



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-32 (कवर पेज सहित)



121902



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	15	19	3
2	7	20	4
3	10	21	4
4	2	22	4
5	2	23	
6	2	24	
7	2	25	
8	2	26	
9	2	27	
10	2	28	
11	2	29	
12	2	30	
13	2	31	
14	2	योग	79½
15	2	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	3	अंकों में	
17	2½	शब्दों में	
18	3		

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒

विषय Economics

परीक्षा का दिन Thursday

दिनांक 28-03-24

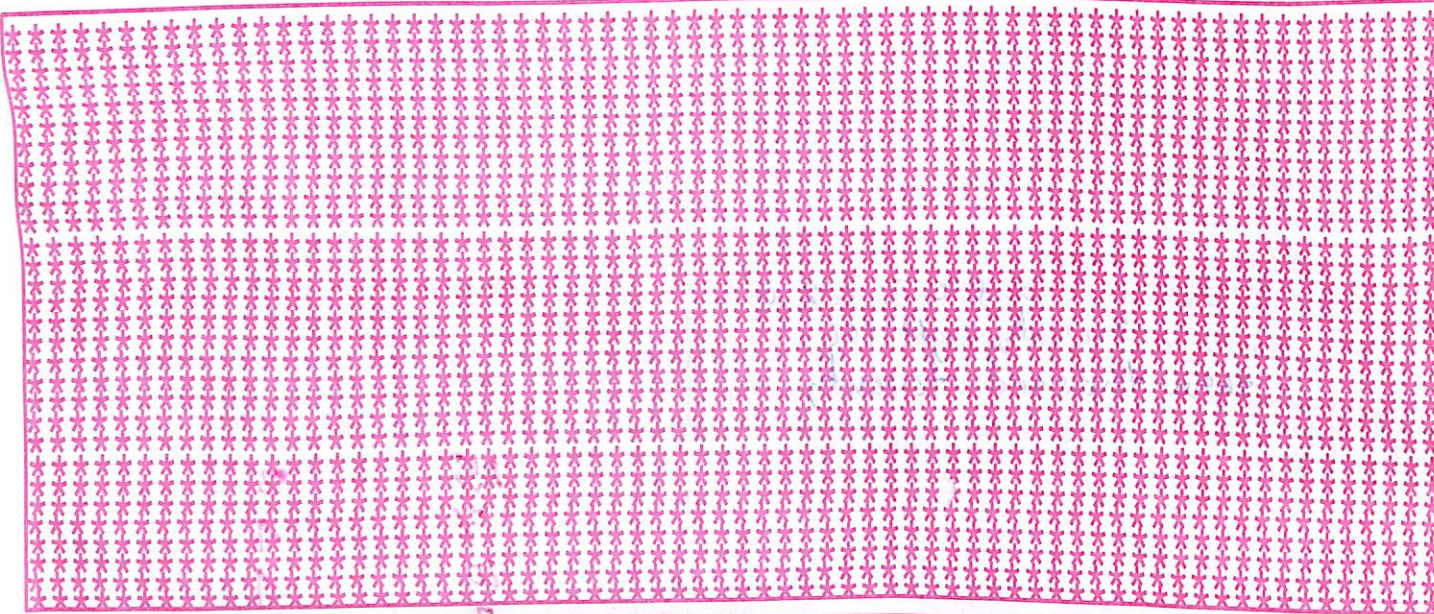
नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

- परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य हैं, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।
- (2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।
- (3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ: 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर संकेतांक 00104

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 178/2024

151305



परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका, उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी:-
 - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केंद्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, कैलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबल के आस-पास कोई अनुचित सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना साँपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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SECTION - A

Q1

- (i) (C) Adam Smith
(ii) (B) Decrease in demand
(iii) (C) 1935
(iv) (A) m_1 and m_2
(v) (A) $MP_s = \Delta S / \Delta Y$
(vi) (D) wealth tax
(vii) (C) Capital Receipts
(viii) (A) Government
(ix) (D) from the price of goods
(x) (D) How to become poor
(xi) (D) $ED > 1$
(xii) (A) The price of the good
(xiii) (C) Total fixed cost curve
(xiv) (C) undefined
(xv) (A) Total Revenue

15

Q2

- (i) ~~Total variable cost~~ Explicit Cost ~~Investment~~
(ii) Decrease
(iii) surplus budget
(iv) Receipt
(v) Marginal utility
(vi) Profit
(vii) Excess supply

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Q3

(i) National income :-

when the sum of all Goods and Services which are produced or with in domestic territory by resident and non-resident and outside the domestic territory by the residents.

