

Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- Sanskrit Aamod: Chapter 16- स्वागतं तपोधनायाः

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 9
SANSKRIT AAMOD

CHAPTER 16
स्वागतं तपोधनायाः



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Postal Address

IndCareer.com, 52, Shilpa Nagar, Somalwada Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888, **Website:** <https://www.indcareer.com>

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Maharashtra Board Solutions for Class 9- Sanskrit Aamod: Chapter 16- स्वागतं तपोधनायाः

Class 9: Sanskrit Aamod Chapter 16 solutions. Complete Class 9 Sanskrit Aamod Chapter 16 Notes.

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Maharashtra Board 9th Sanskrit Aamod Chapter 16, Class 9 Sanskrit Aamod Chapter 16 solutions

Questions and Answers

भाषाभ्यासः

1. एकवाक्येन उत्तरत।

प्रश्न 1.

आत्रेयी वाल्मीकिमहर्षेः आश्रमात् दण्डकारण्यं किमर्थम् आगता?

उत्तरम् :

अध्ययने महान् अध्ययनप्रत्यूहः उत्पन्नः अतः आत्रेयी वाल्मीकिमहर्षेः आश्रमात् दण्डकारण्यं आगता।

प्रश्न 2.

दारकद्वयस्य नामनी के ?

उत्तरम् :

दारकद्वयस्य नामनी कुशलवौ इति।

प्रश्न 3.

वाल्मीकिः माध्यन्दिनसवनाय कुत्र अगच्छत् ?

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उत्तरम् :

वाल्मीकि; माध्यन्दिनसवनाय तमसानदीतीरम् अगच्छत् ।

प्रश्न 4.

क्रौश्याः विलापं श्रुत्वा महर्षेः मुखात् कीदृशी वाणी प्रसृता ?

उत्तरम् :

क्रौश्याः विलापं श्रुत्वा महर्षेः मुखात् अनुष्टुप्छन्दसा अश्रुतपूर्वा दैवी वाणी प्रसृता।

प्रश्न 5.

ब्रह्मदेवः वाल्मीकि किम् आदिशत् ?

उत्तरम् :

ब्रह्मदेवः वाल्मीकि 'रचय रामचरितम्' इति आदिशत्।

2. माध्यमभाषया लिखत।

प्रश्न 1.

आत्रेय्याः प्रथमः अध्ययनप्रत्यूहः कः ?

उत्तरम् :

“स्वागतं तपोधनायाः।” हा गद्यांश भवभूतिरचित उत्तररामचरितम् या नाटकातील आहे. वनदेवता व आत्रेयी यांच्या संवादातून रामायणरचनेला सुरुवात कशी झाली, वाल्मीकींच्या आश्रमातील लव-कुश यांचे अध्ययन या बद्दल चर्चा केली आहे. वाल्मीकींच्या आश्रमातून आत्रेयी दण्डकाण्यात गेली. तिथे गेल्यावर तिला वनदेवता भेटली.

आत्रेयीला पाहून वनदेवतेने तिला दण्डकाण्यात येण्याचे कारण विचारले. आत्रेयीने सांगितले की, ती वाल्मीकी ऋषींच्या आश्रमातून दण्डकाण्यात वेदांताचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी आली आहे. वनदेवतेला आश्चर्य वाटले की इतर सर्व ऋषी वेदांत तत्त्वज्ञान शिकण्यासाठी वाल्मीकींकडे जात असताना आत्रेयीला दण्डकाण्यात येण्याची गरज का भासली. तेव्हा आत्रेयी म्हणाली की, वाल्मीकींच्या आश्रमात कुशलव नावाची दोन मुले शिकत आहेत. वाल्मीकींनी त्यांना तीन विद्या-आन्वीक्षीकी, दंडनीती व वार्ता यांचे शिक्षण दिले आहे.

ती मुले असामान्य बुद्धिमत्तेची आहेत. आत्रेयीसारख्या सामान्य बुद्धीच्या विद्यार्थिनीला त्यांच्याबरोबर विद्याग्रहण करणे शक्य नाही. म्हणून ती दण्डकाण्यात अध्ययनासाठी आली आहे. हा आत्रेयीच्या अध्ययनातील पहिला अडथळा होता.

