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NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Maths : Chapter 7 Triangles

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NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Maths : Chapter 7 Triangles

Class 9: Maths Chapter 7 solutions. Complete Class 9 Maths Chapter 7 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 9th Class Maths : Chapter 7 Triangles

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Exercise 7.1

1. In quadrilateral ACBD, AC = AD and AB bisects ∠A (see Fig. 7.16). Show that ΔABC ≅ ΔABD. What can you say about BC and BD?

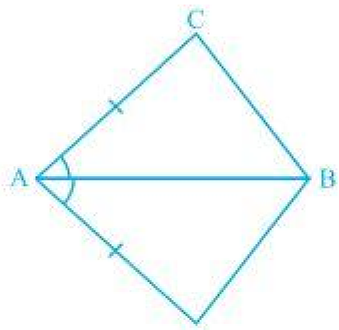

Fig. 7.16

Answer

Given,

AC = AD and AB bisects ∠A

To prove,

ΔABC ≅ ΔABD

Proof,

In ΔABC and ΔABD,

AB = AB (Common)

AC = AD (Given)

∠CAB = ∠DAB (AB is bisector)

Therefore, ΔABC ≅ ΔABD by SAS congruence condition.

BC and BD are of equal length.

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2. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA (see Fig. 7.17). Prove that

(i) ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC

(ii) BD = AC

(iii) ∠ABD = ∠BAC.

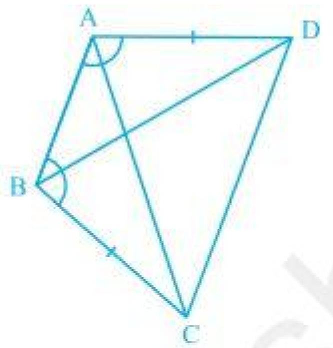

Fig. 7.17

Answer

Given,

AD = BC and ∠DAB = ∠CBA

(i) In ΔABD and ΔBAC,

AB = BA (Common)

∠DAB = ∠CBA (Given)

AD = BC (Given)

Therefore, ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC by SAS congruence condition.

(ii) Since, ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC

Therefore BD = AC by CPCT

(iii) Since, ΔABD ≅ ΔBAC

Therefore ∠ABD = ∠BAC by CPCT

3. AD and BC are equal perpendiculars to a line segment AB (see Fig. 7.18). Show that CD bisects AB.

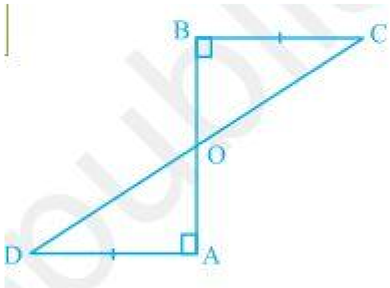

Fig. 7.18

Answer

Given,

AD and BC are equal perpendiculars to AB.

To prove,

CD bisects AB

Proof,

In ΔAOD and ΔBOC,

∠A = ∠B (Perpendicular)

∠AOD = ∠BOC (Vertically opposite angles)

AD = BC (Given)

Therefore, ΔAOD ≅ ΔBOC by AAS congruence condition.

Now,

AO = OB (CPCT). CD bisects AB.

4. l and m are two parallel lines intersected by another pair of parallel lines p and q (see Fig. 7.19). Show that ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA.

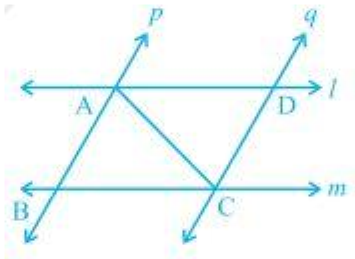

Fig. 7.19

Answer

Given,

l || m and p || q

To prove,

ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA

Proof,

In ΔABC and ΔCDA,

∠BCA = ∠DAC (Alternate interior angles)

AC = CA (Common)

∠BAC = ∠DCA (Alternate interior angles)

Therefore, ΔABC ≅ ΔCDA by ASA congruence condition.

5. Line l is the bisector of an angle ∠A and B is any point on l. BP and BQ are perpendiculars from B to the arms of ∠A (see Fig. 7.20). Show that:

(i) ΔAPB ≅ ΔAQB

(ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A.

