

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 9-Maths

(Part 1): Chapter 4.3- Ratio and Proportion

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 9
MATHS

CHAPTER 4.3
Ratio and Proportion



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 9-Maths

(Part 1): Chapter 4.3- Ratio and Proportion

Class 9: Maths Chapter 4.3 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 4.3 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 9-Maths (Part 1): Chapter 4.3- Ratio and Proportion

Maharashtra Board 9th Maths Chapter 4.3, Class 9 Maths Chapter 4.3 solutions

Question 1.

If $ab = 73$, then find the values of the following ratios.

i. $\frac{5a + 3b}{5a - 3b}$

ii. $\frac{2a^2 + 3b^2}{2a^2 - 3b^2}$

iii. $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{b^3}$

iv. $\frac{7a + 9b}{7a - 9b}$

Solution:

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$$\text{i. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{5}{3}$$
$$\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{5}{3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a}{3b} = \frac{35}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a+3b}{5a-3b} = \frac{35+9}{35-9}$$
$$\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a+3b}{5a-3b} = \frac{44}{26}$$
$$= \frac{2 \times 22}{2 \times 13} = \frac{22}{13}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a+3b}{5a-3b} = 22 : 13$$

Alternate method:

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

Let the common multiple be m .

then, $a = 7m$ and $b = 3m$

$$\therefore \frac{5a+3b}{5a-3b} = \frac{5(7m)+3(3m)}{5(7m)-3(3m)}$$
$$= \frac{35m+9m}{35m-9m} = \frac{44m}{26m} = \frac{44}{26}$$
$$= \frac{2 \times 22}{2 \times 13} = \frac{22}{13}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5a+3b}{5a-3b} = 22 : 13$$

$$\text{ii. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^2 \quad \dots[\text{Squaring both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{49}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{49}{9} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a^2}{3b^2} = \frac{98}{27}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a^2 + 3b^2}{2a^2 - 3b^2} = \frac{98 + 27}{98 - 27}$$

$$\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a^2 + 3b^2}{2a^2 - 3b^2} = \frac{125}{71}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2a^2 + 3b^2}{2a^2 - 3b^2} = 125 : 71$$

$$\text{iii. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^3 \quad \dots[\text{Cubing both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3}{b^3} = \frac{343}{27}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3 - b^3}{b^3} = \frac{343 - 27}{27} \quad \dots[\text{By dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3 - b^3}{b^3} = \frac{316}{27}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3 - b^3}{b^3} = 316 : 27$$

$$\text{iv. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{7}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{7}{9} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{7}{9} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a}{9b} = \frac{49}{27}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a + 9b}{7a - 9b} = \frac{49 + 27}{49 - 27}$$

$$\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a + 9b}{7a - 9b} = \frac{76}{22} = \frac{2 \times 38}{2 \times 11} = \frac{38}{11}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a + 9b}{7a - 9b} = 38 : 11$$

Question 2.

If $15a^2 + 4b^2 : 15a^2 - 4b^2 = 477$, then find the value of the following ratios.

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i. $\frac{a}{b}$

ii. $\frac{7a - 3b}{7a + 3b}$

iii. $\frac{b^2 - 2a^2}{b^2 + 2a^2}$

iv. $\frac{b^3 - 2a^3}{b^3 + 2a^3}$

Solution:

$$\text{i. } \frac{15a^2 + 4b^2}{15a^2 - 4b^2} = \frac{47}{7} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{15a^2 + 4b^2 + (15a^2 - 4b^2)}{15a^2 + 4b^2 - (15a^2 - 4b^2)} = \frac{47 + 7}{47 - 7}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{15a^2 + 4b^2 + 15a^2 - 4b^2}{15a^2 + 4b^2 - 15a^2 + 4b^2} = \frac{54}{40}$$

$$\therefore \frac{30a^2}{8b^2} = \frac{54}{40}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{54 \times 8}{40 \times 30}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$$

...[Taking positive square root of both sides]

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = 3 : 5$$

$$\text{ii. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{7}{3} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{3}$$

...[Multiplying both sides by $\frac{7}{3}$]

$$\therefore \frac{7a}{3b} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a + 3b}{7a - 3b} = \frac{7 + 5}{7 - 5}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{7a+3b}{7a-3b} = \frac{12}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a+3b}{7a-3b} = \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a-3b}{7a+3b} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{7a-3b}{7a+3b} = 1 : 6$$

$$\text{iii. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 \quad \dots[\text{Squaring both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{25}{9} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{a^2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{9} \times \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2}{2a^2} = \frac{25}{18}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2+2a^2}{b^2-2a^2} = \frac{25+18}{25-18}$$
$$\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2+2a^2}{b^2-2a^2} = \frac{43}{7}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2-2a^2}{b^2+2a^2} = \frac{7}{43} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^2-2a^2}{b^2+2a^2} = 7 : 43$$

$$\text{iv. } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \quad \dots[\text{Cubing both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3}{b^3} = \frac{27}{125}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3}{a^3} = \frac{125}{27} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3}{a^3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{125}{27} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3}{2a^3} = \frac{125}{54}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3 + 2a^3}{b^3 - 2a^3} = \frac{125 + 54}{125 - 54}$$

$$\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3 + 2a^3}{b^3 - 2a^3} = \frac{179}{71}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3 - 2a^3}{b^3 + 2a^3} = \frac{71}{179} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{b^3 - 2a^3}{b^3 + 2a^3} = 71 : 179$$

Question 3.