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In this lesson “स्वागतं तपोधनायाः।” is a part of Sanskrit play उत्तररामचरितम् . The conversation between Atreyi and Vanadevata tells us how Ramayana was composed and why Atreyi couldn't continue her studies in Valmiki's hermitage.

Atreyi was sage Valmiki's student. She had come to Dandaka forest looking for Agasti's hermitage to learn Vedanta Philosophy. There she met the guardian of the forest. The forest deity asked Atreyi about the reason for coming to the forest. Atreyi told her everything about herself, the Vanadevata was surprised to know that Atreyi had left sage Valmiki's hermitage when he was the greatest person to teach Vedanta.

Then Atreyi told her about the problem she had faced in learning at Valmiki's hermitage. She said that there were two extremely intelligent boys who had been initiated to learning by Valmiki and they had already learnt the three branches of knowledge – Anvikshiki, Dandaniti, and Vartta. The boys were gifted with divine qualities and high intellect.

Hence it was not possible for ordinary student like her to match their standards of learning, This was the first obstacle in Atreyi's learning at Valmiki's hermitage.

प्रश्न 2.

ब्रह्मदेवेन “रचय रामचरितम्” इति वाल्मीकिः किमर्थम् आदिष्टः ?

उत्तरम् :

भवभूतिविरचित ‘उत्तररामचरितम्’ नाटकातील दुसऱ्या अंकात तपस्विनी व वनदेवता यांच्यातील संवाद आला – आहे. तपस्विनी वाल्मीकींच्या आश्रमातून अगस्ती मुनींच्या आश्रमात वेदांताचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी आली आहे. वाल्मीकी ऋषि स्वतः वेदांताचे अध्यापन करीत असताना त्यांच्या आश्रमातील तपस्विनी दंडकारण्यात आलेली पाहून वनदेवतेला आश्चर्य वाटले.

त्यावेळी आत्रेयी सांगते की वाल्मीकी ब्रह्मदेवाच्या आज्ञेवरून रामायणाची रचना करण्यात मग्न आहेत, एकदा माध्यमिनसवनासाठी तमसा नदीवर गेले असताना काँच पक्ष्याच्या वियोगाने विलाप करण्याचा क्रौंच पक्षिणीला त्यांनी पाहिले व त्यांच्या तोंडून अद्भूत अशी अनुष्टुभ् छंदातील दैवी वाणी बाहेर पडली. वेदानंतर सर्वप्रथम अनुष्टुभ् छंदातील पद्यरचना वाल्मीकींनीच केली. त्यानंतर ब्रह्मदेवाने त्यांना त्याच छंदात

पुरुषोत्तम श्रीरामांचे चरित्र शब्दबद्ध करण्यास सांगितले. ज्यामुळे अनुष्टुभ् छंद अभिजात भाषेमध्ये जतन केला जाईल व श्रीरामांचा पराक्रम सर्वापर्यंत पोहोचेल.

In the second act of “उत्तररामचरितम्” composed by wayfa is a conversation between Vanadevata and Atreyi where Atreyi had left Valmiki's hermitage and was going to sage Agasti's hermitage to learn Vedanta.

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Valmiki himself was a well-versed scholar of Vedanta. So, Vanadevata was surprised seeing Atreyi wandering away from his hermitage and going elsewhere. When Atreyi narrated her difficulties she also mentioned how Valmiki was engrossed in composing Ramayana as he was ordered to do so by lord Brahma.

While performing afternoon rituals at Tamasa river, he saw a female heron lamenting for her companion who was hit by a hunter. Hearing her sad lamentation Valmiki uttered a shloka in Anushtubh spontaneously.

This was a long after the Vedic scriptures that a composition in Anushtubh meter was composed. Lord Brahma asked sage Valmiki to compose an epic on the life of Lord Rama in the same meter. This way not only would the Anushtubh meter be conserved and brought into classical Sanskrit. But people would also get to know Lord Rama's life story.