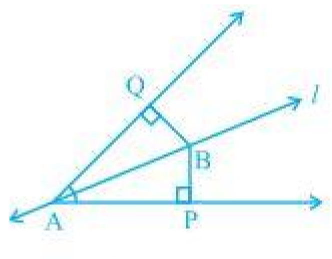

Fig. 7.20

Answer

Given,

l is the bisector of an angle ∠A.

BP and BQ are perpendiculars.

(i) In ΔAPB and ΔAQB,

∠P = ∠Q (Right angles)

∠BAP = ∠BAQ (l is bisector)

AB = AB (Common)

Therefore, ΔAPB ≅ ΔAQB by AAS congruence condition.

(ii) BP = BQ by CPCT. Therefore, B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A.

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6. In Fig. 7.21, AC = AE, AB = AD and ∠BAD = ∠EAC. Show that BC = DE.

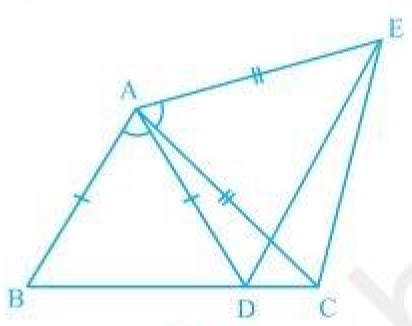

Fig. 7.21

Answer

Given,

AC = AE, AB = AD and ∠BAD = ∠EAC

To show,

BC = DE

Proof,

∠BAD = ∠EAC (Adding ∠DAC both sides)

∠BAD + ∠DAC = ∠EAC + ∠DAC

⇒ ∠BAC = ∠EAD

In ΔABC and ΔADE,

AC = AE (Given)

∠BAC = ∠EAD

AB = AD (Given)

Therefore, ΔABC ≅ ΔADE by SAS congruence condition.

BC = DE by CPCT.

7. AB is a line segment and P is its mid-point. D and E are points on the same side of AB such that ∠BAD = ∠ABE and ∠EPA = ∠DPB (see Fig. 7.22). Show that

(i) ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP

(ii) AD = BE

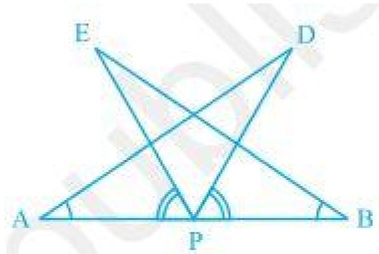

Fig. 7.22

Answer

Given,

P is mid-point of AB.

∠BAD = ∠ABE and ∠EPA = ∠DPB

(i) ∠EPA = ∠DPB (Adding ∠DPE both sides)

∠EPA + ∠DPE = ∠DPB + ∠DPE

⇒ ∠DPA = ∠EPB

In ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP,

∠DPA = ∠EPB

AP = BP (P is mid-point of AB)

∠BAD = ∠ABE (Given)

Therefore, ΔDAP ≅ ΔEBP by ASA congruence condition.

(ii) AD = BE by CPCT.

8. In right triangle ABC, right angled at C, M is the mid-point of hypotenuse AB. C is joined to M and produced to a point D such that DM = CM. Point D is joined to point B (see Fig. 7.23). Show that:

(i) ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD

(ii) ∠DBC is a right angle.

(iii) ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB

(iv) CM = 1/2 AB

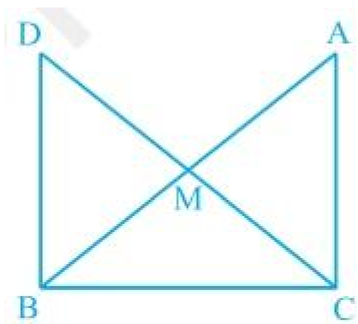

Fig. 7.23

Answer

Given,

∠C = 90°, M is the mid-point of AB and DM = CM

(i) In ΔAMC and ΔBMD,

AM = BM (M is the mid-point)

∠CMA = ∠DMB (Vertically opposite angles)

CM = DM (Given)

Therefore, ΔAMC ≅ ΔBMD by SAS congruence condition.

(ii) ∠ACM = ∠BDM (by CPCT)

Therefore, AC || BD as alternate interior angles are equal.

Now,

$\angle$ACB +

$\angle$DBC = 180° (co-interiors angles)

⇒ 90° + $\angle$B = 180°

⇒ $\angle$DBC = 90°

(iii) In ΔDBC and ΔACB,

BC = CB (Common)

$\angle$ACB = $\angle$DBC (Right angles)

DB = AC (byy CPCT, already proved)

Therefore, ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB by SAS congruence condition.

