CBSE Class 10 Hindustani Music Percussion 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 2 hours **Maximum Marks: 30**

General Instructions

(i) **Section A:** Attempt all questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.

(ii) **Section B:** Attempt all questions. Each question carries **2 marks**.

(iii) **Section C:** Attempt all questions. Each question carries **6 marks**.

(iv) There is internal choice (OR) in Sections B and C.

(v) There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Section A (8 marks)

Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each.

1. How many 'Dha' are there in Farmaishi Chakradar Tukda? [1 mark]

(A) 3

(B) 6

(C) 9

(D) 10

Correct Answer: (C) 9

Solution:

Concept:

- A Chakradar Tukda is a tabla composition made of one bol phrase that is played three times. The last bol of the third play must land exactly on the sam (the first beat).
- Farmaishi means made to order. A Farmaishi Chakradar is a special chakradar composed on request, and it is part of the Class X syllabus.

Step 1: Key Approach Because the whole composition is built from three equal parts, the count of its main stroke 'Dha' also follows the rule of three.
In the Farmaishi Chakradar Tukda each of the three parts carries three 'Dha' strokes.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation Dha in one part $= 3$.
Number of parts $= 3$.
Total Dha $= 3 \times 3 = 9$.
This matches the official marking scheme, which gives option C.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option A (3) counts the Dha of only one part, not the whole tukda.
Option B (6) would mean two parts or two Dha in each part, which breaks the three by three plan.
Option D (10) is not a multiple of three, so the three equal parts rule cannot give it.

Step 4: Conclusion The Farmaishi Chakradar Tukda has nine Dha, so the answer is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Three equal parts, three Dha in each part.

2. Who was the founder of Farukhabad Gharana? [1 mark]

(A) Ustad Munir Khan

(B) Ustad Haji Vilayet Ali

(C) Ustad Natthu Khan

(D) Ustad Kadir Baksha

Correct Answer: (B) Ustad Haji Vilayet Ali

Solution:

Concept:

- A gharana is a school of tabla playing that passes from teacher to student. Each gharana has a founder, a home town and its own style.
- The Farukhabad Gharana is named after the town of Farukhabad in Uttar Pradesh.

Step 1: Recall the founder The Farukhabad Gharana was founded by Ustad Haji Vilayet Ali Khan. He is also remembered as the person who taught the style to the next generation of the family, so the name is always linked to this gharana.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong Option A (Ustad Munir Khan) is a later name in tabla history and not the founder of Farukhabad.
Option C (Ustad Natthu Khan) is not the founder of Farukhabad either.
Option D (Ustad Kadir Baksha) is not the founder of Farukhabad either.

Step 3: Conclusion Haji Vilayet Ali Khan founded the Farukhabad Gharana. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the town Farukhabad and its first ustad.

3. Dhi Na Dhi Dhi ..... Recognise the Laya- [1 mark]

(A) Thah

(B) Dugun

(C) Tigun

(D) Chaugun

Correct Answer: (A) Thah

Solution:

Concept:

- Laya means the speed of the beat. Thah (also called Barabar) is the basic speed where each beat gets exactly one bol.
- Dugun gives two bols to each beat, Tigun gives three and Chaugun gives four.

Step 1: Detailed Explanation The bols are Dhi, Na, Dhi, Dhi. They are written one after the other, one bol for one matra (beat).
So the bols move at the same speed as the beat. That is Thah laya.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong Dugun would pack two bols in every matra, so four bols would use only two matras.
Tigun would pack three bols in every matra, so the notation would show groups of three.
Chaugun would pack four bols in every matra, so the four bols would sit in one matra.

Step 3: Conclusion The bols are played one per beat, so the laya is Thah. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: One bol for each beat is the basic speed.

4. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
a. Ustad Siddhar Khan	i. 16 Beats
b. Teentala	ii. Delhi Gharana
c. Nana Panse	iii. 12 Beats
d. Chautala	iv. Pakhawaj

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [1 mark]

(A) a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv

(B) a-iv b-iii c-ii d-i

(C) a-ii b-i c-iv d-iii

(D) a-iii b-ii c-i d-iv

Correct Answer: (C) a-ii b-i c-iv d-iii

Solution:

Concept:

- We match each item in List I with its fact in List II.
- Each item is a person or a tala from the syllabus.

Step 1: Match a: Ustad Siddhar Khan Ustad Siddhar Khan is the founder of the Delhi Gharana of tabla. So a goes with ii.

Step 2: Match b: Teentala Teentala has 16 beats in four vibhags of four beats. So b goes with i.

Step 3: Match c: Nana Panse Nana Panse is the name of a Pakhawaj gharana. So c goes with iv.

Step 4: Match d: Chautala Chautala has 12 beats in six vibhags of two beats. So d goes with iii.

Step 5: Pick the option The matching is a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii.
Option A says a-i, but Siddhar Khan is not a count of beats. Option B and option D also break at least one of the four pairs above. Only option C has all four correct.

Step 6: Conclusion The correct matching is a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii, which is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Teentala has 16 beats and Chautala has 12.

5. Recognise the Talas of Pakhawaj -
i. Chautala
ii. Ektala
iii. Sultala
iv. Jhaptala

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [1 mark]

(A) i & iii

(B) ii & iv

(C) iii & iv

(D) iv & iii

Correct Answer: (A) i & iii

Solution:

Concept:

- Pakhawaj is the old drum of the Dhrupad style.
- It has its own set of talas.
- Two well known ones are Chautala (12 beats) and Sultala (10 beats).

Step 1: Check each tala i. Chautala: a Pakhawaj tala, accompanying Dhrupad. Include it.
ii. Ektala: mostly met with tabla and the Khayal style. Not chosen as a Pakhawaj tala here.
iii. Sultala: a Pakhawaj tala of 10 beats. Include it.
iv. Jhaptala: mostly met with tabla for light and Khayal music. Not chosen as a Pakhawaj tala here.

Step 2: Choose the option The Pakhawaj talas in the list are i and iii.
Option B has ii and iv, the two tabla talas. Options C and D both repeat iii and iv, so they are wrong.

Step 3: Conclusion Chautala and Sultala are the Pakhawaj talas, so the answer is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Pakhawaj talas: Chautala and Sultala.

6. Choose the correct sequence of bols of Sultala -
i. Gana
ii. Kata
iii. Gadi
iv. Tete
Choose the correct sequence answer from the options given below : [1 mark]

(A) i, iii, ii, iv

(B) iv, ii, iii, i

(C) ii, iii, i, iv

(D) iii, i, ii, iv

Correct Answer: (B) iv, ii, iii, i

Solution:

Concept:

- Sultala is a Pakhawaj tala of 10 beats.
- Its theka ends with a run of four bols.
- We must put the four given bols in the order of that run.

Step 1: Recall the order The run is: Tete, Kata, Gadi, Gana.
In the list these are iv (Tete), ii (Kata), iii (Gadi), i (Gana).
So the sequence is iv, ii, iii, i.

Step 2: Why the other options are wrong Option A (i, iii, ii, iv) starts with Gana, but the run begins with Tete.
Option C (ii, iii, i, iv) starts with Kata and ends with Tete, which is reversed in part.
Option D (iii, i, ii, iv) starts with Gadi, which comes third, not first.

Step 3: Conclusion The sequence is iv, ii, iii, i, which is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Tete Kata, then Gadi Gana.

7. Statement I: Kayada is a famous composition of Tabla.
Statement II: It is also played on Pakhawaj.

Choose the correct option: [1 mark]

(A) Statements I and II are both true.

(B) Statements I and II are both false.

(C) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(D) Statement I is false, but II is true.

Correct Answer: (C) Statement I is true, but II is false.

