. Ought to, 'suggestion' को प्रकट करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You ought to do your work in time.
- (b) You ought to know better.

4. जब ought to have शब्द past tense को सूचित करता है; जैसे-

- (a) You ought to have obeyed your teacher.
- (b) You ought to have prepared well for the examination.

5. कई बार नकारात्मक व प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में to को उड़ा दिया जाता है; जैसे-

- (a) You ought not go.
- (b) Ought he go?

EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with must, need, dare, ought:

1. He not come before me. (courage)
2. I to go to school on foot. (past habit)
3. We to improve the lot of poor in our country. (moral obligation)
4. He is read the newspaper with morning paper. (accustomed)

5. You to follow the advice of the doctor. (advice)
6. He look after his parents. (moral obligation)
7. You not go to him. (absence of necessity)
8. she go there alone? (courage)
9. you to play football daily at school? (past habit)
10. You.....not to talk to the elders in this manner. (advice)

Fill in the blanks with must, need, dare, ought:

1. We defend our borders. (moral obligation)
2. He not go so early. (absence of necessity)
3. you face him? (courage)

4. He not move from here at all. (moral obligation)
5. You are quite well. You not go to hospital. (absence of necessity)
6. you say it is true? (courage)
7. One keep one's promise. (duty)
8. You not hurry, there is plenty of time. (absence of necessity)
9. How you touch my drawer? (anger)
10. We be kind to the animals. (duty)

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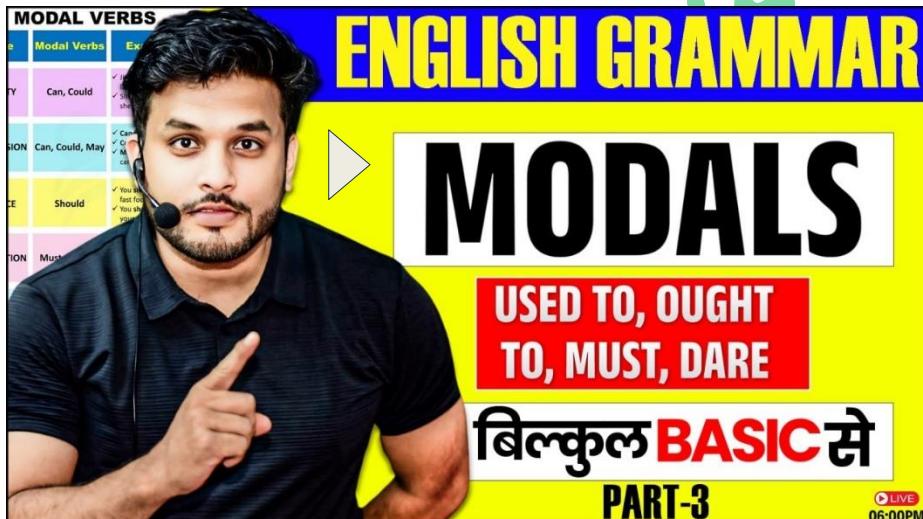
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