3. प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत।

प्रश्न 1.

आत्रेयी वाल्मीकिमहर्षेः आश्रमात् दण्डकारण्यम् आगता।

उत्तरम् :

आत्रेयी कस्य आश्रमात् दण्डकारण्यम् आगता?

प्रश्न 2.

व्याधेन क्रौशः बाणेन विद्धः ।

उत्तरम् :

व्याधेन क्रौञ्चः केन विद्धः?

प्रश्न 3.

अन्ये मुनयः वेदान्तज्ञानार्थं वाल्मीकिऋषिम् उपगच्छन्ति।

उत्तरम् :

अन्ये मुनयः किमर्थं वाल्मीकिऋषिम् उपगच्छन्ति?

4. अ. शब्दस्य वर्णविग्रहं कुरुत।

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1. अगस्त्यः
2. वाल्मीकिः
3. अनुष्टुभ्
4. वेदान्तम्

उत्तरम् :

1. अगस्त्यः – अ + ग् + अ + स् + त् + य् + अः।
2. वाल्मीकिः – व् + आ + ल् + म् + ई + क् + इः।
3. अनुष्टुभ् – अ + न् + उ + ष् + ट् + उ + भ्।
4. वेदान्तम् – व् + ए + द् + आ + न् + त् + अ + म्।

आ. कालवचनपरिवर्तनं कुरुत ।

प्रश्न 1.

1. मुनयः वनप्रदेशे निवसन्ति। (एकवचने परिवर्तयत ।)
2. रचय रामचरितम् । (लिङ्लकारे परिवर्तयत ।)

उत्तरम् :

1. मुनिः वनप्रदेशे निवसति।
2. रचयेः रामचरितम्।

इ. विशेषण-विशेष्य-मेलनं कुरुत ।

प्रश्न 1.

विशेष्यम्	विशेषणम्
1. सहचरः	1. पोषितौ
2. विलापः	2. अश्रुतपूर्वा
3. कुशलवौ	3. करुणः
4. वाणी	4. निश्चेष्टः

उत्तरम् :

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विशेषणम्
विशेष्यम्

1. सहचरः 4. निश्चेष्टः

2. विलापः 3. करुणः

3. कुशलवौ 1. पोषितौ

4. वाणी 2. अश्रुतपूर्वा

प्रस्तावना :

संस्कृत साहित्य हे काव्य, नाटक व गद्य अशा सर्व साहित्यप्रकारांनी समृद्ध आहे. संस्कृत काव्ये, नाटके ही नेहमीच शेले, शेक्सपिअर यांसारख्या परदेशी नाटककारांसाठी प्रेरणादायी ठरली आहेत. अनेक सुप्रसिद्ध संस्कृत नाटककारांपैकी भवभूतीना संस्कृतनाटा परंपरेत अत्यंत आदराचे स्थान आहे.

त्यांच्या अनेक साहित्यकृतींपैकी 'उत्तररामचरितम्' ही सर्वात नावाजलेली नाट्यकृती मानली जाते. राम व सीता यांच्या रावणयुद्धोत्तर जीवनाचे दर्शन या नाटकातून घडते. प्रस्तुत पाठातील संवाद हा 'उत्तररामचरितम्' च्या दुस-या अंकातील आहे. वाल्मीकीरामायणाची रचना कधी, कोणत्या प्रेरणेने सुरू झाली हे संवादातून सांगितले आहे.

Sanskrit literature is rich with poetry, prose as well as drama. Sanskrit dramas are inspirations to many foreign playwrights like Shelley, Shakspeare etc. Among the many Sanskrit playwrights भवभूती is considered a respectable writer.

उत्तररामचरितम् by भवभूती is the most celebrated one among all his works. The play depicts the life of lord राम and सीता after PUar with रावण. This particular passage is from the second act of उत्तररामचरितम् This dialogue narrates how the first ever poetry composed in classical Sanskrit Language came into being on the earth.