Solution:

Concept:

- Kayada is a theme and variations composition (main bols, paltas and a tihai).
- It belongs to the tabla repertoire.

Step 1: Check Statement I Kayada is one of the best known solo compositions of tabla. Statement I is TRUE.

Step 2: Check Statement II Pakhawaj has its own compositions such as Paran, Stuti Paran and Chakradar Paran. Kayada is not a Pakhawaj composition. Statement II is FALSE.

Step 3: Pick the option I true and II false is option C.
A needs II true, B needs I false, and D has the two truths reversed, so all three are wrong.

Step 4: Conclusion Statement I is true and Statement II is false, option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Kayada is for tabla, Paran is for Pakhawaj.

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8. Statement I: Teentala is a famous Tala of Pakhawaj.
Statement II: It is also played on the tabla.

Choose the correct option: [1 mark]

(A) Statements I and II both are true

(B) Statements I and II both are false

(C) Statement I is true, but II is false

(D) Statement I is false, but II is true

Correct Answer: (D) Statement I is false, but II is true

Solution:

Concept:

- Teentala has 16 beats and is the most common tala of the tabla.
- The Pakhawaj tradition uses other talas such as Chautala and Sultala.

Step 1: Check Statement I Teentala is not counted among the main talas of Pakhawaj, which are Chautala, Sultala and similar. Statement I is FALSE.

Step 2: Check Statement II Teentala is played on the tabla in solo and in accompaniment. Statement II is TRUE.

Step 3: Pick the option I false and II true is option D.
Options A and C need Statement I to be true, and option B needs Statement II to be false, so they fail.

Step 4: Conclusion Statement I is false and Statement II is true, option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Teentala belongs to the tabla.

Section B (10 marks)

Questions 9 to 13 carry 2 marks each.

9(A). Explain any four parts of the Tabla. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The tabla is a pair of drums: the Dayan (right, treble) and the Bayan (left, bass).
- We have to explain any four parts.
- Each part carries 0.5 mark, so four parts give 2 marks.

Step 1: Part 1: Pudi (Puri) The pudi is the round skin stretched over the mouth of the drum. It is the playing surface. It has three regions: kinar, maidan and syahi.

Step 2: Part 2: Kinar (Chat) The kinar is the narrow outer ring of the skin. Bols such as Na, Tin and Ta are played on it with the tip of the finger.

Step 3: Part 3: Maidan (Lav) The maidan is the plain skin lying between the kinar and the syahi. Some open and soft sounds come from here.

Step 4: Part 4: Syahi (Gab) The syahi is the black round patch at the centre. It is made of a paste of iron filings, rice flour and gum. It gives the tabla its rich ringing tone.

Step 5: Other parts to remember Gajra: the plaited ring of leather round the edge of the pudi. Gatte: the wooden blocks used to tune the Dayan. Baddhi: the leather straps that bind the pudi to the body. Kundi (Pendi): the ring at the base on which the drum rests.

Step 6: Conclusion Four parts are explained above: pudi, kinar, maidan and syahi.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name four parts and say what each one does.

OR

9(B). Explain any four parts of Pakhawaj. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Pakhawaj is a barrel shaped, two faced drum used with Dhrupad.
- We have to explain any four parts for 0.5 mark each.

Step 1: Part 1: Khol The khol is the hollow wooden body of the drum. It is wider in the middle and narrower at the two ends.

Step 2: Part 2: Dahina The dahina is the right face. It has a syahi (black paste patch) at the centre and gives the clear high sound.

Step 3: Part 3: Bayan The bayan is the left face. A little wet wheat flour dough (atta) is put on it before playing. This gives the deep bass sound.

Step 4: Part 4: Gatte The gatte are wooden blocks put under the leather straps of the dahina side.

They are tapped to tune the pitch.

Step 5: Other parts to remember Baddhi: the leather straps that bind both heads. Gajra: the plaited ring on the rim of the head. Pudi: the skin of each face.