(iv) DC = AB (ΔDBC ≅ ΔACB)

⇒ DM = CM = AM = BM (M is mid-point)

⇒ DM + CM = AM + BM

⇒ CM + CM = AB

⇒ CM = 1/2AB

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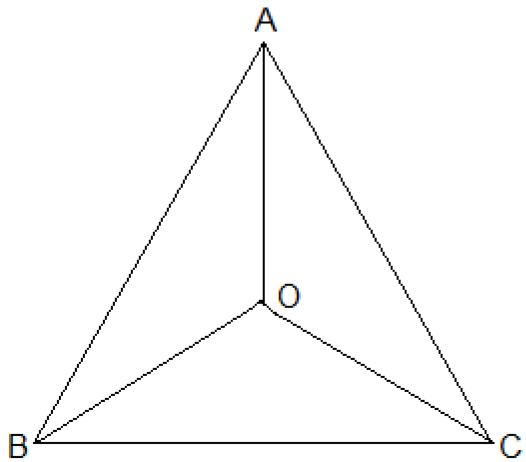
Exercise 7.2

1. In an isosceles triangle ABC, with AB = AC, the bisectors of $\angle$B and $\angle$C intersect each other at O. Join A to O. Show that :

(i) OB = OC (ii) AO bisects $\angle$A



Answer

Given,

AB = AC, the bisectors of ∠B and ∠C intersect each other at O

(i) Since ABC is an isosceles with AB = AC,

∴ ∠B = ∠C

⇒ 1/2∠B = 1/2∠C

⇒ ∠OBC = ∠OCB (Angle bisectors.)

⇒ OB = OC (Side opposite to the equal angles are equal.)

(ii) In ΔAOB and ΔAOC,

AB = AC (Given)

AO = AO (Common)

OB = OC (Proved above)

Therefore, ΔAOB ≅ ΔAOC by SSS congruence condition.

∠BAO = ∠CAO (by CPCT)

Thus, AO bisects ∠A.

2. In ΔABC, AD is the perpendicular bisector of BC (see Fig. 7.30). Show that ΔABC is an isosceles triangle in which AB = AC.

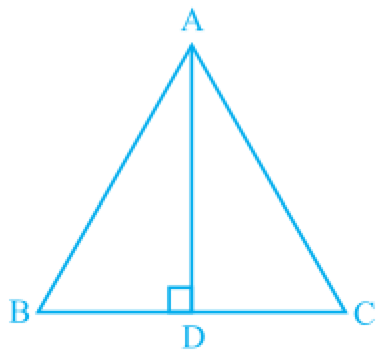


Fig. 7.30

Answer

Given,

AD is the perpendicular bisector of BC

To show,

AB = AC

Proof,

In ΔADB and ΔADC,

AD = AD (Common)

∠ADB = ∠ADC

BD = CD (AD is the perpendicular bisector)

Therefore, ΔADB ≅ ΔADC by SAS congruence condition.

AB = AC (by CPCT)

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3. ABC is an isosceles triangle in which altitudes BE and CF are drawn to equal sides AC and AB respectively (see Fig. 7.31). Show that these altitudes are equal.

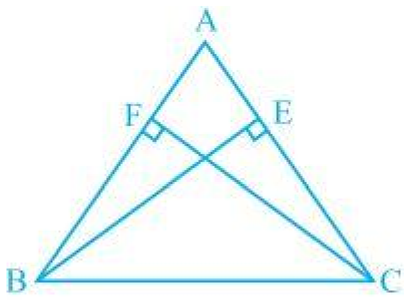

Fig. 7.31

Answer

Given,

BE and CF are altitudes.

AC = AB

To show,

BE = CF

Proof,

In ΔAEB and ΔAFC,

∠A = ∠A (Common)

∠AEB = ∠AFC (Right angles)

AB = AC (Given)

Therefore, ΔAEB ≅ ΔAFC by AAS congruence condition.

Thus, BE = CF by CPCT.

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4. ABC is a triangle in which altitudes BE and CF to sides AC and AB are equal (see Fig. 7.32). Show that

(i) ΔABE ≅ ΔACF

(ii) AB = AC, i.e., ABC is an isosceles triangle.

