

# Physics 2018 Solution

GUJCET 2018

જુરુર ની નિયમ

$$\eta_{go} = \tan \theta_p$$

$$\theta_p = 51^\circ$$

$$\eta_w = 1.4$$

$$\eta_g = (1)$$

$$\frac{\eta_g}{\eta_w} = \tan 51^\circ$$

$$\eta_g = 1.4 \times 1.235$$

$$\eta_g = 1.73$$

$$A = 0.15 \text{ m}^2$$

$$N = 200 \text{ ઝીરિયા}$$

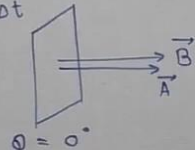
$$B_1 = 0.2 \text{ T}$$

$$\Delta t = 0.4 \text{ s}$$

$$B_2 = 0.6 \text{ T}$$

$$\therefore \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -N \frac{(B_2 A - B_1 A)}{\Delta t}$$



$$= \frac{-200 \times 0.15 (0.6 - 0.2)}{0.4}$$

$$\therefore \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle = 30 \text{ V}$$

(5)

$$r_{\text{eq}} = 2 \text{ A}$$

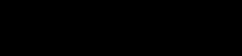
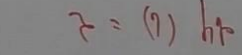
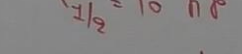
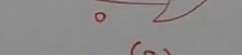
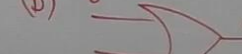
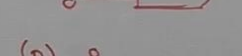
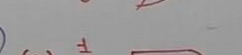
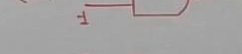
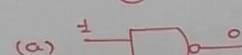
$$R = 10 \Omega$$

$$P = I_{\text{rms}}^2 R$$

$$P = \frac{i_{\text{rms}}^2}{2} R$$

$$= \frac{2^2}{2} \times 10$$

$$P = 20 \text{ W}$$



$$\therefore \tau_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \tau_{1/2} = 0.693 \tau$$

$$\therefore \tau = \frac{10}{0.693}$$

$$\therefore \tau = 14.4 \text{ hr}$$

$$E = 35 \text{ keV}$$

$$= 35 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = (1)$$

$$E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{hc}{E}$$

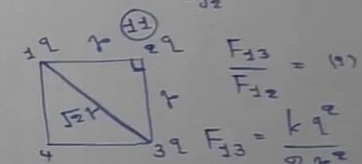
$$= \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{35 \times 10^3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 35 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$219135 \Rightarrow E_{g1}$$

$$4135 \Rightarrow E_{g2} \quad E_{g1} > E_{g3} > E_{g2}$$

$$219135 \Rightarrow E_{g3} \quad E_{g2} < E_{g3} < E_{g1}$$



$$\frac{F_{13}}{F_{12}} = (1)$$

$$F_{13} = \frac{k q^2}{2 r^2}$$

$$F_{12} = \frac{k q^2}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{13}}{F_{12}} = \frac{k q^2}{2 r^2} \times \frac{r^2}{k q^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_{13}}{F_{12}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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Credit: Sankalp

$$\phi = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{10 \mu C}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\begin{matrix} +10 \mu C \\ +10 \mu C \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi' = \frac{20 \mu C}{\epsilon_0} = 2\phi$$

$$\text{શુદ્ધિ વક્રીકરણ} F = 16 \text{ N}$$

$$K = \epsilon_r = 8$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{શ}} = \frac{F}{K} = \frac{16}{8}$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{શ}} = 2 \text{ N}$$

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પિદુલકાયપોલ  $\propto$  પિદુલક્ષેત્ર  
ઓમેગા

$$\therefore p \propto E$$

$$\therefore p = \alpha E$$

અડધી થી વધી

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{p}{E} = \frac{C \epsilon_0}{N}$$

$$= C \epsilon_0 N^{-1}$$

દીએ એકમ

$$\alpha = \frac{C \epsilon_0}{V}$$

$$= C \epsilon_0 V^{-1}$$

પિદુલકાયપોલ વડે ઉત્પન્ન

પિદુલ વિસ્થાપન

$$V = \frac{k p \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

અક્ષ પર ( $\theta = 0^\circ$  કે  $180^\circ$ )  $p = 2 \text{ N}$

$$\therefore V = \pm \frac{k p}{r^2} \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{શક્ય મહત્તમ અવકાશ}$$

