



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

20 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
CONTROL SCIENCE	3 0 0	ENGLISH

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म.प्र., भोपाल

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

क्रमांक **220** / **290697**

अकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

0 1 0 1 3 2 9 1 6 8

शब्दों में

ERO ONE ZERO ONE THREE TWO NINE ONE SIX

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL

एक एक दो चार तीन नौ पांच छ आठ

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अकों में **04** शब्दों में **चार**

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **05**

ग - परीक्षा का दिनांक **07 03 2020**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा

वर्ष-2020 **केन्द्र क्रमांक-13100**

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर **Shas**

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर **Ujjain**

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई हो।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदाकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

अभिलाषा पाण्डेय

UJN/HS/54

नोट :- "ह" में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषयों के लिए शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्रश्न करें।	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	में
	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
	10		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17		
	18		
	19		
	20		
	21		
	22		
	23		
	24		
	25		
	26		
	27		
	28		

Laser/Inkjet/Copier Label A4ST-16 99.1x33.9mmx16

de'smat



Q.no.1

Choose the correct.

Ans. 1 (A) (iv) 11. ~~राज्य~~

Ans. 1 (B) (ii) Legislative Assembly.

Ans. 1 (C) (iv) Murder and abduction.

Ans. 1 (D) (iv) 12.

Ans. 1 (E) (iv) All of above.

**B
S
E**

Q.no.2

Fill ups:-

Ans. 2 (A) Multinational Companies.

Ans. 2 (B) Tertiary Sector.

Ans. 2 (C) Milk production.

Ans. 2 (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Ans. 2 (E) 2003.

3



Q.no.3

True / False.

Ans. ³ (A) True.

Ans. 3. (B) False.

Ans. 3. (C) True.

Ans. 3. (D) True.

Ans. 3. (E) False.

Q.no.4

Match-

Ans. 4 (A) Bahadur Shah Zafar - Delhi

(B) Congress was split at - Surat

(C) India-Pakistan War - Azad Kashmir

(D) COPRA - The Consumer Protection Act

(E) Hallmark - Golden jewellery

B
S
E

4

[]

+

[]

=

[]

यदि ५० ५०

५० ५० अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Q.no.5

one word / Sentence.

A

Ans.5 (a) Constitution may be said to be a document which contains rules, laws and regulations for proper governance of a country.

Ans.5 (b) Lok Sabha Members (members of House of People) elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Ans.5 (c) Mahatma Gandhi started prohibition movement against liquor consumption in the country.

Ans.5 (d) 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2017.

Ans.6 (e) Secondary Sector is the sector of economy under the activities of which natural products are transformed in other forms by manufacturing processes.

B
S
E



Q.no.6 'OR'

Ans 6 'OR' :- Green revolution means rapid increase in agricultural production by the use of seeds of high yielding variety, chemical fertilizers and new technology. The impact of green revolution in India is visible in the form of increased food grain production. Adoption of seeds of high yielding variety and chemical fertilizers is increasing in Indian agriculture because of this revolution.

Q.no.7 'OR'

Ans 7 'OR' Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak were the two main leaders of aggressive nationalism. Lala Lajpat Rai was against the moderate thinking and action in Congress. He protested very strongly against the partition of Bengal. Similarly, Bal Gangadhar Tilak aroused the national awakening in the people and fought for the cause of freedom and self rule all his life.



प्रश्न क्र.

Q.no.8

Ans.8 Per capita Income:- when the national income of a country is divided by its total population, then what we get is its per capita income.

The following formula is used for calculating the per capita income —

Per capita Income = $\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population of country}}$

E
S
E

Per capita income gives us an idea of standard of living the people. If per capita income is increasing it means that standard of living of people is improving.

7

+ =



पृष्ठ 7 के अंक

Q.no-9

Ans.9: Primary Sector:- Primary sector is the sector of the economy in which goods are produced by exploiting the natural resources.

For example: Agriculture. To grow crops natural resources such as air, water and sun light is used. Other examples of primary sector is forestry, pisciculture and mining.