(ii) when depreciation is deducted from the gross investment then net investment is determined.

~~Gross investment~~

Net investment = Gross investment - Depreciation

(iii) Budget manifesto relate to one financial year.

(iv) Given :-

Gross fiscal deficit = ₹ 2000 cr.

Net interest liability = ₹ 400 cr.

~~Gross fn~~

Primary deficit = fiscal deficit - Interest

= 2000 - 400

= ₹ 1600 Cr.



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		(v) <u>official reserves sale</u> :-
1		When monetary authority of the country sells forwards ^{their} foreign reserve to cover deficit in the budget are called official reserves sale.
1		(vi) When the interest rate are received and the interest rate are paid then the difference between them is known as interest rate differential.
1	BSER-178/2024	(vii) Resources refers to the thing which are used to create any kind of goods and services are called resources.
1		(viii) 'Normative' economic analysis that explain how different mechanism function.
1		(ix) When indifference curve are tangent to the budget line that bundle will be optimum on the budget line.
		(x) <u>elements of supply curve</u> :-
		(i) price of own goods price
10		(ii) substitute goods quantity supplied.



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SECTION-B

Qy Positive Impacts of demonetisation:-

- (i) Digital transaction are enhanced in the country
- (ii) It reduces tax evasion in the country.
- (iii) All the money of the people ~~are~~ goes into the bank due to which credit capacity of the bank also increases in the economy.
- (iv) people declared unaccounted wealth and pay tax.

BSER-17/2/2024

* Assumption of Ceteris paribus:-

Assumption of Ceteris paribus is that if we want to study separate influence of one factor then other factors are remains constant so, in the law of demand to study ~~the~~ separate influence

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Q5 Assumption of ceteris paribus:-

(2) Assumption of ceteris paribus says that if we want to study separate influence of one factor then other factors are remains constant. So, in the law of demand except price other factors are constant this assumption in french language called ceteris paribus.

Q6 Reason for inventory investment:-

(i) It increases the productivity of the firm due to which they can earn more profit.

(ii) If price rise in the market, then firm suddenly, then firm ^{can} increase their output and take advantage of profit.

Q7 If savings ₹ 100, then there will be change in output will be 100 then, output multiplier will be calculated as:-

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output multiplier} &= \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta S} \quad \text{Change in} \\ &= \frac{100}{100} = 1 \text{ Times.}\end{aligned}$$

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Q8 Difference b/w Devaluation & Revaluation :-Devaluation

- It means govt depreciate the domestic currency in term of foreign currency.

- It is similar ^{Concept of} as ~~to~~ depreciation.

Revaluation

- It means govt appreciate domestic currency in terms of foreign currency.

- It is similar ^{Concept of} as ~~to~~ appreciation.

Q9

Given:-

Imports = 190 billion dollars.

Trade bal. = -50 million dollars

Trade bal. = Export - Import~~-50 = Export - 190~~~~-50 = x - 190~~~~-x = -190 + 50~~~~x = 140 million dollars.~~

Thus, export is 140 million dollars

Q10 what to produce and in what quantity

Every economy has to select goods for production and ~~select~~ decide the quantity which are produced of selected commodity. Every economy can



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not produce all kinds of goods and services. So, they choose one commodity and sacrifice to other. This problem is also known as allocation of resources.

(ii) How to produce?

In economy, goods can be produced through labour intensive technology and Capital intensive technology. Thus, they select one technique of production according to the availabilities of resources and cost involved.