તેમ અક્ષ પર ( $\theta = 90^\circ$ )

$$V = 0$$

$$\frac{16}{8} = \frac{1}{8^2}$$

વાકુકું નાપમાન

$$\frac{16}{8} = \frac{1}{8^2}$$

૨ ↓ ૮ ↑

$$\left(\frac{16}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{8^2} \text{ (દરિદર)}$$

$$\text{૫) એ } \frac{16}{8} = 8^2 \text{ (વધારો)}$$

$$\text{૫) એ } 8 \times 8 = 8 \times \frac{1}{8}$$

= અણન

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મોલવવા માટે સીમારેડાઈ  
અંતર વડે.

$$R_{\text{max}} = \frac{R}{n}$$

→ લઘુત્તમ અવકાશ મોલવવા  
માટે અવકાશોન અમાતર  
ઓડાડા અંતર વડે.

$$R_{\text{min}} = \frac{R}{n}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{R_{\text{max}}}{R_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\frac{R}{n}}{\frac{R}{n}} = n^2$$

$$= (10)^2 = 100$$

$$\text{૫) } \frac{R_{\text{min}}}{R_{\text{max}}} = \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\text{૫) } R_{\text{min}} \times R_{\text{max}} = n R \times \frac{R}{n} = R^2$$

$$= 2^2 = 4$$

$$\text{૫) } \mu = \frac{V}{E}$$

$$\text{એકમ} = \frac{\text{m} \cdot \text{C}}{\text{S} \cdot \text{N}}$$

$$[\mu] = \frac{L^1 A^1 T^1}{T^1 M^1 L^1 T^2} = M^{-1} L^0 T^2 A^1$$

$$= M^{-1} L^0 T^2 A^1$$

$$n = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$q = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$v = 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$f = 0.2 \text{ Hz}$$

$$B = \text{---} \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

વર્તુલાકાર આંતરણી સિદ્ધાંત

$$f = \frac{qv}{rB}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{qv}{r f}$$

$$= \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 10^6}{0.2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$\therefore B = 2.84 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}$$

$$\underline{20} \quad G = 50 \, \Omega$$

$$I_G = 10 \, \text{mA} = 10^{-2} \, \text{A}$$

$$V = 100 \, \text{V}$$

→ ગોળી બેટરી

$$R_g = \frac{V}{I_G} - G$$

$$= \frac{100}{10^{-2}} - 50$$

$$= 10000 - 50$$

$$\therefore R_g = 9950 \, \Omega$$

$$\underline{21} \quad I_1 = I_2 = 5 \, \text{A}$$

$$d = 1 \, \text{m}$$

$$\frac{F}{l} = (1) \, \text{N/m}$$

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2 l}{2\pi d}$$

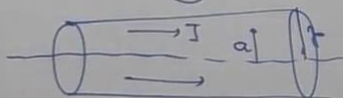
$$\therefore \frac{F}{l} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 5}{2\pi (1)}$$

$$= 50 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\therefore \frac{F}{l} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$$

(22)



( $a < r$ )

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I a}{2\pi r^2}$$

$$B \propto a$$

$$\underline{24} \quad \text{પરિણામી ચુંબકીય ક્ષેત્ર}$$

$$B = \sqrt{B_v^2 + B_h^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{f_2 + f_1}{f_1 f_2}$$

(26)

$$\lambda_1 = 8000 \, \text{\AA}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4000 \, \text{\AA}$$

જોઈ ચુંબકીય ક્ષેત્ર

$$\therefore I \propto \frac{1}{\lambda^4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{8000}{4000}\right)^4$$

$$\therefore I_2 = 16 I_1$$

$$\underline{27} \quad n = 1.6$$

$$\delta_m = 3.6^\circ$$

$$A = (9)$$

સીમા (પરિવર્તન ક્ષેત્ર) માટે  $\delta_m = A(n-1)$

$$\therefore 3.6^\circ = A(1.6-1)$$

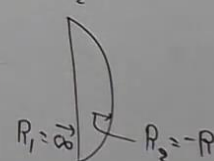
$$\therefore A = \frac{3.6^\circ}{0.6}$$

$$\therefore A = 6^\circ$$

(28)

$$R_1 = \infty$$

$$R_2 = -60 \, \Omega$$



$$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1} \left( \frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1.5-1}{1} \left( \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{60} \right) = \frac{0.5}{60} = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\therefore f = 120 \, \text{cm}$$