परिच्छेद : 1

(नेपथ्ये)स्वागतं तपोधनायाः मृदा चयः॥

(नेपथ्ये) स्वागतं तपोधनायाः। (ततः प्रविशति अध्वगवेषा तापसी।)

वनदेवता – आर्ये, का पुनः अत्रभवती? किं प्रयोजनं दण्डकारण्यप्रवेशस्य?

आत्रेयी – अस्मिन् प्रदेशे बहवः अगस्त्यादयः मुनयः निवसन्ति। तेभ्यः वेदान्तविद्याम् अधिगन्तुम् अत्र आगता।

वाल्मीकिमहर्षेः आश्रमात् इह आगतास्मि।

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वनदेवता – अहो आश्चर्यम् ! अन्ये मुनयः वेदान्तज्ञानार्थं वाल्मीकिम् ऋषिम् उपगच्छन्ति। कथम् अत्रभवती तस्य आश्रमात् अत्र अटति?

आत्रेयी – तत्र अध्ययने महान् अध्ययनप्रत्यूहः उत्पन्नः। भगवति, केनापि देवताविशेषण दारकद्वयमुपनीतम्। कुशलवी इति तयोः नामनी। एकादशवर्षाणि यावत् भवगता वाल्मीकिना धात्री इव पोषितौ रक्षितौ च उपनयनं कृत्वा त्रयीविद्यामपि अध्यापितौ। अतिप्रदीप्तप्रज्ञामेधे तयोः। न अस्मादृशाः सामान्याः छात्राः ताभ्यां सह अध्येतुं शक्नुवन्ति। यतः,

वितरति गुरु प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे।

न खलु तयोनि शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति वा।

भवति हि पुनर्भूयान् भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा।

प्रभवति शुचिर्बिम्बग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः।।

अनुवादः

(पडद्यामागे) तपस्विनीचे स्वागत असो! (त्यानंतर प्रवासीवेशातील तापसी प्रवेश करते.)

वनदेवता – बाईसाहेब! कोण आपण? दण्डकारण्यात येण्याचे काय प्रयोजन?

आत्रेयी – या प्रदेशात अगस्ती इ. अनेक मुनिवर राहतात. त्यांच्याकडून वेदांतविद्या शिकण्यासाठी मी इथे आले आहे. मी महर्षी वाल्मीकीच्या आश्रमातून आले आहे.

वनदेवता – काय आश्चर्य ! इतर मुनी वेदांत शिकण्यासाठी वाल्मीकी ऋषींकडे जातात आणि आपण कशा काय त्यांच्या आश्रमातून इकडे फिरत आलात?

आत्रेयी – तिकडे अध्ययनामध्ये मोठा अडथळा निर्माण झाला आहे. महोदये, कोण्या एका देवतेने दोन मुले आणली. कुशलव अशी त्यांची नावे आहेत. अकरा वर्षांपर्यंत आदरणीय वाल्मीकींनी दाईप्रमाणे त्यांचे पोषण व रक्षण केले, सांभाळ केला. उपनयन करून तीन विद्यासुद्धा शिकवल्या. त्यांची बुद्धी असामान्य आहे.

माझ्यासारखे सामान्य विद्यार्थी त्यांच्याबरोबर शिकू शकत नाहीत. कारण, गुरु ज्याप्रमाणे हुशार विद्यार्थ्याला ज्ञान देतात त्याच प्रमाणे सामान्य बुद्धीच्या विद्यार्थ्याला सुद्धा देतात. ते खरोखर ज्ञानशक्ती वाढवतही नाहीत व कमी सुद्धा करत नाहीत. पण (ज्ञानातून मिळणाऱ्या) फळात भेद दिसतो. ज्याप्रमाणे स्वच्छ मणीच बिंब ग्रहण करून त्याचे प्रतिबिंब दाखवण्यास समर्थ असतो, माती नाही.

(At backstage) Welcome to the one rich with penance! (Then enters a female ascetic in the disguise of a traveller.)