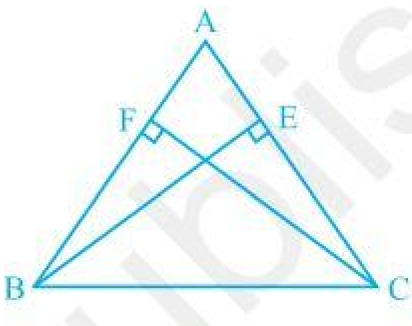


Fig. 7.32

Answer

Given,

BE = CF

(i) In ΔABE and ΔACF,

∠A = ∠A (Common)

∠AEB = ∠AFC (Right angles)

BE = CF (Given)

Therefore, ΔABE ≅ ΔACF by AAS congruence condition.

(ii) Thus, AB = AC by CPCT and therefore ABC is an isosceles triangle.

5. ABC and DBC are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC (see Fig. 7.33). Show that ∠ABD = ∠ACD.

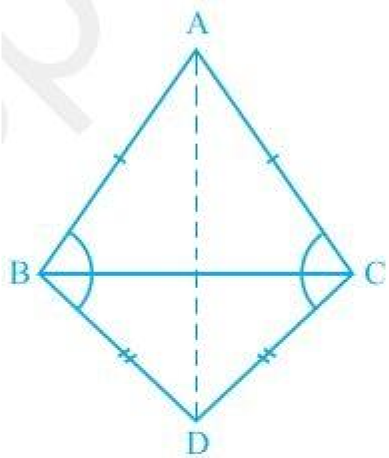


Fig. 7.33

Answer

Given,

ABC and DBC are two isosceles triangles.

To show,

∠ABD = ∠ACD

Proof,

In ΔABD and ΔACD,

AD = AD (Common)

AB = AC (ABC is an isosceles triangle.)

BD = CD (BCD is an isosceles triangle.)

Therefore, ΔABD ≅ ΔACD by SSS congruence condition. Thus, ∠ABD = ∠ACD by CPCT.

6. ΔABC is an isosceles triangle in which AB = AC. Side BA is produced to D such that AD = AB (see Fig. 7.34). Show that ∠BCD is a right angle.

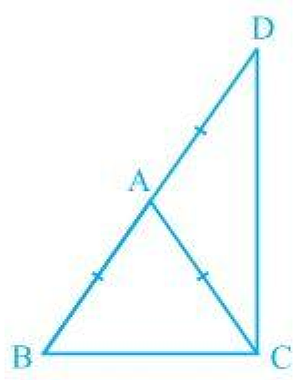


Fig. 7.34

Answer

Given,

AB = AC and AD = AB

To show,

∠BCD is a right angle.

Proof,

In ΔABC,

AB = AC (Given)

⇒ ∠ACB = ∠ABC (Angles opposite to the equal sides are equal.)

In ΔACD,

AD = AB

⇒ ∠ADC = ∠ACD (Angles opposite to the equal sides are equal.)

Now,

In ΔABC,

∠CAB + ∠ACB +

∠ABC = 180°

⇒ ∠CAB + 2∠ACB = 180°

⇒ ∠CAB = 180° - 2∠ACB --- (i)

Similarly in ΔADC,

∠CAD = 180° - 2∠ACD --- (ii)

also,

∠CAB + ∠CAD = 180° (BD is a straight line.)

Adding (i) and (ii)

∠CAB + ∠CAD = 180° - 2∠ACB + 180° - 2∠ACD

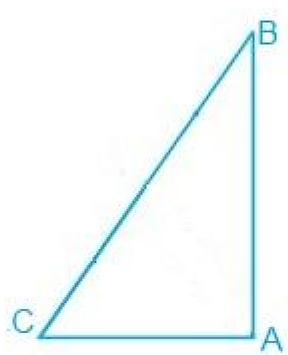
⇒ 180° = 360° - 2∠ACB - 2∠ACD

⇒ 2(∠ACB + ∠ACD) = 180°

⇒ ∠BCD = 90°

7. ABC is a right angled triangle in which ∠A = 90° and AB = AC. Find ∠B and ∠C.

Answer



Given,

∠A = 90° and AB = AC

A/q,

AB = AC

⇒ ∠B = ∠C (Angles opposite to the equal sides are equal.)

Now,

∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180° (Sum of the interior angles of the triangle.)