Q.no.10

Ans.10 The Government of India has established some institutions which standardise the quality of goods. The Agmark is used to standardise the agriculture products. There are several products available in the market but to prevent himself from exploiting by producers, the consumers should buy these standardised goods only.



+



=



याग पूर्व पुष्ट

पुष्ट ४ क अंक

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Q.no.11

Ans.11

Kharif crops

Rabi crops

(i) These crops are sown in the beginning of rainy season (June-July)

(ii) These crops are sown in October-November (after Dussehra)

(ii) These crops are ready to reap by the end of spring season after Dussehra in October - November.

(ii) These crops are ready to reap by the beginning of Summer season (in March-April)

(iii) The three main Kharif crops are Rice, Jowar and Bajra.

(iii) The ~~the~~ three main Rabi crops are wheat, barley and Mustard.

**B
S
E**



Q. no. 12

Ans. 12 Soil profile is a sequence, colour, texture, nature of horizons (layers) superimposed one above the other and exposed in a pit-section dug through the soil mantle.

(a) The upper most layer is called top soil. (b) The second layer is called sub-soil. (c) The third layer is weathered parent-rock material and the fourth layer is made up of parent rocks.

The top soil of the upper most layer is called the real soil.

Its characteristics is presence of humus and dead organic matter. The second layer which is called sub-soil consists of rocks, sand particles and clay. Third layer is made up of weathered parent rock material and fourth layer consists of parent rocks.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

याग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 10 के अंक

पुस्तक संख्या



प्रश्न क्र.

Q.no. 13 'OR'

Ans. 13 'OR' Political reasons of freedom struggle of 1857 —

(i) Subsidiary Alliance - Lord Wellesley introduced a scheme in India to bring the Indian soldiers under the British thumb. He named that policy as Subsidiary Alliance. This was a treaty by which the British Government took control over the native states without annexation. This caused a political instability among the ruling families.

(ii) Doctrine of Lapse: This policy was launched by Lord Dalhousie. By this policy the British Government took control over Satara, Sikkim, Sambhalpur, Thansi and Nagpur. This caused the Indian kings to struggle for their freedom.

(iii) Unemployment of Indian people and clutches of British Empire —

B
S
E



Whichever the states the British Govt. took control over, their people, soldiers and craftmen were adversely affected. Britishers seized lands from Zamindars which caused unemployment of large numbers of people working their previously. All these reasons encouraged Indians to struggle.

Q.no. 14

Ans. 14. The revolution of 1857 was the first armed revolution which was so powerful and widespread that it shook the foundation of British Empire in India. But this revolt could not succeed in its objectives.

Following are the reasons of failure of first struggle for freedom —

(i) Lack of unity and organized effort —

The major cause of the failure of this movement was lack of unity and organized effort. Neither there was



a proper planning for the revolt nor any concrete programme. This resulted in limited and unorganized attempt.

(ii) Lack of traditional and outdated weapons:-

In this revolt, the Indians had to use traditional weapons such as sword, bow and arrow and spear unlike the European soldiers who had modern and sophisticated weapons with big artillery. It resulted in failure.

(iii) Feudal features:- In this revolt, on one side there were samants of Awadh and Ruhelkhand from North India who challenged the British forces on the other side there were rulers of Gwalior, Zind, Patiala and Hoshangabad who supported the British. As a result of this the revolt could not succeed in its declared goal.

Q.no. 15

Ans. 15 Occurrence of any undesirable change in air, water or land due to physical, chemical and biological reason which adversely affects the safety, health and wealth of all the human beings is called pollution.

There are follow following four types of pollution :-

(i) Air pollution: The poisonous gases and smoke emitted by the industries is the main cause of air pollution. The industries release harmful gases such as carbon-di-oxide, carbon mono-oxide and sulphur-di-oxide in the atmosphere and pollutes the air.

(ii) Water-pollution: Undesirable elements when mixed up with water, they pollute the water. During manufacturing processes many harmful elements such as acids, salts and chemical mixed up with water. This water then



पृष्ठ 14 के अंक

पृष्ठ 14 के अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

flows in rivers and water reservoirs. The use of this water may cause harm to all aquatic animals and vegetation.