(29)

$$\Delta x = 10^{-10} \, \text{m}$$

$$\Delta p = (1)$$

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = \frac{h}{2\pi} \Rightarrow \Delta p = \frac{h}{2\pi \Delta x}$$

$$\therefore \Delta p = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-10}} = 1.05 \times 10^{-24} \frac{\text{kg m}}{\text{s}}$$

(30)

$$\lambda_1 = 6000 \, \text{\AA} \quad E_1 = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} \, \text{J}$$

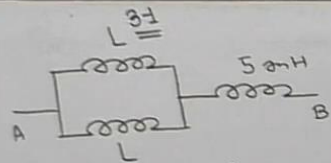
$$\lambda_2 = 4000 \, \text{\AA} \quad E_2 = (1)$$

$$\therefore E = hf = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \frac{E_2}{E_1} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_2} \times \frac{\lambda_1}{hc} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{6000}{4000}$$

$$\therefore E_2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 3.2 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$\therefore E_2 = 4.8 \times 10^{-19} \, \text{J}$$



$$L_{AB} = \left( \frac{L \times L}{L + L} \right) + 5$$

$$\therefore 15 = \frac{L}{2} + 5$$

$$\therefore \frac{L}{2} = 10$$

$$\therefore L = 20 \text{ mH}$$

$$P = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi$$

$$= 50\% \cdot V_{rms} I_{rms} = V_{rms} I_{rms} \cos \phi$$

$$\therefore \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \phi = 60^\circ = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad}$$

કૃપેશિરિવ કિઓકરબન

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$\Rightarrow$  D.C. પાલિતકયાન

$$\text{આરે } \xrightarrow{I} f = 0$$

$$\therefore X_c = \text{અનંત}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{C^2} = \mu_0 \epsilon_0$$

$$[\mu_0 \epsilon_0] = L^{-2} T^2$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0}} \right] = L^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \right] = L^1 T^{-2}$$

$$\left[ \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_0} \right] = L^{-\frac{1}{2}} T^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

વ્યતિકરણ  $\rightarrow$  (P) સુચનલક્ષ્ય ઉદાહરણ

સુચરના નિયમ (R)  $\mu = \text{ત્રમથ}$

આલબનો નિયમ (S)  $I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$

પૂર્ણ આંતરિક પરાવર્તન (Q)  $\mu = \frac{1}{\sin C}$

(36) દેશ્યપડાકા  $\rightarrow f_v$

ફેડિયો તરંગો  $\rightarrow f_r$

અલ્પાવાયોલેર તરંગો  $\rightarrow f_{UV}$

આવૃત્તિનો ક્રમ (તરંગલંબાઈનો અંકનો ક્રમ)

$\gamma$  - કિરણો

X - કિરણો

UV તરંગ  $\rightarrow f_{UV}$

દેશ્ય પડાકા  $\rightarrow f_v$

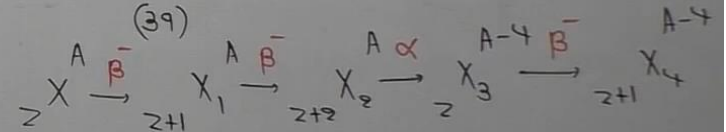
ઈન્ફ્રારેડ

આઈકોવેલ્ડ

ફેડિયો તરંગો  $\rightarrow f_r$

$f_r < f_v < f_{UV}$

$f_{UV} > f_v > f_r$



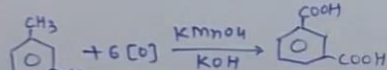
(39) (D)  $\beta^-, \beta^-, \alpha, \beta^-$