⇒ 90° + 2∠B = 180°

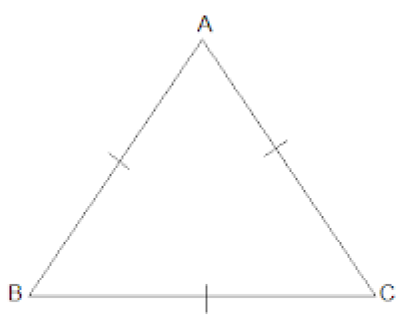
⇒ 2∠B = 90°

⇒ ∠B = 45°

Thus, ∠B = ∠C = 45°

8. Show that the angles of an equilateral triangle are 60° each.

Answer



Let ABC be an equilateral triangle.

BC = AC = AB (Length of all sides is same)

⇒ ∠A = ∠B = ∠C (Sides opposite to the equal angles are equal.)

Also,

∠A + ∠B + ∠C = 180°

⇒ 3∠A = 180°

⇒ ∠A = 60°

Therefore, ∠A = ∠B = ∠C = 60°

Thus, the angles of an equilateral triangle are 60° each.

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Exercise 7.3

1. ΔABC and ΔDBC are two isosceles triangles on the same base BC and vertices A and D are on the same side of BC (see Fig. 7.39). If AD is extended to intersect BC at P, show that

(i) ΔABD ≅ ΔACD

(ii) ΔABP ≅ ΔACP

(iii) AP bisects ∠A as well as ∠D.

(iv) AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

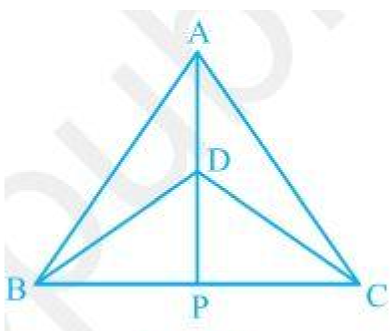


Fig. 7.39

Answer

Given,

ΔABC and ΔDBC are two isosceles triangles.

(i) In ΔABD and ΔACD,

AD = AD (Common)

AB = AC (ΔABC is isosceles)

BD = CD (ΔDBC is isosceles)

Therefore, ΔABD ≅ ΔACD by SSS congruence condition.

(ii) In ΔABP and ΔACP,

AP = AP (Common)

∠PAB = ∠PAC (ΔABD ≅ ΔACD so by CPCT)

AB = AC (ΔABC is isosceles)

Therefore, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP by SAS congruence condition.

(iii) ∠PAB = ∠PAC by CPCT as ΔABD ≅ ΔACD.

AP bisects ∠A. --- (i)

also,

In ΔBPD and ΔCPD,

PD = PD (Common)

BD = CD (ΔDBC is isosceles.)

BP = CP (ΔABP ≅ ΔACP so by CPCT.)

Therefore, ΔBPD ≅ ΔCPD by SSS congruence condition.

Thus, ∠BDP = ∠CDP by CPCT. --- (ii)

By (i) and (ii) we can say that AP bisects ∠A as well as ∠D.

(iv) ∠BPD = ∠CPD (by CPCT as ΔBPD ≅ ΔCPD)

and BP = CP --- (i)

also,

∠BPD + ∠CPD = 180° (BC is a straight line.)

⇒ 2∠BPD = 180°

⇒ ∠BPD = 90° ---(ii)

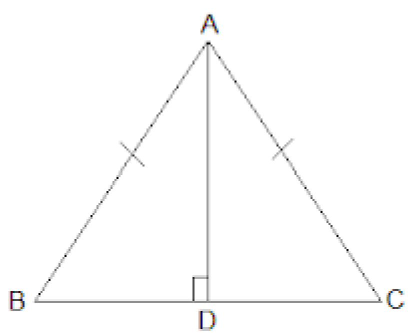
From (i) and (ii),

AP is the perpendicular bisector of BC.

2. AD is an altitude of an isosceles triangle ABC in which AB = AC. Show that

(i) AD bisects BC (ii) AD bisects ∠A.

Answer



Given,

AD is an altitude and AB = AC

(i) In ΔABD and ΔACD,

∠ADB = ∠ADC = 90°

AB = AC (Given)

AD = AD (Common)

Therefore, ΔABD ≅ ΔACD by RHS congruence condition.

Now,

BD = CD (by CPCT)

Thus, AD bisects BC

(ii) ∠BAD = ∠CAD (by CPCT)

Thus, AD bisects ∠A.