(iii) Land-pollution: The disposal of industrial waste on the earth's surface is called Land-pollution. These materials are not natural and they are not bio-degradable. These materials adversely affects the quality of land and cause land-pollution.

**B
S
E**

(iv) Sound-pollution: Any strong sound that is irritating and hampers the functioning of mind properly i.e. noise, is the main cause of sound pollution. The machines used in the industries produce constant noise. Generators also produce constant noise. As a result of this the workers working in the industries become victim of deafness and several diseases.

$$\boxed{\text{वे.}} + \boxed{\text{पू. क.}} = \boxed{\text{कुल.}}.$$



Q. no. 16 'OR'

Ans. 16 'OR':- Communication means transmitting information from one place to another and from one person to another through different means. In the ancient times, man himself used to deliver messages. Now-a-days due to development of communication the human civilization is benefitted fruitfully. Following are the things through which communication is very important for us —

- (i) For nation building and arousing awareness among the people towards schemes and policies of Government implemented in the country.
- (ii) For increasing the economic development of the country and develop social and cultural unity.
- (iii) To bring the people from different walks of the life together at the international level.



प्रश्न क्र.

- (iv) For getting information about important events of the world through print and electronic-media.
- (v) To communicate with the relatives and friends living in different parts of the world.
- (vi) To provide information about natural calamities such as famines, earthquake, tsunami and other events so that immediate help and relief can be arranged.
- (vii) To assist the transport system.
- (viii) To assist the business sector by providing marketing knowledge.

In this way, means of communication are very important for us.

**B
S
E**



Q.no. 17

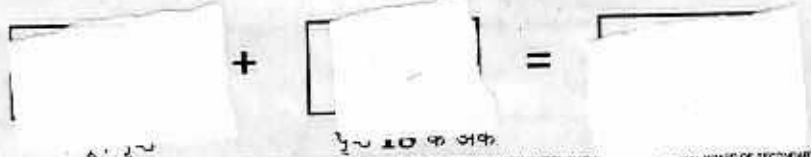
Ans. 17 Disaster is a calamity either natural or occurs due to human mistake and causes harm to large numbers of lives and property.

The main disasters that can cause harm to public are as follows →

(i) Drought: Perennial drought-condition is a dist disaster that has been a concern for both Government and public. In India, there are certain reasons which never the problems of drought. Any area which receives 25% or less than average annual rainfall is said to be under condition of drought.

To minimise the ill defect effects of this disaster, conservation and storage of water should be encouraged.

(ii) Flood: Accumulation of large quantity of water over a big area which causes loss to lives and property is called flood. The flood is caused



प्रश्न क्र.

by increasing the level of water in water reservoirs beyond limit. Due to heavy rains water overflows in rivers and storms and tornados occur and due to breaking or cracking of dams a large is inundated.

**B
S
E**

(iii) Tsunami:- The earthquakes and eruption from a volcano creat disturbance in the base ^{of oceans} causing abrupt-displacement of oceanic water. Consequently very high waves are produced. These are called Tsunami or earthquake affected oceanic waves.

The length of these waves in more and height is less in deep sea whereas in shallow sea, these waves can be 15m high or more causing ~~harm~~ harm to lives and property of the areas situated near the sea-coasts.

(iv) Earthquake:- This disaster crops up abruptly. It can come at any ^{time} at any place and



without any warning. This disaster creates disturbances in earth's crust.

As the waves move away from the epicentre of the earthquake, its intensity gradually slows down.

The point from where the earthquake starts is called epicentre and the waves that spread out are called earthquake waves. There are several causes of earthquakes. The intensity of Earthquake is measured on Richter scale.

Q.no 18

Ans. 18 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:- The Rowlatt Act came

into force from March 1919. There were ^{strikes} strikes, demonstrations and meetings all over India to protest against this act. The people came on roads and shouted Vande Matram. The Punjab witnessed a strong protest against this act. The police charged lathis and bullets at several places in Punjab.