Step 6: Conclusion Four parts are explained above: khol, dahina, bayan and gatte.

Quick Tip to Solve: Start with the khol and the two faces.

10(A). Recognise the Tala from following Bols and complete this Tala in Thah laya in the Tala Notation System.

Dhi - | Dhi - Na | ..... [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must do two jobs: name the tala (1 mark) and write the full tala in Thah laya in notation (1 mark).

Step 1: Recognise the tala The first vibhag has 2 beats (Dhi and a gap), and the second has 3 beats (Dhi, a gap and Na).
A 2 then 3 pattern is the start of Jhaptala. Jhaptala has 10 matras divided as 2 + 3 + 2 + 3.
Its theka is: Dhi Na | Dhi Dhi Na | Ti Na | Dhi Dhi Na.

Step 2: Fill the gaps The gap in the first vibhag is Na, which gives Dhi Na. The gap in the second vibhag is the middle Dhi, which gives Dhi Dhi Na.

Step 3: Write the full tala in Thah laya Sam (X) is on matra 1, tali (2) on matra 3, khali (0) on matra 6 and tali (3) on matra 8. One bol goes in each matra.

Laya	**X (matras 1-2)**	**2 (matras 3-5)**	**0 (matras 6-7)**	**3 (matras 8-10)**
Thah	Dhi Na	Dhi Dhi Na	Ti Na	Dhi Dhi Na

Step 4: Check the count $2+3+2+3=10$ matras, and there are 10 bols, so the notation is complete.

Step 5: Conclusion The tala is Jhaptala and its Thah notation is given in the table above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Groups of 2 and 3 beats suggest a 10 beat tala.

OR

10(B). Recognise the Tala from the following bols and complete this Tala in Thah Laya in the Tala Notation System.

- Dha | Din - | Kita Dha | [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Two jobs: recognise the tala (1 mark) and write it in Thah laya in notation (1 mark).

Step 1: Recognise the tala Each group has two beats: (- Dha), (Din -), (Kita Dha). A tala made of groups of two beats with the bols Dha Dha, Dhin Ta and Kita Dha is Chautala.
Chautala has 12 matras in six vibhags of 2 matras each. It is a major Pakhawaj tala.

Step 2: Fill the gaps The first gap is another Dha (Dha Dha). The second gap is Ta (Dhin Ta). Kita Dha is already complete.

Step 3: Write the full tala in Thah laya Signs: X on matra 1, 0 on 3, 2 on 5, 0 on 7, 3 on 9 and 4 on 11. One bol in each matra.

Laya	X (1-2)	0 (3-4)	2 (5-6)	0 (7-8)	3 (9-10)	4 (11-12)
Thah	Dha Dha	Dhin Ta	Kita Dha	Dhin Ta	Tita Kata	Gadi Gena

Step 4: Check the count Six vibhags of 2 matras $= 6 \times 2 = 12$ bols. The tala is complete.

Step 5: Conclusion The tala is Chautala and its notation in Thah is given in the table above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Six groups of two beats make a 12 beat tala.

11(A). Write a brief about Tukda. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must explain what a Tukda is, in a few clear lines (2 marks).

Step 1: Meaning Tukda means a small piece. In tabla solo, a tukda is a short fixed composition of bols set in a tala. It is played after the main sections such as Kayada and Rela.

Step 2: Features It is made of bols like Dha, Dhin, Tirakita, Dhage and Tete. It is usually played in Thah laya and may be repeated.
It is a prepared piece and is not improvised. It is closed by a tihai, so the last bol falls on sam.

Step 3: Kinds A Sadharan (simple) Tukda has no repeated wheel pattern. A Chakradar Tukda has a phrase played three times so that it ends on sam.

Step 4: Conclusion A tukda is a short composition of bols in a tala that ends on sam, often with a tihai.

Quick Tip to Solve: Say what it is, how long it is and how it ends.