Vanadevata – Onoble lady, who are you? What is (forest deity) the purpose of coming to Dandaka forest?

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Atreyi – Many sages like Agasti etc. stay in this region! I have come here to gain knowledge of Vedanta. I have come from the hermitage of the great sage Valmiki.

Vanadevata – What a surprise! All other sages go to sage Valmiki for knowledge of Vedanta. But why is respected one wandering here out of his hermitage?

Aatreyi – A great hurdle has come in the way of learning. O respected lady! two boys by a certain deity have been brought whose names are on and लव. Respected Valmiki has nurtured and protected them for eleven years, like a foster mother.

After initiation, they have also been taught the three branches of knowledge. They have a dazzling intellect. It is impossible for ordinary students like us to study with them. Because, A preceptor imparts knowledge to the intelligent as well as the ignorant.

He neither enhances or takes away the ability of their learning. Nevertheless, there is a great difference in the result. Just as a clear jewel causes reflection but a heap of mud does not.

परिच्छेद : 2

वनदेवता – अयमध्ययन मार्ग कथय ।

वनदेवता – अयमध्ययनप्रत्युहः ?

आत्रेयी – अन्यश्च।

वनदेवता – अथ अपरः कः?

आत्रेयी – अथैकदा सः महर्षि माध्यन्दिनसवनाय तमसानदीतीरम् अगच्छत्। तत्र वृक्षे एक क्रौञ्चयुग्मम् आसीत्। सहसा B व्याधेन तयोः एकः बाणेन विद्धः। भूमौ पतितं निश्चेष्टं सहचरं दृष्ट्वा क्रौञ्ची व्यलपत्। तस्याः करुणं विलापं श्रुत्वा अकस्मात् महर्षेः मुखात् अनुष्टुप्छन्दसा अश्रुतपूर्वा दैवी वाणी स्फुरिता 'मा निषाद, प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः

वनदेवता – चित्रम्। आम्नायात् अनन्तरम् नूतनः छन्दसाम् अवतारः।

आत्रेयी – तेन हि पुनः समयेन भगवान् ब्रह्मदेवः तत्र आविर्भूतः 'महर्षे, प्रबुद्धः असि। रचय रामचरितम्'। इति आदेशबद्धः सः वाल्मीकिः रामायणरचनायां मग्नः अस्ति। तस्मात् ब्रवीमि, इदानीं तत्र अध्ययनमसम्भवम्।

वनदेवता – युज्यते ।

आत्रेयी – विश्रान्तास्मि भद्रे। सम्प्रति अगस्त्याश्रमस्य मार्गं कथय।

अनुवादः

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वनदेवता – हा अडथळा आहे होय अध्ययनामध्ये?

आत्रेयी – अजून एक (अडथळा) आहे.

वनदेवता – दुसरा कोणता?

आत्रेयी – एकदा ते महर्षी (वाल्मिकी) दुपारच्या स्नानासाठी तमसा

नदीच्या तीरावर गेले. तिथे वृक्षावर कोंचपक्ष्याचे एक जोडपे बसले होते. अचानक व्याधाने मारलेल्या बाणाने त्यांच्यातील एक जखमी झाला. जमिनीवर पडलेल्या निचेष्ट जोडीदाराला पाहून कोंच पक्षीण विलाप करू लागली. तिचा करुण विलाप ऐकून महर्षीच्या मुखातून “निषादा.... शाश्वत काळापर्यंत तुला प्रतिष्ठा मिळणार नाही....” अशी पूर्वी कधीच न ऐकलेली अनुष्टुप् छंदातील दैवी वाणी स्फुरली.

वनदेवता – किती सुंदर ! वेदांनंतर छंदांचा हा नवीनच आविष्कार आहे.

आत्रेयी – त्यामुळेच, काही काळाने तिथे ब्रह्मदेव अवतरले ‘महर्षी !

तुम्ही अत्यंत प्रजावान आहात! रामचरित्राची रचना करा’ अशा आज्ञेने कटिबद्ध असलेले वाल्मीकी रामायण रचण्यात मग्न आहेत. म्हणून मी म्हणते आहे की तिथे अभ्यास होणे अशक्य आहे.