# Chemistry 2018 Solution

Gujcet-2018

(41) એચોજન  $\xrightarrow{\text{oxid}^n}$  આઈસોપ્રોલિક એસિડ



મ-ટાયલેન

(42) જવાબ (b)  
N#CC1=CC=CC=C1.O=P(O)(O)O>>C1=CC=CC=C1  
 બેન્ઝીન  
 સાયકલોનિટ્રો  
 ક્લોરાઇડ

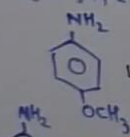
+ H3PO3  
 ફોસ્ફરસ  
 એસિડ  
 (ઓક્સિડાઇઝ  
 નાવર)

જવાબ (d)

(43) રફમ ઓરી છે

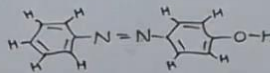
હાલો સમૂહ (CH3, NH2, OCH3) બેન્ઝીન વધારે

હાલો સમૂહ (NO2, Cl) બેન્ઝીન ઘટાડે



(b) જવાબ:

(44) બેન્ઝીન એન્થ્રાસીનમાં  $\sigma$  (સિગ્મા) અને  $\pi$  (પાય) બંધોની સંખ્યા ?



$\sigma$  બંધ: 27  
 $\pi$  બંધ: 7

(45) રબ્રિન  $\rightarrow$  રિબોસ છે.

(a) યુરે એસ } રફેક્ટીવ છે  
 (b) સાઈકલોન } (પિરિફિન)  
 (c) પાયરોન

(d) ગ્લાસ  $\rightarrow$  રિબોસ છે

(46) કયા એમિનો એસિડના pH, 7 કરતા વધુ છે

(a) ગ્લુટામિક એસિડ  $\rightarrow$  એસિડિક છે  
 $\therefore$  pH, 7 કરતા ઓછો.

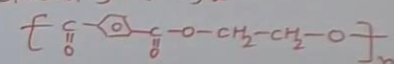
(b) લાઇસીન  $\rightarrow$  બેઝિક એમિનો એસિડ છે

$\therefore$  pH > 7

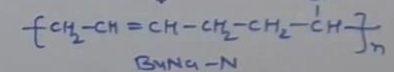
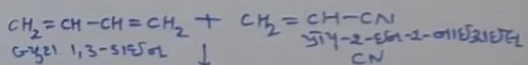
(c) ગ્લાયસીન  $\rightarrow$  નટરલ છે  $\therefore$  pH = 7

(d) એલેનાઇન  $\rightarrow$  "

(47) ટાલેનનું સમૂહ સંબંધિત...



(48) BUNA-N ના મોનોમર



જવાબ: (c)

(49) કૃત્રિમ ગાંધી પદાર્થ  $\rightarrow$  એલિટર  
 આંધ્રપદાર્થ મરિટાઇડ  $\rightarrow$  સોલિડ એસિડ  
 એલિટર એસિડ  $\rightarrow$  એસિડોલિક એસિડ  
 આંધ્ર પદાર્થ  $\rightarrow$  ફેરોમ

જવાબ: (c)

(50) ચિના & નફિાવમાં રાત્રી સમય  
 ઓક્સિજન  $\rightarrow$  લુમિનાઇસ ... જવાબ (c)

Gujcet-2018

51) સંઘન: ક્રિસ્ટલ સંરચના (bcc)

$$a = 400 \text{ pm}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{bcc માં } r_s = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times 400$$

$$\therefore r_s = 173 \text{ pm} \dots \text{જવાબ (c)}$$

52) કાર્બો ડાયોક્સાઇડ સંયોજન  $\rightarrow \text{CO}_2$  ... જવાબ (b)

53)  $\text{pH} = 1$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  ના જ.હા.ના N શોધો.

$$\rightarrow \text{pH} = 1 \therefore [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-1} = 0.1 \text{ M થાય.}$$

$$\text{હવે } N = n \times M$$

$$= 2 \times 0.1 = 0.2 \dots \text{સમસ્યામાં OPTION આપેલ છે.}$$

54) બિજા સાદે દર્શાવેલ છે  $\rightarrow$  કાર્બોક્સીમ + એસિડોન ... જવાબ: (c)

55) 6% w/v યુરિયા  $\rightarrow$  સમસ્યા!