3. Two sides AB and BC and median AM of one triangle ABC are respectively equal to sides PQ and QR and median PN of ΔPQR (see Fig. 7.40). Show that:

(i) ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN

(ii) ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR

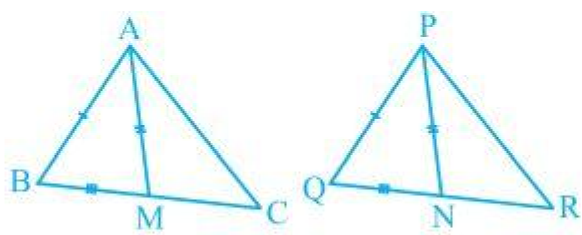


Fig. 7.40

Answer

Given,

AB = PQ, BC = QR and AM = PN

(i) 1/2 BC = BM and 1/2QR = QN (AM and PN are medians)

also,

BC = QR

⇒ 1/2 BC = 1/2QR

⇒ BM = QN

In ΔABM and ΔPQN,

AM = PN (Given)

AB = PQ (Given)

BM = QN (Proved above)

Therefore, ΔABM ≅ ΔPQN by SSS congruence condition.

(ii) In ΔABC and ΔPQR,

AB = PQ (Given)

∠ABC = ∠PQR (by CPCT)

BC = QR (Given)

Therefore, ΔABC ≅ ΔPQR by SAS congruence condition.

NCERT 9th Maths Chapter 7, class 9 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

4. BE and CF are two equal altitudes of a triangle ABC. Using RHS congruence rule, prove that the triangle ABC is isosceles.

Answer

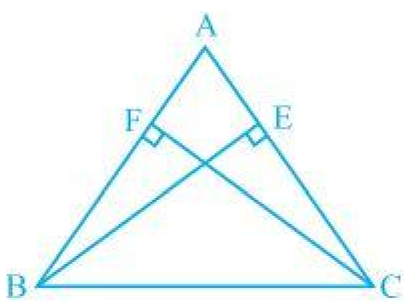


Fig. 7.31

Given,

BE and CF are two equal altitudes.

In ΔBEC and ΔCFB,

∠BEC = ∠CFB = 90° (Altitudes)

BC = CB (Common)

BE = CF (Common)

Therefore, ΔBEC ≅ ΔCFB by RHS congruence condition.

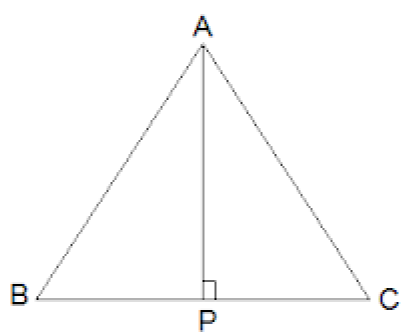
Now,

∠C = ∠B (by CPCT)

Thus, AB = AC as sides opposite to the equal angles are equal.

5. ABC is an isosceles triangle with AB = AC. Draw AP ⊥ BC to show that ∠B = ∠C.

Answer



Given,

AB = AC

In ΔABP and ΔACP,

∠APB = ∠APC = 90° (AP is altitude)

AB = AC (Given)

AP = AP (Common)

Therefore, ΔABP ≅ ΔACP by RHS congruence condition.

Thus, ∠B = ∠C (by CPCT)

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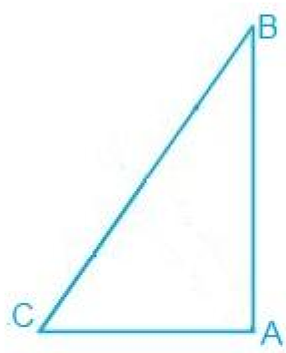
Exercise 7.4

1. Show that in a right angled triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side.

Answer



ABC is a triangle right angled at B.

Now,

∠A +

∠B +

∠C = 180°

⇒ ∠A + ∠C = 90° and ∠B is 90°.

Since, B is the largest angle of the triangle, the side opposite to it must be the largest.

So, BC is the hypotenuse which is the largest side of the right angled triangle ABC.

2. In Fig. 7.48, sides AB and AC of ΔABC are extended to points P and Q respectively. Also, ∠PBC < ∠QCB. Show that AC > AB.