If $3a+7b$ and $3a-7b=43$ then find the value of the ratio $3a^2-7b^2$ to $3a^2+7b^2$.

Solution:

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$$\frac{3a+7b}{3a-7b} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \dots[\text{Given}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a+7b+(3a-7b)}{3a+7b-(3a-7b)} = \frac{4+3}{4-3}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{3a+7b+3a-7b}{3a+7b-3a+7b} = \frac{7}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{6a}{14b} = \frac{7}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{7 \times 14}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{49}{3}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{49}{3}\right)^2 \quad \dots[\text{Squaring both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{2401}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{b^2} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2401}{9} \times \frac{3}{7}$$

... $\left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{3}{7} \right]$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2}{7b^2} = \frac{343}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 + 7b^2}{3a^2 - 7b^2} = \frac{343 + 3}{343 - 3}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 + 7b^2}{3a^2 - 7b^2} = \frac{346}{340}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 + 7b^2}{3a^2 - 7b^2} = \frac{2 \times 173}{2 \times 170} = \frac{173}{170}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 - 7b^2}{3a^2 + 7b^2} = \frac{170}{173} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{3a^2 - 7b^2}{3a^2 + 7b^2} = 170 : 173$$

Question 4.

Solve the following equations.

i. $\frac{x^2 + 12x - 20}{3x - 5} = \frac{x^2 + 8x + 12}{2x + 3}$

ii. $\frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{5x^2 - 25x + 12} = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 5}$

iii. $\frac{(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)^2 - (2x-1)^2} = \frac{17}{8}$

iv. $\frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{4}{1}$

v. $\frac{(4x+1)^2 + (2x+3)^2}{4x^2 + 12x + 9} = \frac{61}{36}$

vi. $\frac{(3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3}{(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3} = \frac{61}{189}$

Solution:

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. } \frac{x^2+12x-20}{3x-5} &= \frac{x^2+8x+12}{2x+3} \\ \therefore \frac{x^2+12x-20}{4(3x-5)} &= \frac{x^2+8x+12}{4(2x+3)} \\ &\dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{1}{4} \right] \\ \therefore \frac{x^2+12x-20}{12x-20} &= \frac{x^2+8x+12}{8x+12} \\ \therefore \frac{(x^2+12x-20)-(12x-20)}{12x-20} &= \frac{(x^2+8x+12)-(8x+12)}{8x+12} \\ &\dots [\text{By dividendo}] \\ \therefore \frac{x^2+12x-20-12x+20}{12x-20} &= \frac{x^2+8x+12-8x-12}{8x+12} \\ \therefore \frac{x^2}{12x-20} &= \frac{x^2}{8x+12} \end{aligned}$$

This equation is true for $x = 0$

$\therefore x = 0$ is one of the solutions.

If $x \neq 0$, then $x^2 \neq 0$

$\therefore 12x-20 = 8x+12 \dots$ [Dividing both sides by x^2]

$\therefore 8x + 12 = 12x - 20$

$\therefore 12 + 20 = 12x - 8x$

$\therefore 32 = 4x$

$\therefore x = 8$

$\therefore x = 0$ or $x = 8$ are the solutions of the given equation.

$$\text{ii. } \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{5x^2 - 25x + 12} = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 5}$$

If $x = 0$ then

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{5x^2 - 25x + 12} = \frac{10(0)^2 + 15(0) + 63}{5(0)^2 - 25(0) + 12} \\ &= \frac{63}{12} = \frac{21}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 5} = \frac{2(0) + 3}{-5} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{21}{4} = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ which is a contradiction.}$$

$$\therefore x \neq 0$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{5x^2 - 25x + 12} = \frac{2x + 3}{x - 5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{2x + 3} = \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 12}{x - 5}$$

...[By alternendo]

$$\therefore \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{5x(2x + 3)} = \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 12}{5x(x - 5)}$$

$$\therefore \dots \left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{1}{5x} \text{ as } x \neq 0 \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63}{10x^2 + 15x} = \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 12}{5x^2 - 25x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(10x^2 + 15x + 63) - (10x^2 + 15x)}{10x^2 + 15x}$$

$$= \frac{(5x^2 - 25x + 12) - (5x^2 - 25x)}{5x^2 - 25x}$$

...[By dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{10x^2 + 15x + 63 - 10x^2 - 15x}{10x^2 + 15x}$$

$$= \frac{5x^2 - 25x + 12 - 5x^2 + 25x}{5x^2 - 25x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{63}{10x^2 + 15x} = \frac{12}{5x^2 - 25x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{63}{5x(2x + 3)} = \frac{12}{5x(x - 5)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{21}{2x + 3} = \frac{4}{x - 5}$$