In this revolt, people participated whole-heartedly because this was a danger to our unity. On 6th April, the work was stalled and strikes were organised. In these revolts, the police arrested the powerful leaders of Congress Mr. Satyapal and Mr. Saifuddin Kitchlu. There was a meeting organised on 13th April in the Talianwalla Bagh of Amritsar to protest against these arrests. This was a small garden surrounded by big houses. General Dyer entered from the gate of the garden and surrounded it with his soldiers. Without giving any prior warning to people assembled there, he ordered his soldiers to open fire. There were children, women and old people were also present there. The firing lasted for 10 minutes and nobody could escape from there. At last, General Dyer left the place. According to official statistics, about more than 100 people died there and more than 200 were injured.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय : विषय कोड : परीक्षा का माध्यम :
SOCIAL SCIENCE 3 : 0 : 0 ENGLISH :
स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा का दिनांक 07 03 2020

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

120 - 0222065

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

0 1 0 1 3 2 9 1 6 8

शब्दों में

ZERO ONE ZERO ONE THREE TWO NINE ONE SIX EIGHT

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा
केन्द्र क्रमांक-131000

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक

Q.no. 19 'OR'

Ans. 19 'OR' Constitution is a document which contains rules, laws and regulations for proper governance of a country.

Features of Indian Constitution are as follows :-

- (i) written and largest: The Indian constitution has been drafted by a constituent Assembly. Therefore, it is a written constitution. It is also the largest constitution in the

World. There are 395 articles, 12 schedules and is divided into 22 parts.

(ii) Socialist and Secular :- By socialism is meant that Indian economy shall be based on the socialistic pattern of the society. Minimum basic needs of every individual shall be fulfilled. Socialism as per the Indian conditions shall be adopted. By secularism is meant that the state shall not discriminate among its members on the basis of religion.

(iii) Directive principles of state policy :- In the fourth part of the constitution the fundamental principles of governance has been described. These are known as directive principles. Through these principles an effort has been made to set up a welfare state in India.

(iv) Universal adult franchise :- The constitution has given the

+

पृष्ठ 3 का अंक

कुल अंक

right to vote to all its adult citizen. By adult franchise is meant that every individual of India has a right to vote irrespective of their caste, creed, region and religion on attainment of 18 years of age.

Q.no.20

Ans.20 Fundamental rights are essential for the all-round development of citizens. 6 fundamental rights have been specified in our constitution.

(i) Right to Equality:- Under the provision of this right titles and untouchability have been abolished and every citizen is equal before law. Equal opportunities are available for all the citizens in government services.

(ii) Right to freedom:- Every citizen has right to

[]
यं

+

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

=

कुल अंक

4

speech, express his ideas, form corporations and hold peaceful meetings. To live and settle in any part of India and trade anywhere in India comes under the provision of this right.

Right against exploitation - Every citizen has right to raise voice against exploitation. The right has banned human trafficking, forced labour and employed children below 14 years of age in mining and other dangerous works.

Right of culture and religion - Under the provision of this right, every citizen of India has right to protect its language, culture and script and to develop them.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय : विषय कोड : परीक्षा का माध्यम : परीक्षा का दिनांक

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

120 - 0222062

अंकों में

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

0 1 0 1 3 2 9 1 6 8

शब्दों में

zero one zero one three two nine one six eight

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा
वर्ष - 2020
केन्द्र क्रमांक - 431009

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक

Q.no.21

Ans. 21/ Dem Merits of socialist economic system is as follows—

(i) Economic planning - In the socialistic economic system the economic planning is adopted. Due to this the situation of inflation or deflection does not occur.

(ii) Economic ^{equality} planning. In the socialism, the factors of production and distribution are

अंकों का योग



owned by the government. Due to this the equal opportunities are provided to all the people in this system. Thus, economic equality is found in society.

(iii) Social security: In this system the Government provides pension to old people, allowance to unemployed, medical facilities to sick people and education to children. Due to this the people find themselves more secure.

(iv) End of exploitation: Since in this system all the factors of production and distribution are guided by Government. The question of exploitation does not arise. The labourers are paid properly for their work.