वनदेवता – बरोबर आहे!

आत्रेयी – मीथकले आहे. मला अगस्तिकृष्णच्या आश्रमाचा मार्ग सांग!

Vanadevata – Is this the obstacle in learning ?

Atreyi – There is still another one.

Vanadevata – Now what is the another one?

Atreyi – Once that great sage (Valmiki) went to the river Tamasa for afternoon worship/ritual. There, a pair of herons was sitting on a tree. Suddenly one among them was hit by an arrow shot by a hunter. Seeing the companion fallen lying still on the ground the female heron lamented. Hearing her sad lamentation suddenly divine speech, unheard of before came spontaneously from the mouth of great sage in Anushtubh meter. ‘O hunter, you will never attain respect for eternal years.....’

Vanadevata – Beautiful! After the Vedas this was the new form of meter!

Atreyi – Hence, after a while lord Brahma appeared there. Valmiki who was ordered as “O great sage, you are extremely intelligent. Do compose the story on Rama’s life.” is now engrossed in composing the Ramayana. Hence, I say that it is impossible to study there now.

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Vanadeva – Right!

Atreyi – I am tired, O good lady! Now please tell me the way Agasti's hermitage.

शब्दार्थः

1. नेपथ्ये – backstage – नेपथ्यामध्ये
2. तपोधना – female ascetic – तपस्विनी
3. अध्वगवेषा – in the disguise of traveller – प्रवासी वेशातील
4. प्रयोजनम् – purpose – प्रयोजन
5. अधिगन्तुम् – to know/to learn – जाणण्यासाठी
6. उपगच्छन्ति – go near/approach – जवळ जातात
7. अटति – wanders – फिरते
8. प्रत्यूहः – obstacle – विघ्न
9. दारकद्वय – two young boys – दोन लहान मुले
10. उपनीतम् – brought – आणली
11. वितरति – imparts – देतात
12. जडे – to ignorant – अज्ञानी माणसाला
13. वनदेवता – forest deity – वनदेवता
14. अपहन्ति – takes away – काढून टाकतात
15. भूयान् – great – मोठा
16. शुचिः – clear – स्वच्छ
17. बिम्बग्राहे – in reflecting – प्रतिबिंब पाडताना
18. चयः – heap – ढीग
19. अपरः – another – दुसरा
20. माध्यन्दिनसवनाय – for afternoon bath – माध्यंदिन स्नानासाठी
21. क्रौञ्चयुग्मम् – pair of herons – कौंचपक्ष्याचा जोडा
22. व्याधेन – by hunter – शिकार्याने
23. विद्धः – wounded – मारलेला
24. निशेष्टम् – still – निपचित
25. व्यलपत् – lamented – विलाप करणाऱ्या
26. विलापम् – lamentation – विलाप
27. अनुष्टुप्छन्दसा – by Anushtubh meter – अनुष्टुभ छंदाने
28. अश्रुतपूर्वा – not heard before – पूर्वी न ऐकलेली
29. स्फुरिता – spontaneously came – स्फुरलेली
30. निषाद – hunter – शिकारी
31. शाश्वतीः – eternal – शाश्वत
32. चित्रम् – beautiful – सुंदर
33. सहसा – suddenly – अचानक

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- Chapter 2- अव्ययमाला
- Chapter 3- धन्यौ तौ दातृयाचकौ
- Chapter 4- विध्यर्थमाला
- Chapter 5- किं मिथ्या ? किं वास्तवम् ?
- Chapter 6- वीरवनिता विशपला
- Chapter 7- योगमाला
- Chapter 8- पिनकोडप्रवर्तकः महान् संस्कृतज्ञः
- Chapter 9- सूक्तिसुधा
- Chapter 10- पितृभक्तः नचिकेताः
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- Chapter 12- अमरकोषः
- Chapter 13- सरमायाः शीलम्
- Chapter 14- काव्यशास्त्रविनोदः
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The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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Postal Address

IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

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