OR

11(B). Briefly describe Paran. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must describe Paran briefly (2 marks).

Step 1: Meaning Paran is a Pakhawaj composition. It is a fixed piece of heavy bols and is the Pakhawaj counterpart of the tabla Tukda.

Step 2: Features It uses strong open bols like Dha, Ge, Kita, Tita, Kata, Gadi and Gena. It is composed in talas such as Chautala and Sultala.
It is often long, grand in mood and ends with a tihai on sam.

Step 3: Kinds Sadharan Paran, Chakradar Paran, Gat Paran and Stuti Paran (a Paran in praise of a god) are the kinds in the syllabus.

Step 4: Conclusion Paran is a grand composition of Pakhawaj bols that ends on sam, often with a tihai.

Quick Tip to Solve: Mention the instrument, the bols and the tihai ending.

12(A). Describe Ektala and write in Dugun Laya with Tala Notation System. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Two parts: explain Ektala (1 mark) and write it in Dugun laya (1 mark).

Step 1: Explain Ektala Ektala has 12 matras divided into 6 vibhags of 2 matras each.
Sam (X) is on matra 1, tali (2 and 3 and 4) fall on matras 5, 9 and 11, and khali (0) falls on matras 3 and 7.
Theka: Dhin Dhin | DhaGe TiRaKiTa | Tu Na | Kat Ta | DhaGe TiRaKiTa | Dhin Na.

Laya	**X**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**4**
Thah (1 avartan, 12 matras)	Dhin Dhin	DhaGe TiRaKiTa	Tu Na	Kat Ta	DhaGe TiRaKiTa	Dhin Na

Step 2: What Dugun means In Dugun laya two bols are played in every matra. So the 12 bols of the theka are finished in 6 matras, and the theka is played two times in one avartan of 12 matras.

Step 3: Write Dugun Each vibhag of 2 matras now carries 4 bols.

Laya	**X (matras 1-2)**	**0 (3-4)**	**2 (5-6)**	**0 (7-8)**	**3 (9-10)**	
Dugun	Dhin Dhin DhaGe TiRaKiTa	Tu Na Kat Ta	DhaGe TiRaKiTa Dhin Na	Dhin Dhin DhaGe TiRaKiTa	Tu Na Kat Ta	Dh

Step 4: Check 24 bols in 12 matras equals 2 bols for each matra. This is Dugun.

Step 5: Conclusion Ektala is a 12 matra tala; its Dugun notation is shown in the table.

Quick Tip to Solve: Dugun means two bols for every matra.

OR

12(B). Explain Chautala and write in Dugun Laya with Tala Notation System [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Two parts: explain Chautala (1 mark) and write it in Dugun laya (1 mark).

Step 1: Explain Chautala Chautala has 12 matras in 6 vibhags of 2 matras each. It is a main tala of Pakhawaj and Dhrupad.
Sam (X) is on matra 1, khali (0) on matras 3 and 7, tali (2) on matra 5, tali (3) on matra 9 and tali (4) on matra 11.
Theka: Dha Dha | Dhin Ta | Kita Dha | Dhin Ta | Tita Kata | Gadi Gena.

Laya	X (1-2)	0 (3-4)	2 (5-6)	0 (7-8)	3 (9-10)	4 (11-12)
Thah	Dha Dha	Dhin Ta	Kita Dha	Dhin Ta	Tita Kata	Gadi Gena

Step 2: What Dugun means Two bols are played in each matra. The 12 bols of the theka take 6 matras, so the theka is played twice in one avartan.

Step 3: Write Dugun

Laya	X (matras 1-2)	0 (3-4)	2 (5-6)	0 (7-8)	3 (9-10)	4 (11-12)
Dugun	Dha Dha Dhin Ta	Kita Dha Dhin Ta	Tita Kata Gadi Gena	Dha Dha Dhin Ta	Kita Dha Dhin Ta	Tita Kata Gadi Gen

Step 4: Check 24 bols in 12 matras gives 2 bols per matra, which is Dugun.

