1. Golden Rule of Rounding Off (सन्निकटन का सुनहरा नियम) — Core Concept

Rounding Rule: To round a number to a given place (Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Ten-Thousand, Lakh), look at the **deciding digit** immediately to its right:
• If the deciding digit is **0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 (< 5)**: keep the target digit unchanged and replace all digits to its right with **0** (Round Down).
• If the deciding digit is **5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 (≥ 5)**: add **+1** to the target digit and replace all digits to its right with **0** (Round Up).

सन्निकटन नियम: जिस स्थान तक सन्निकटन करना हो, उसके ठीक दाईं ओर का अंक देखें। यदि वह 5 से छोटा (0–4) है तो लक्ष्य अंक समान रखें; यदि 5 या बड़ा (5–9) है तो लक्ष्य अंक में +1 जोड़ें और दाईं ओर के सभी अंक शून्य (0) कर दें।

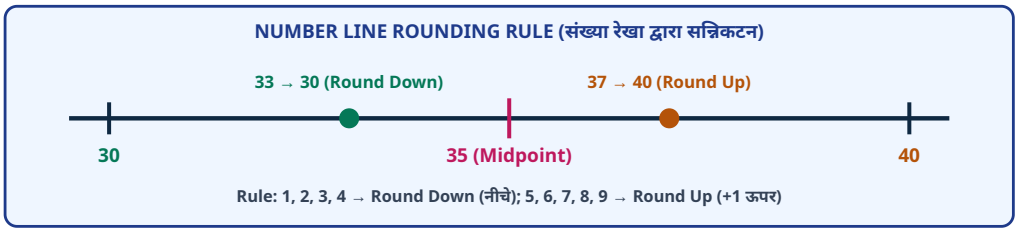

Figure 1: Visualizing Rounding Off on a Number Line (संख्या रेखा पर सन्निकटन)

2. Place-Wise Rounding Reference Table (स्थान-वार सन्निकटन तालिका) — Quick Guide

Rounding Place	Digit Checked (दायाँ अंक)	Example Number	Rounded Result
Nearest 10 (दहाई)	Ones (Units) digit	3,47**6** (6 ≥ 5)	**3,480**
Nearest 100 (सैकड़ा)	Tens digit	8,4**3**9 (3 < 5)	**8,400**
Nearest 1,000 (हज़ार)	Hundreds digit	46,**7**82 (7 ≥ 5)	**47,000**
Nearest 10,000 (दस हज़ार)	Thousands digit	2,7**4**,390 (4 < 5)	**2,70,000**
Nearest 1,00,000 (लाख)	Ten-thousands digit	7,**8**4,620 (8 ≥ 5)	**8,00,000**
Nearest Whole Number	Tenths digit (after decimal)	49.**6**8 (6 ≥ 5)	**50**
2 Decimal Places	Thousandths digit	3.47**4** (4 < 5)	**3.47**

3. Estimation in Operations & General Rule (संक्रियाओं का आकलन) — Exam Focus

General Rule (व्यापक नियम): Round off each number to its **greatest place** (highest non-zero place) before adding, subtracting, or multiplying. For division, use **compatible numbers** (or round divisor to nearest ten/hundred so division is exact).

व्यापक नियम: जोड़, घटाव या गुणा का आकलन करते समय प्रत्येक संख्या को उसके सबसे बड़े (अधिकतम) स्थान तक सन्निकट करें। भाग में ऐसी संख्याएँ चुनें जो आसानी से कट जाएँ।

4. Range of Numbers Rounding to a Given Value (सीमा प्रश्न — PYQ) — High-Yield RMS

Rounded Value	Smallest Number	Greatest Number	Total Count
Nearest 10 = **60**	55	64	10 numbers
Nearest 100 = **700**	650	749	100 numbers
Nearest 1000 = **5000**	4500	5499	1000 numbers

5. High-Yield RMS CET Solved Examples (परीक्षा उपयोगी हल उदाहरण) — Practice

Ex 1 (General Rule Multiplication): Estimate 578 × 161 using the general rule.
Sol: 578 rounds to 600 (nearest 100); 161 rounds to 200 (nearest 100). Estimated product = 600 × 200 = **1,20,000**.

578 → 600 और 161 → 200; अनुमानित गुणनफल = 600 × 200 = **1,20,000**।

Ex 2 (Carry-Over Trap): Round off 9,99,510 to the nearest thousand.
Sol: Hundreds digit is 5 (≥ 5), so add 1 to thousands digit 9 → 999 + 1 = 1000 thousands = **10,00,000**!

सैकड़े का अंक 5 है, अतः 999 हज़ार में 1 जोड़ने पर 1000 हज़ार = **10,00,000** प्राप्त होगा।

Ex 3 (Greatest & Smallest Range): Find the difference between the greatest and smallest numbers that round to 500 (nearest 100).
Sol: Greatest = 549, Smallest = 450. Difference = 549 − 450 = **99**.

सबसे बड़ी संख्या = 549, सबसे छोटी = 450; अंतर = 549 − 450 = **99**।

Exam Alert (परीक्षा सावधानी): Always check the **exact rounding place** asked in the question! Rounding 8,439 to nearest 10 gives 8,440, whereas to nearest 100 gives 8,400, and to nearest 1,000 gives 8,000.