Q11 Giffen Goods:-

Giffen Goods are highly inferior goods which have positive relation with price. If rise in price then demand also rise and if price fall then demand also fall.

Example:- Suppose, price rise of the 'bread' then the people purchased more quantity of bread due to price rise of other expensive things.

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Q13 Substitute Goods !

Those Goods which are replaced to each other in the market. These Goods are also called Competitive Goods. These ~~two~~ Goods have positive price effect.
Ex Tea & coffee etc.

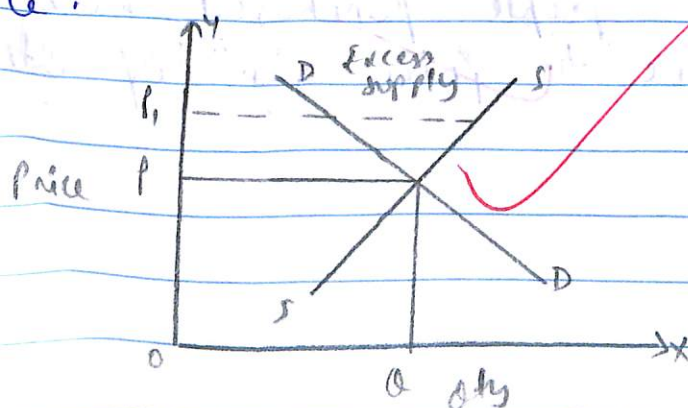
Q13 Increase returns to scale !

If firms want to increase their output in long run due to which they change production scale. then ^{firm obtain} percentage change in output is greater than the percentage change in scale.

$IRs = \% \text{ Change in output} > \% \text{ Change in scale.}$

Q14 Price floor !

Price floor is a method through which minimum price of the commodity are set by the government above the equilibrium price.





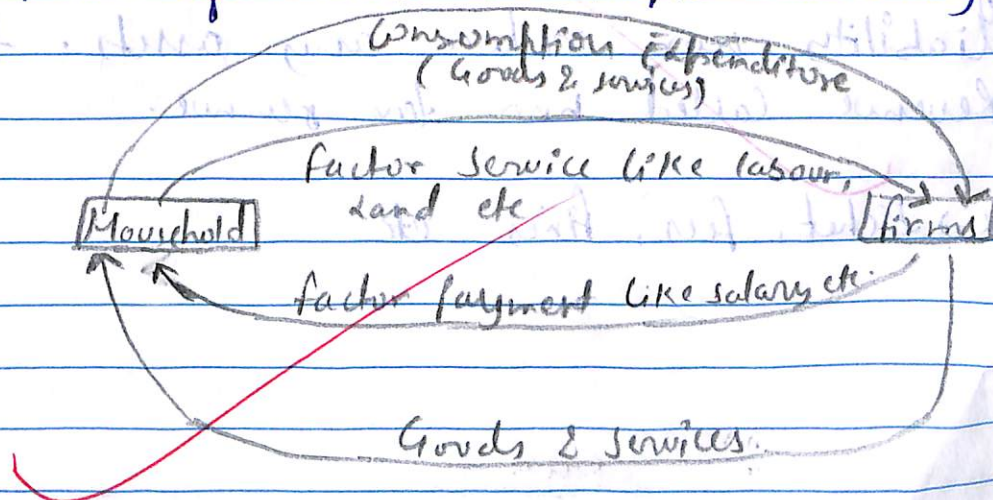
Q5 Break even point :-

Break even point is a point where two economic variables are equal to each other that point is known as break even point.

SECTION - C

Q6 Circular flow of income in simple Economy:-

In simple economy, the only two sectors remain in the economy i.e. Households and firms. So, Income and expenditure or flow of goods are circulate b/w these two sectors. This circular flow is known as circular flow of income in simple economy.