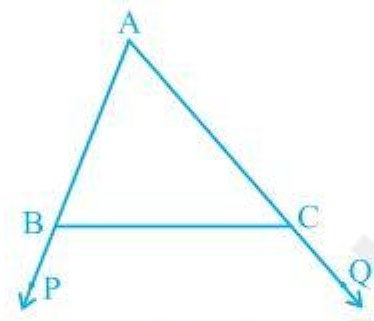


Fig. 7.48

Answer

Given,

∠PBC < ∠QCB

Now,

∠ABC + ∠PBC = 180°

⇒ ∠ABC = 180° - ∠PBC

also,

∠ACB + ∠QCB = 180°

⇒ ∠ACB = 180° - ∠QCB

Since,

∠PBC < ∠QCB therefore, ∠ABC > ∠ACB

Thus, AC > AB as sides opposite to the larger angle is larger.

3. In Fig. 7.49, ∠B < ∠A and ∠C < ∠D. Show that AD < BC.

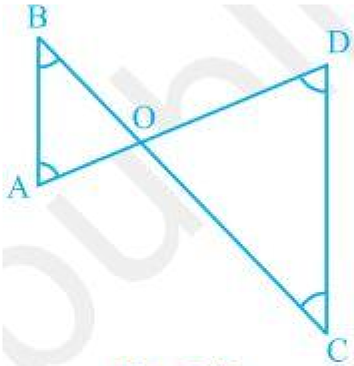


Fig. 7.49

Answer

Given,

∠B < ∠A and ∠C < ∠D

Now,

AO < BO --- (i) (Side opposite to the smaller angle is smaller)

OD < OC ---(ii) (Side opposite to the smaller angle is smaller)

Adding (i) and (ii)

AO + OD < BO + OC

⇒ AD < BC

4. AB and CD are respectively the smallest and longest sides of a quadrilateral ABCD (see Fig. 7.50).

Show that ∠A > ∠C and ∠B > ∠D.

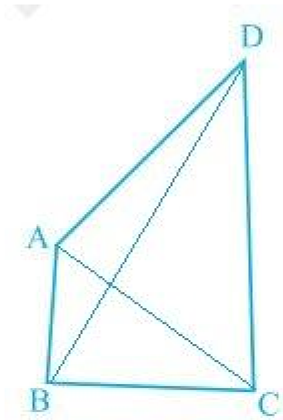


Fig. 7.50

Answer

In ΔABD,

AB < AD < BD

∴ ∠ADB < ∠ABD --- (i) (Angle opposite to longer side is larger.)

Now,

In ΔBCD,

BC < DC < BD

∴ ∠BDC < ∠CBD --- (ii)

Adding (i) and (ii) we get,

∠ADB + ∠BDC < ∠ABD + ∠CBD

⇒ ∠ADC < ∠ABC

⇒ ∠B > ∠D

Similarly,

In ΔABC,

∠ACB < ∠BAC --- (iii) (Angle opposite to longer side is larger.)

Now,

In ΔADC,

∠DCA < ∠DAC --- (iv)

Adding (iii) and (iv) we get,

∠ACB + ∠DCA < ∠BAC + ∠DAC

⇒ ∠BCD < ∠BAD

⇒ ∠A > ∠C

5. In Fig 7.51, PR > PQ and PS bisects ∠QPR. Prove that ∠PSR > ∠PSQ.

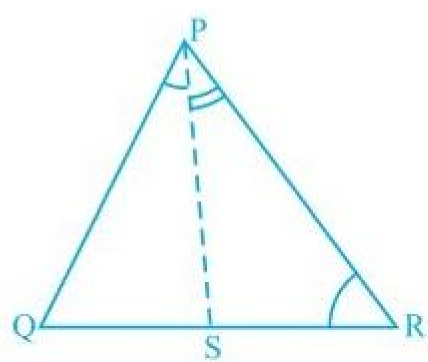


Fig. 7.51

Answer

Given,

PR > PQ and PS bisects ∠QPR

To prove,

∠PSR > ∠PSQ

Proof,

∠PQR > ∠PRQ --- (i) (PR > PQ as angle opposite to larger side is larger.)