(a) 0.25 M NaCl

(b) 0.5 M NaCl

(c) 0.1 M NaCl

(d) 1 M NaCl

$\rightarrow$  બીજા સાદેના સમસ્યા.

$\rightarrow$  6% w/v યુરિયાના જ.હા.ના સંદર્ભ

100 mL હોવાની ઘોળ યુરિયા છે

$\therefore 1000 \text{ mL}$  " (c)

(Molar mass of urea)

$$\therefore \frac{1000 \times 6}{100} = 60 \text{ ગ્રામ યુરિયા}$$

$$= 1 \text{ M યુરિયા હોવા}$$

હવે યુરિયાની કદ: 1 છે

મથા NaCl ની કદ: 2 છે.

$\downarrow$   
NaCl ના સંદર્ભ 0.5 લેવાનો

કદ 2 હોવાથી  $2 \times 0.5 = 1 \text{ M થાય}$

સાચા જવાબ: (b) 0.5 M NaCl

56)  $\text{CuSO}_4$  નું હોવા કદ દાગળ પાત્રની સંયોજન શોધો?

$$E^{\circ} \text{Cu}^{2+}/\text{Cu} = 0.34 \text{ V}, E^{\circ} \text{Fe}/\text{Fe}^{2+} = 0.44$$

✓ (a) Ag (b) Ni

(c) Fe (d) Al

$$E^{\circ} \text{Al}/\text{Al}^{3+} = 1.66 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\circ} \text{Ni}/\text{Ni}^{2+} = 0.25 \text{ V}$$

$$E^{\circ} \text{Ag}^{+}/\text{Ag} = 0.80 \text{ V}$$

$\rightarrow E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  નું મૂલ્ય ધન મળે તો પ્રક્રિયા થાય.  $\therefore$  સંયોજન શોધો

$$\rightarrow E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{oxi}}(\text{ઝન}) - E^{\circ}_{\text{oxi}}(\text{કદ})$$

$$= 0.34 - 0.80$$

$$= -0.46 \text{ V}$$

અહીં  $E^{\circ}_{\text{cell}}$  નું મૂલ્ય ઋણ મળે છે

$\therefore$  પ્રક્રિયા થશે નહીં

$\therefore$  સંયોજન શોધો.

જવાબ: (c)

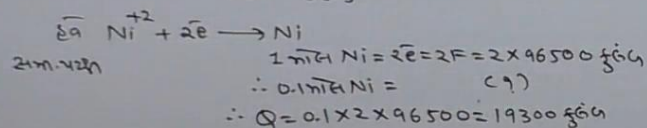
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57) નેક્રોનિયમ  $\text{NiSO}_4$

5.85 ગ્રામ  $\text{Ni}$

10 amp,  $t = ?$

$$\rightarrow \text{Ni મોલ} = \frac{\text{ગ્રામ}}{\text{વ.દળ}} = \frac{5.85}{58.5} = 0.1 \text{ મોલ}$$

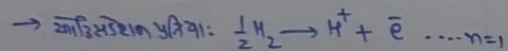


હા  $Q = I \times t$   $\therefore t = \frac{Q}{I} = \frac{19300}{10} = 1930 \text{ sec}$

58)

$\text{Pt} | \text{H}_2 | \text{HCl}$   
 $\text{pH} = 3$

$\rightarrow \text{pH} = 3 \therefore [\text{H}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ મોલ/લિટર}$



હા  $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^{\circ} - \frac{0.059}{n} \log [\text{H}^+]$   
 $= 0.0 - \frac{0.059}{1} \log (1 \times 10^{-3})$   
 $= -0.059 \left( \frac{1}{3.0000} \right)$   
 $= +0.177 \text{ volt} \dots \text{જવાબ (C)}$

59) કઈ સીસા ધાતુ સંતોષે છે દર્શાવતા નક્કર ?