... $\left[\text{Multiplying both sides by } \frac{5x}{3} \text{ as } x \neq 0 \right]$

$$\therefore 21(x - 5) = 4(2x + 3)$$

$$\therefore 21x - 105 = 8x + 12$$

$$\therefore 21x - 8x = 12 + 105$$

$$\therefore 13x = 117$$

$$\therefore x = 9$$

$\therefore x = 9$ is the solution of the given equation.

$$\text{iii. } \frac{(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)^2 - (2x-1)^2} = \frac{17}{8}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left[(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 \right] + \left[(2x+1)^2 - (2x-1)^2 \right]}{\left[(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 \right] - \left[(2x+1)^2 - (2x-1)^2 \right]} = \frac{17+8}{17-8}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 + (2x+1)^2 - (2x-1)^2}{(2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2 - (2x+1)^2 + (2x-1)^2} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2(2x+1)^2}{2(2x-1)^2} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(2x+1)^2}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} = \pm \frac{5}{3}$$

...[Taking square root of both sides]

$$\therefore \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ or } \frac{2x+1}{2x-1} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore 3(2x+1) = 5(2x-1) \text{ or } 3(2x+1) = -5(2x-1)$$

$$\therefore 6x+3 = 10x-5 \text{ or } 6x+3 = -10x+5$$

$$\therefore 3+5 = 10x-6x \text{ or } 6x+10x = 5-3$$

$$\therefore 8 = 4x \text{ or } 16x = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ or } x = \frac{2}{16} \quad \therefore x = 2 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{8}$$

$\therefore x = 2 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{8}$ is the solution of the given equation.

$$\text{iv. } \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3}) + (\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x+3})}{(\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3}) - (\sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x+3})} = \frac{4+1}{4-1}$$

...[By componendo - dividendo]

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{4x+1} - \sqrt{x+3}}{\sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3} - \sqrt{4x+1} + \sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2\sqrt{4x+1}}{2\sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{\sqrt{x+3}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4x+1}{x+3} = \frac{25}{9} \quad \dots[\text{Squaring both sides}]$$

$$\therefore 9(4x+1) = 25(x+3)$$

$$\therefore 36x + 9 = 25x + 75$$

$$\therefore 36x - 25 = 75 - 9$$

$$\therefore 11x = 66$$

$$\therefore x = 6$$

$\therefore x = 6$ is the solution of the given equation.

$$v. \quad \frac{(4x+1)^2 + (2x+3)^2}{4x^2 + 12x + 9} = \frac{61}{36}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(4x+1)^2 + (2x+3)^2}{(2x)^2 + 2 \times 2x \times 3 + (3)^2} = \frac{61}{36}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(4x+1)^2 + (2x+3)^2}{(2x+3)^2} = \frac{61}{36}$$

$$\dots [\because a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = (a + b)^2]$$

$$\therefore \frac{[(4x+1)^2 + (2x+3)^2] - (2x+3)^2}{(2x+3)^2} = \frac{61-36}{36}$$

$$\dots [\text{By dividendo}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{(4x+1)^2}{(2x+3)^2} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$\therefore \frac{4x+1}{2x+3} = \pm \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\dots [\text{Taking square root of both sides}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{4x+1}{2x+3} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{4x+1}{2x+3} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\therefore 6(4x+1) = 5(2x+3) \quad \text{or} \quad 6(4x+1) = -5(2x+3)$$

$$\therefore 24x + 6 = 10x + 15 \quad \text{or} \quad 24x + 6 = -10x - 15$$

$$\therefore 24x - 10x = 15 - 6 \quad \text{or} \quad 24x + 10x = -15 - 6$$

$$\therefore 14x = 9 \quad \text{or} \quad 34x = -21$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{9}{14} \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{21}{34}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{9}{14} \quad \text{or} \quad x = -\frac{21}{34} \quad \text{is the solution of the given equation.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{vi. } \frac{(3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3}{(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3} &= \frac{61}{189} \\ \therefore \frac{(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3}{(3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3} &= \frac{189}{61} \quad \dots[\text{By invertendo}] \\ \therefore \frac{\left[(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3 \right] + \left[(3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3 \right]}{\left[(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3 \right] - \left[(3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3 \right]} &= \frac{189+61}{189-61} \\ &\dots[\text{By componendo - dividendo}] \\ \therefore \frac{(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3 + (3x-4)^3 - (x+1)^3}{(3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3 - (3x-4)^3 + (x+1)^3} &= \frac{250}{128} \\ \therefore \frac{2(3x-4)^3}{2(x+1)^3} &= \frac{2 \times 125}{2 \times 64} \\ \therefore \frac{(3x-4)^3}{(x+1)^3} &= \frac{125}{64} \\ \therefore \frac{3x-4}{x+1} &= \frac{5}{4} \\ &\dots[\text{Taking cube root of both sides}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 4(3x-4) = 5(x+1)$$

$$\therefore 12x - 16 = 5x + 5$$

$$\therefore 12x - 5x = 5 + 16$$

$$\therefore 7x = 21$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$

$\therefore x = 3$ is the solution of the given equation.



Maharashtra Board Solutions

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- Chapter 7.5- Statistics

About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

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

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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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FAQs

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Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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