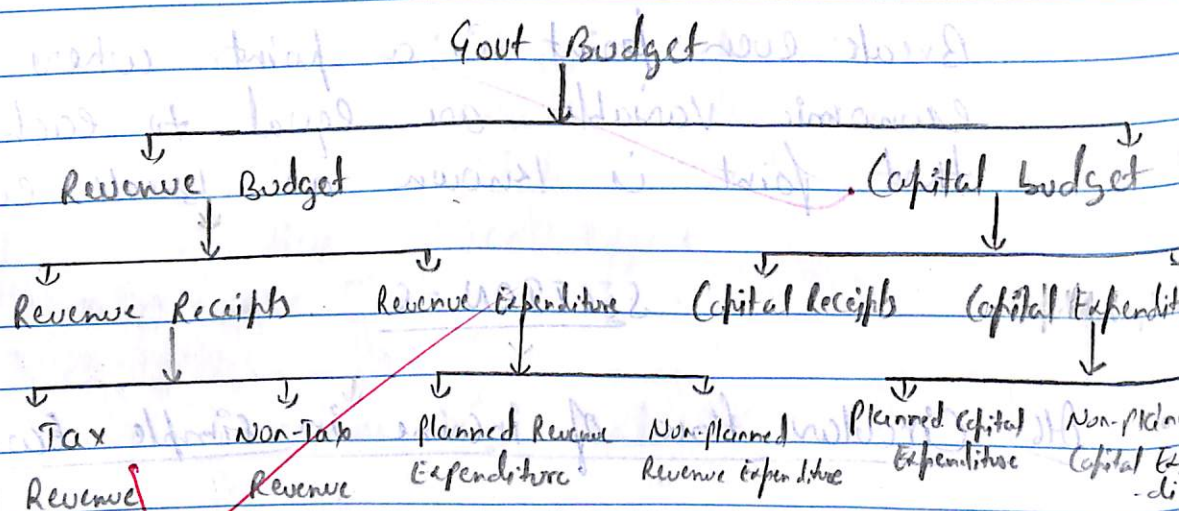


Circular flow of income in simple economy

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Q.17

Components of Govt BudgetNon-tax Revenue!

Non-tax Revenue refers to those revenue of Government which are not generate from tax and neither create any liability nor reduce any assets. those Revenue called non-tax revenue.

Ex -> Escheat, fees, fines etc.

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Q43

labour	Total product	Average product	Marginal product
1	12	12	12
2	28	14	16
3	45	15	17
4	64	16	19
5	75	15	11
6	84	14	9

Cal. of T.P. & M.P.:-

$$T.P = \text{Average product} \times \text{labour}$$

~~8 unit of Total product:-~~

$$T.P = A.P \times Q$$

$$T.P = 12 \times 1 = 12$$

$$T.P = 14 \times 2 = 28$$

Marginal product

$$M.P = T.P_n - T.P_{n-1}$$

Here, $T.P_n$ = Current T.P $T.P_{n-1}$ = previous T.P

M.P = Marginal product

$$M.P = T.P_n - T.P_{n-1}$$

$$M.P = 12 - 0 = 12$$

$$M.P = 28 - 12 = 16$$



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Q19 Cal. price elasticity of supply!

$$\text{Total revenue} = \text{Price} \times \text{Qty}$$

$$50 = 5 \times \text{Qty}$$

$$\frac{50}{5} = \text{Qty}$$

$$\text{Qty} = 10$$

$$\text{Initial Qty} = 10$$

$$\text{Total revenue} = P \times \text{Qty}$$

$$200 = 10 \times \text{Qty}$$

$$\text{Qty} = \frac{200}{10}$$

$$\text{New Qty} = 20 \quad (Q_1)$$

$$\text{Initial Qty} = 10 \quad (Q_0)$$

$$\text{New Price} = 10 \quad (P_1)$$

$$\text{Old Price} = 5 \quad (P_0)$$

Formula

Elasticity

$$\text{Price elasticity supply} = \frac{\% \text{ change in Qty supplied}}{\% \text{ change in Price}}$$

$$\% \text{ change in Qty supplied} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_0}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{20 - 10}{10} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{10}{10} \times 100 = 100\%$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Change in Price} &= \frac{P_1 - P_0}{P_0} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{10 - 5}{5} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{5}{5} \times 100 \\ &= 100\%.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Price elasticity supply } \frac{100\%}{100\%} = 1\% = E_s = 1$$

SECTION - D

Q20

(i)

Cash reserve ratio :-

It refers to the amount of money with the commercial bank which is need to be kept with central bank in the form of cash. These ratio are determined by the central bank to manage money supply and credit in the economy.