∠QPS = ∠RPS --- (ii) (PS bisects ∠QPR)

∠PSR = ∠PQR +

∠QPS --- (iii) (exterior angle of a triangle equals to the sum of opposite interior angles)

∠PSQ = ∠PRQ + ∠RPS --- (iv) (exterior angle of a triangle equals to the sum of opposite interior angles)

Adding (i) and (ii)

∠PQR + ∠QPS > ∠PRQ + ∠RPS

⇒ ∠PSR > ∠PSQ [from (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)]

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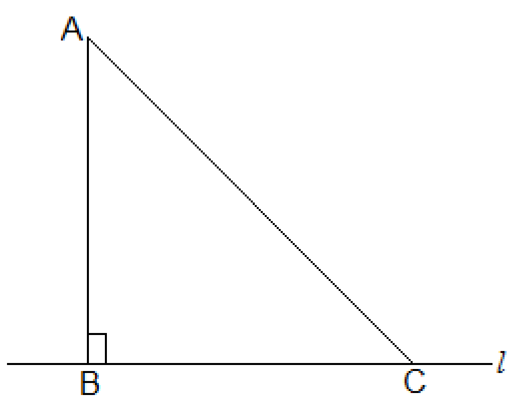
NCERT 9th Maths Chapter 7, class 9 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

6. Show that of all line segments drawn from a given point not on it, the perpendicular line segment is the shortest.

Answer



Let *l* is a line segment and B is a point lying o it. We drew a line AB perpendicular to *l*. Let C be any other point on *l*.

To prove,

AB < AC

Proof,

In ΔABC,

∠B = 90°

Now,

∠A +

∠B +

∠C = 180°

⇒ ∠A + ∠C = 90°

∴ ∠C must be acute angle. or ∠C < ∠B

⇒ AB < AC (Side opposite to the larger angle is larger.)

Chapter 7 Triangles NCERT Solutions which will be helpful in revising the important theorems and topics. A closed figure formed by three intersecting lines is called a triangle. We will be studying the congruence of triangles, rules of congruence, some more properties of triangles and inequalities in a triangle.

• Congruence of Triangles: Two congruent figures have exactly the same shape and size. In congruent triangles corresponding parts are equal and we write in short 'CPCT' for corresponding parts of congruent triangles.

• Criteria for Congruence of Triangles:

SAS congruence rule- Two triangles are congruent if two sides and the included angle of one triangle are equal to the two sides and the included angle of the other triangle.

ASA congruence rule- Two triangles are congruent if two angles and the included side of one triangle are equal to two angles and the included side of other triangle. Two triangles are congruent if any two pairs of angles and one pair of corresponding sides are equal. This is called the AAS Congruence Rule.

• Some Properties of a Triangle: Angles opposite to equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equaland the converse is the sides opposite to equal angles of a triangle are equal.

• Some More Criteria for Congruence of Triangles:

SSS congruence rule- If three sides of one triangle are equal to the three sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

RHS congruence rule- If in two right triangles the hypotenuse and one side of one triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and one side of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

• Inequalities in a Triangle:

(i) If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the angle opposite to the longer side is larger (or greater).

(ii) In any triangle, the side opposite to the larger (greater) angle is longer.

(iii) The sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.

There are total five exercises in which last one is optional. These **Chapter 7 NCERT Solutions** are will increase your understanding of Triangles and will increase concentration among students. Below we have provided exercisewise NCERT Solutions which you can check.

Our subject matter experts have prepared these NCERT Solutions through which one can clear their doubts and understand them easily.

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapters:

FAQ on Chapter 7 Triangles

How many exercises in Chapter 7 Triangles?

Chapter 7 Triangles consists of total five exercises however one is optional not useful for the purpose of exams but will check your in depth knowledge. Here Indcareer Schools experts have provided accurate and detailed solutions of every question.

Each of the equal angles of an isosceles triangle is 38°, what is the measure of the third angle?

Let the third angle = x

$\therefore x + 38° + 38° = 180°$

$\Rightarrow x = 180° - 38° - 38°$

= 104º

Find the measure of each of acute angle in a right angle isosceles triangle.

Let the measure of each of the equal acute angle of the Δ be x

∴ We have: $x + x + 90° = 180°$

⇒ $x + x = 180° - 90° = 90°$

⇒ $x = (90°/2) = 45°$

If two angles are (30 ∠ a)º and (125 + 2a)º and they are supplement of each other. Find the value of 'a'.

$(30 - a)^o$ and $(125 + 2a)^o$ are supplement to each other.

∴ $(30 - a + 125 + 2a)^o = 180^o$

⇒ $a = 180^o - 125^o - 30^o = 25^o$

⇒ Value of a = 25°

NCERT 9th Maths Chapter 7, class 9 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Maths :

About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc.Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices;collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education.In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education.Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. Visit the Official NCERT website to learn more.