$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

पृष्ठ 3 के अंक

3

Q.no.22

Sol. Ans. 22/- Forest struggle of Duria Jungli:-

when Gandhiji marched to Dandhi and carried out Namak Satyagrah, at the same time the congress workers of Seoni under the leadership of Durga Shankar Mehta carried out Jungli Satyagrah. A movement to cut grass from Government sandli wood garden was started which was at a distance of 28 kms. from Seoni.

In the continuation of the above movement, another movement to ^{cut} grass from jungle of Duria was started. It was a distance of 9-10 kms from Seoni. It was planned to

enter the government jungles of Duria on 9th October 1930. The police and range-officers insulted the freedom fighters and the people who assembled there in the support of freedom fighters.



आ. पू. पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

कुल अंक

4

The Deputy Commissioner ordered police to open fire on them to teach them a lesson. On the spot viz. Gaddobai, Bhemabai, Premabai and Birju Grand died. The bodies of these martyrs were not handed over to their families.

Q. no. 23 'OR'

Ans. 23 'OR' To prevent the infiltrators from Pakistan the war opened between both the countries on 25th August 1965. The Pakistani army attacked and took possession over Akhnoor area. The Pak air force also launch an aerial attack on Amritsar. To suppress the revolts of Pakistani army, Indian army attacked Punjab area of Pakistan from three sides and headed towards Lahore.

In the war of 1965; India won. Following were the effects of this war —



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

S.S.

2:00

English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा

वर्ष-2020

केन्द्र क्रमांक-131000

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

120 - 0222063

अंकों में

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

0 1 0 1 3 2 9 1 6 8

शब्दों में

Zero one zero one Three two nine one six eight

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक []

(i) Pakistan wanted to solve the Kashmir issue by wars but she could not succeed.

(ii) Pakistan considered that the Muslims of Kashmir will side with Pakistan but such a thing did not happen.

(iii) The morale of Indian people and army was very high and Indian people fought with indigenous weapons.

(iv) The effort of Union Nations is



Very important in this war. Because both America and Russia extended support to Union Nations. Therefore they became successful in established their pesu.

- ⑩ The war of 1965 proved fatal for Pakistan the defeat in the war proved that the army dictatorship is not effective.

Q. no. 29

Ans: The charat characteristics of federal form of Government are as follows:-

- (i) Dual government - In the Indian Union there are both the governments viz. the central and state. In both these government there is a executive, the president and council of ministers in central government. Similarly there are legislative assembly, Governor, Chief

Minister and council of ministers. This is known as dual government.

(ii) Division of power: There is a division of power between the central and state government accordingly the both government make laws and run their administration.

(iii) Supremacy of Judiciary: Under the federal form of the Government, the supremacy of judiciary is important. The both government follow the constitution under this system.

(iv) Supremacy of Constitution: In this system, there is a supremacy of constitution. The constitution is protected by Supreme Court.

(v) Two houses of legislature: There are two houses of the legislature viz Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.



Q. no. 25

Ans. 15 The impediments are as follows —

(i) Poverty and unemployment: The poverty and unemployment is major hurdle in this system. 26% people of the country are living below poverty line.

(ii) Casteism and regionalism — These processes do not allow democracy to become a part of our system and hamper rights of freedom and equality.

(iii) Illiteracy — Illiteracy ^{do not} allow democracy to become our system part. It also hampers ^{and} mental and physical development.

(iv) Social evils. The social evils such as untouchability and caste supremacy prevail in country and do not allow democracy to enter our life.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

S: S

3 0 0

English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

120 - 0222064

अंकों में

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

0 1 0 1 3 2 9 1 6 8

शब्दों में

zero one zero one three two nine one six eight

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा क्रमांक-131000
वर्ष-2020

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्ता

⑤ Role of media: Media acts as a link between government and public. It does not allow ^{give} a proper direction of public welfare and hampers success of democracy.

अंकों का योग



पृष्ठ 2 के अंक :

'OR'

Ans: 26 'OR'

Distant lighting



so snow



whizzles



calm



Light air.