Increase in CRR :-

If the rate of CRR are increased by the central bank then the commercial bank are require to keep more money with the central bank. Then, it will reduce the credit creation capacity of bank and further money supply reduce in the economy. This is done

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at the time of inflation.

Decrease in CRR :-

If the rate of CRR are decreased by the central bank then the commercial bank are not require to keep more money with the central bank. then more money available with the commercial bank. then it will increase credit and money supply in the economy. this is done at the time of deflation.

Statutory liquid ratio :-

~~It is the rate which~~
It refers to the amount of money available with the commercial bank then it will be require to keep money themselves in the form of liquid assets. these rate are determined by the central bank. of the country so that they can influence money supply in the economy.



Increase in SLR:-

If the rate of SLR are increased by the Central bank then the Commercial bank are required to keep more money themselves in the form of liquid assets. then it will ~~reduce~~ Credit Creation Capacity of bank. this is done at the time of inflation.

Decrease in SLR:-

If the rate of SLR are decreased by the Central bank then the Commercial bank are not required to keep more money themselves in the form of liquid assets. due to which Credit ~~Creation~~ Capacity of bank ~~are~~ will be increased. this is done at the time of deflation.

Q21 Increase in Consumer Income :-

Budget line is a line shows different combination of two goods which consumer can afford with given income and at constant price.

If income of the consumer increase then it will increase the purchasing power of



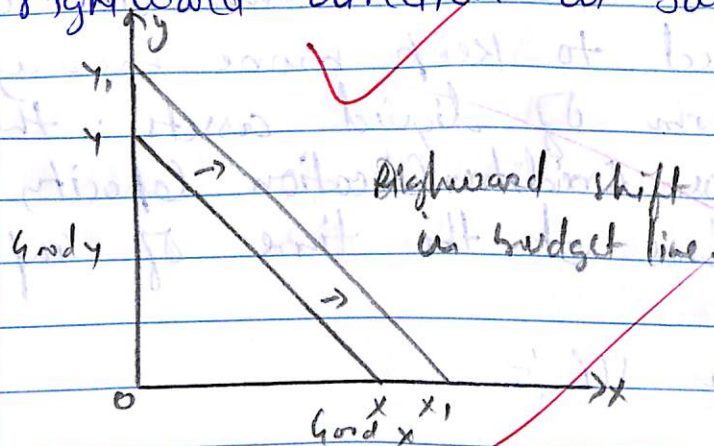
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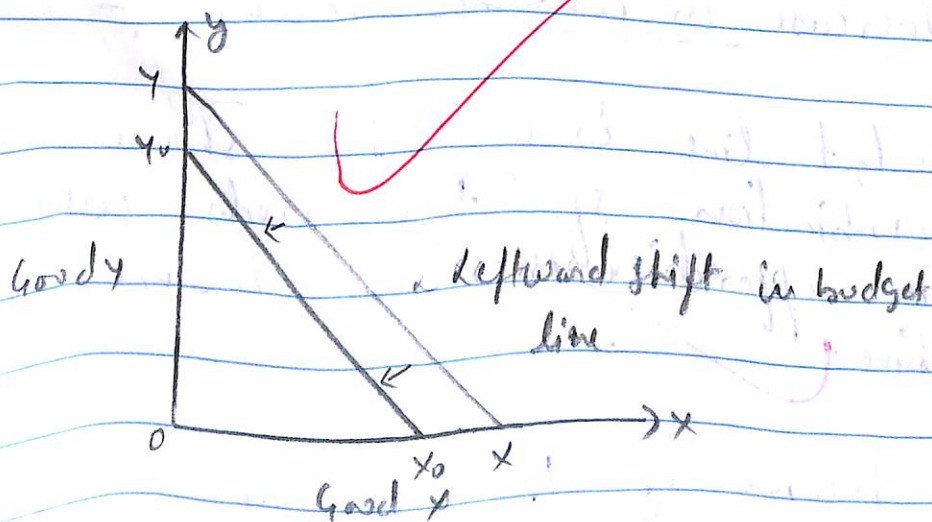
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the consumer. due to which consumer can afford more quantity of goods two goods. so, Budget line will be shift in rightward direction in same proportion.