Step 5: Conclusion Chautala is a 12 matra tala; its Dugun notation is shown in the table.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write each vibhag with four bols.

OR

13(A). Explain the specialty of Nana Panse Gharana. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the specialty of the Nana Panse Gharana of Pakhawaj (2 marks).

Step 1: Background Nana Panse Gharana is a Pakhawaj gharana from Maharashtra. It is named after Nana Panse, and it carries the Dhrupad tradition of Pakhawaj.

Step 2: Main features The bols are open and heavy, with a deep, full sound.
It is strong in Parans, Stuti Parans and Chakradar Parans.
It is used mostly for accompaniment to Dhrupad and for solo Pakhawaj.

Step 3: Why it matters It is the Pakhawaj gharana named in the syllabus, next to the Nath Dwara Gharana.

Step 4: Conclusion Nana Panse Gharana is known for heavy open bols and strong Parans.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of Pakhawaj sound and its Parans.

13(C). Discuss the specialty of Delhi Gharana. [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the specialty (main features) of the Delhi Gharana of tabla (2 marks).

Step 1: Background The Delhi Gharana is the oldest gharana of tabla. Its founder is Ustad Siddhar Khan. Its style is called Dilli Baj.

Step 2: Main features Bols are played with two fingers, so the sound is light and quick.
The kinar (outer rim) is used a lot, so the playing is neat and sweet.
Closed bols (band baj) are preferred, like Dha, Dhin and Tirakita.
The style is well suited to accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music.

Step 3: Compositions It is known for Peshkar, Kayada, Rela and light, quick Tukdas.

Step 4: Conclusion The Delhi Gharana is known for the Dilli Baj: sweet sounding, closed bols, two finger work and good accompaniment.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the founder and give three features.

Section C (12 marks)

Questions 14 and 15 carry 6 marks each.

14(A). Write one Kayada with two Paltas and Tihai in Teentala with the Tala Notation system. [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write a Kayada in Teentala (16 matras) with its main bol (1 mark), two paltas (1.5 marks each = 3) and a tihai (2 marks).

Step 1: Teentala frame Teentala has 4 vibhags of 4 matras. Sam (X) is on matra 1, tali (2) on matra 5, khali (0) on matra 9 and tali (3) on matra 13.
A kayada has a bhari half (Dha, Ge, Dhi bols) in the first 8 matras and a khali half (Ta, Ke, Ti bols) in the last 8.

Step 2: Main bol of the Kayada Let A = Dha Ti Dha Ge, B = Na Ge Dhi Na, A1 = Ta Ti Ta Ke and B1 = Na Ke Ti Na.
The main bol is A B A1 B1, one bol per matra, 16 bols in all.

Step 3: Two paltas A palta is a variation made by rearranging the same bols.
Palta 1 = A A A1 A1.
Palta 2 = A B B1 A1.

Step 4: Tihai A tihai is a phrase played three times so that the last bol falls on sam. Take the five matra phrase Dha Ge Na Ti Dha.
Three times gives $5 \times 3 = 15$ matras. Start it on matra 3 of the avartan. It then runs from matra 3 to matra 17, and matra 17 is sam of the next avartan.
Before the tihai, matras 1-2 are filled with Dha Ti.

Step 5: Notation

Avartan	X (matras 1-4)	2 (matras 5-8)	0 (matras 9-12)	3 (matras 13-16)
Kayada main bol	Dha Ti Dha Ge	Na Ge Dhi Na	Ta Ti Ta Ke	Na Ke Ti Na
Palta 1	Dha Ti Dha Ge	Dha Ti Dha Ge	Ta Ti Ta Ke	Ta Ti Ta Ke
Palta 2	Dha Ti Dha Ge	Na Ge Dhi Na	Na Ke Ti Na	Ta Ti Ta Ke
Tihai	Dha Ti Dha Ge	Na Ti Dha Dha	Ge Na Ti Dha	Dha Ge Na Ti
Sam	Dha			

Step 6: Check Each avartan has 4 vibhags of 4 matras, so 16 bols. The tihai bols run from matra 3 to matra 17 and the last Dha falls on sam.