(a) કૅલ્શિયમ -  $\text{ZnCO}_3$

(b) સિંકાઈટ -  $\text{FeCO}_3$

(c) મલેકાઈટ -  $(\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu(OH)}_2)$

✓ (d) સિંકાઈટ -  $\text{ZnO}$

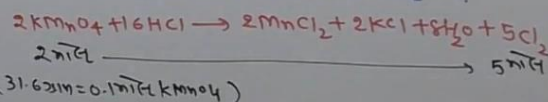
60) સિંકાઈટ  $\rightarrow$  સિંકાઈટ  $\rightarrow$  સિંકાઈટ

જવાબ: (C)

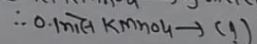
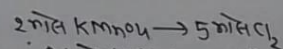
લેસેન્ટાઈટ

61) 31.6 ગ્રામ  $\text{KMnO}_4$

ના  $\text{HCl}$  સાથે  $\rightarrow$  ક્લોરિન ગાસ  $\text{Cl}_2$  મળે ?



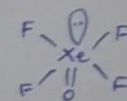
(31.6 ગ્રામ = 0.1 મોલ  $\text{KMnO}_4$ )



$\therefore \frac{0.1 \times 5}{2} = 0.25 \text{ મોલ}$

હા  $\text{Cl}_2$  ગ્રામ = મોલ  $\times$  આ.દળ  
 $= 0.25 \times 71$   
 $= 17.75 \text{ ગ્રામ } \text{Cl}_2$   
 જવાબ... (b)

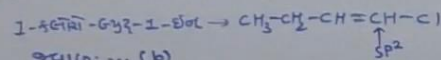
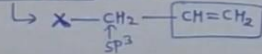
62)  $\text{XeOF}_4 \rightarrow$



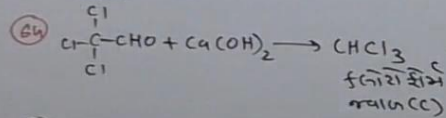
આકાર: સપ્તકોણીય બિપિરમિડલ — જવાબ (a)

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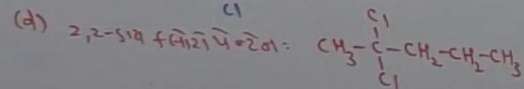
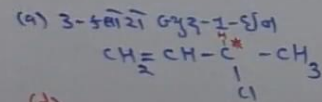
63) યોગદાતાઈ ઉદાહરણ નક્કર ?



જવાબ: ... (b)

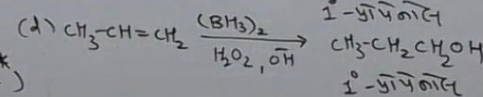
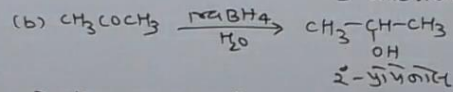
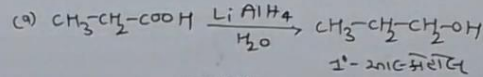


65) ડિબ્રોહાસિયારીસ સંયોજનોમાં કિસલ કાર્બન (C\*)



માં કિસલ કાર્બન નક્કર  
 યોગ ને ડિબ્રોહાસિયારીસ  
 બને.  
 જવાબ (d)

66) સીઝન ઓફ ડિફેન્સ કોર્સ કોઈ છે?

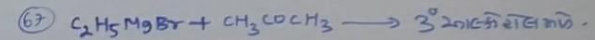


→ સરખ શું પણ કરતાં સામાન્ય ના ઉત્પન્ન

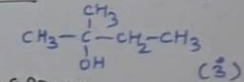
બીમાં હોય.

→ 2°-પ્રાપેનોલ સામાન્ય છે

∴ તેનું ઉત્પન્ન બીમાં/ઓફ હોય.



જવાબ (b) 2-મિથાઇલ-6-પ્રોપ-2-ઇન

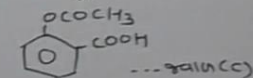


68) એસિટાઇન સાથે બંધારણીય રૂપ

↓  
 IUPAC નામ

એસિટાઇન

એલિસિલિક એસિડ



69) દેગાઝાચનાં અને  
 દેગાઝા એક સરખા હોય નો ... ને પ્રથમ ક્રમની  
 પ્રતિષ્ઠા દેવાય.  
 જવાબ ... (c)