Decrease in income :-

If the income of the buyer are reduce then it will reduce the purchasing power of the consumer. so, consumer can buy less quantity of two goods so budget shift left ward direction in same proportion.





Q22 Short run marginal Cost!

Marginal Cost refers to additional amount of Cost to produce an additional unit of Commodity.

$$\text{Marginal Cost} = \frac{TVC_n - TVC_{n-1}}{\Delta n}$$

$$\text{Marginal Cost} = \frac{TC_n - TC_{n-1}}{\Delta n}$$

$$\text{Hence, Marginal Cost} = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$$

$$\text{Marginal Cost} = \frac{\Delta TVC}{\Delta Q}$$

Hence, TVC_n = Current total variable cost
 TVC_{n-1} = previous total variable cost

TC_n = Current Total Cost
 TC_{n-1} = previous Total Cost

ΔTC = change in total cost

ΔQ = change in Output.

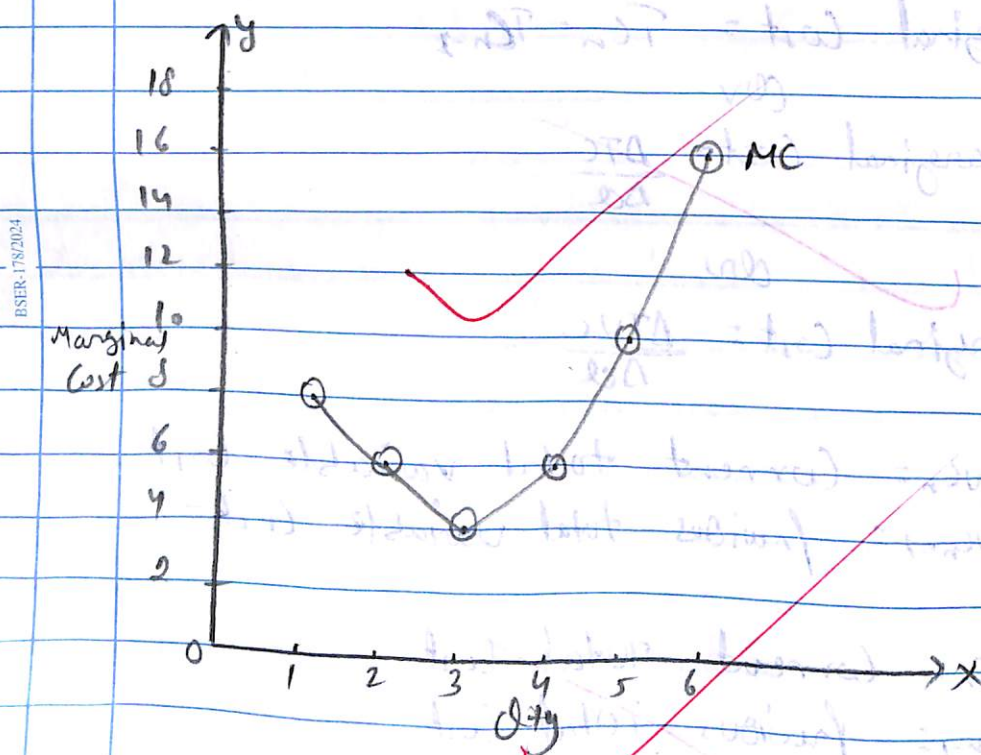
ΔTVC = Change in Total variable Cost

ΔQ = Change in Qty.

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Qty	TVC AAC	MC
0	10	—
1	18	8
2	24	6
3	28	4
4	34	6
5	44	10
6	60	16



Explanation:

- Marginal Cost curve can be calculated with the help of TVC and TC .
- The area under Marginal Cost ~~Curve~~ is equal to AVC , i.e., Average Variable Cost.



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		- The Shape of Marginal Cost Curve is 'U' shaped due to law of variable proportion. - First of all, MC decrease firm faces increasing return to factor. - Then, MC increases firm faces diminishing return to factor. - Then, MC increase rapidly than before firm faces negative return to factor.

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SECTION-B

Q7 If change in investment saving ₹ 100 due to which income also change and consumption also change ₹ 100.

$$MPC = \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$$

$$\text{Multiplier} = \frac{1}{1-MPC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-0} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

अर्थात् में शब्दों में (Complete)

80 अर-सी
4/9/2024

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		1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the work is completed in 10 days. How many days will it take to complete the work? 2. A train starts from station A at 10:00 AM and reaches station B at 12:30 PM. What is the time taken by the train to reach station B? 3. A car starts from station A at 10:00 AM and reaches station B at 12:30 PM. What is the time taken by the car to reach station B? 4. A car starts from station A at 10:00 AM and reaches station B at 12:30 PM. What is the time taken by the car to reach station B? 5. A car starts from station A at 10:00 AM and reaches station B at 12:30 PM. What is the time taken by the car to reach station B?



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संख्या

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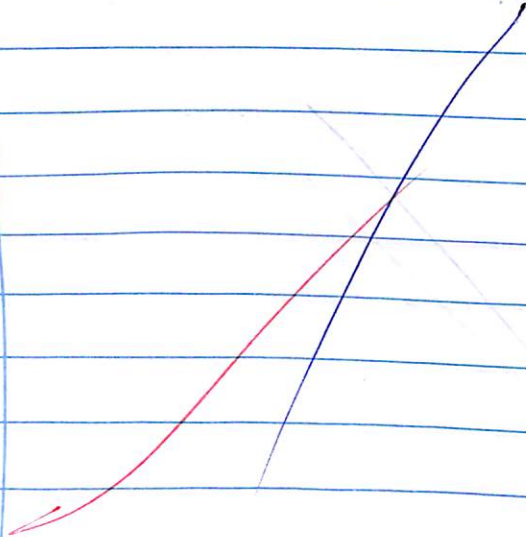


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1. 01 0
2. 31 1
3. 45 5
4. 10 8
5. 11 2
6. 14 2
7. 21 0

01 0
31 1
45 5
10 8
11 2
14 2
21 0

01 0
31 1
45 5
10 8
11 2
14 2
21 0

01 0
31 1
45 5
10 8
11 2
14 2
21 0

01 0
31 1
45 5
10 8
11 2
14 2
21 0

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$$Q_1 = 20 \times 100$$

$$Q_0$$

$$P_1 = P_0 \times 100$$

$$P_0$$

$$100$$

$$\frac{DQ}{Q_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{DP}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

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$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{DQ}{P_0}$$

$$0$$

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$3$$

$$4$$

$$5$$

$$6$$

$$10$$

$$18$$

$$24$$

$$28$$

$$34$$

$$44$$

$$60$$

$$-$$

$$8$$

$$6$$

$$4$$

$$6$$

$$10$$

$$16$$

$$AP = \frac{TP}{Q}$$

$$AP \times 2 = TP$$

$$\frac{16 \times 4}{64}$$

$$2$$

$$14 \times 6$$

$$84$$

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$$APC + AP_1 = 1$$

$$APC + 100 = 1$$

$$APC = 100$$

$$APC = 100$$

$$APC = 100$$

$$APC = 100$$

$$APC = 100$$

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$$MP_1$$

$$MP_1$$

$$MP_1$$

$$MP_1$$

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$$MP_1$$

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$$MP_1$$

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$$MP_1$$

$$MP_1$$

$$MP_1$$

$$100 \times 100 = 100$$

$$100 \times 100 = 100$$

$$100 \times 100 = 100$$



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