Step 7: Conclusion The Kayada, its two paltas and the tihai are written in the table above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Main bol, palta 1, palta 2, then tihai ending on sam.

OR

14(B). Write on Rela with two Paltas and Tihai in Aditala with Tala Notation System. [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write a Rela in Aditala with its main bol (1 mark), two paltas (1.5 marks each = 3) and a tihai (2 marks).
- In the Class X syllabus Aditala is named together with Teentala (Teentala or Aditala), so we use the 16 matra frame.

Step 1: Frame and the idea of Rela Frame: 4 vibhags of 4 matras. Sam (X) on matra 1, tali (2) on 5, khali (0) on 9 and tali (3) on 13.
Rela is a fast composition of rolling bols such as Dhage and Tirakita. In khali the Dha bols become Ta bols (Take).

Step 2: Main bol of the Rela Main bol: Dha Tirakita Dhage Tirakita | Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita | Ta Tirakita Take Tirakita | Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita.
Each word is written in one matra and Tirakita is played quickly inside it.

Step 3: Two paltas Palta 1 keeps the pairs Dhage Tirakita, but replaces the first bol with Dhage and the khali bols with Take.
Palta 2 changes the order to Dhage Dhage Tirakita Tirakita in every vibhag, with Take Take in the khali vibhag.

Step 4: Tihai Phrase of 5 matras: Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita Dha. Played three times it takes 15 matras. Start on matra 3 so that the third Dha falls on matra 17, which is sam.
Matras 1-2 hold Dha Tirakita before the tihai starts.

Step 5: Notation

Avartan	X (matras 1-4)	2 (matras 5-8)	0 (matras 9-12)	3 (matras 13-16)
Rela main bol	Dha Tirakita Dhage Tirakita	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita	Ta Tirakita Take Tirakita	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita
Palta 1	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita	Take Tirakita Take Tirakita	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita
Palta 2	Dhage Dhage Tirakita Tirakita	Dhage Dhage Tirakita Tirakita	Take Take Tirakita Tirakita	Dhage Dhage Tirakita Tirakita
Tihai	Dha Tirakita Dhage Tirakita	Dhage Tirakita Dha Dhage	Tirakita Dhage Tirakita Dha	Dhage Tirakita Dhage Tirakita
Sam	Dha			

Step 6: Check Each avartan has 16 matras and the tihai ends exactly on sam.

Step 7: Conclusion The Rela, its two paltas and the tihai are written in the table above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use Dhage and Tirakita and end the tihai on sam.

15(A). Talas are frequently used in Indian Classical Music. While a tala carries the musical meter with Sam, Tali, Khali, Vibhag, and Matra. In musical forms, different Bols of vocal and Instrumental music may begin from different beats instead of the beginning of the tala. The most widely used tala in the South Indian system is Aditala, and in the North Indian system, the most common tala is Teentala.

Explain in detail about Teentala or Aditala and write the bols in Thah, Dugun & Chaugun Laya in Tala Notation System. [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must explain Teentala or Aditala (3 marks) and write its bols in Thah, Dugun and Chaugun (1 mark each = 3 marks).
- The syllabus names the two together (Teentala or Aditala). We explain Teentala, the common North Indian tala of 16 matras.

Step 1: Introduction to Teentala Teentala (also called Trital or Adi tala in the Hindustani set) has 16 matras (beats) and 4 vibhags (sections) of 4 matras each.
Sam is the first beat, marked X, where the cycle starts and ends. Tali are the claps, marked 2 (matra 5) and 3 (matra 13). Khali is the empty wave of the hand, marked 0 (matra 9).
Its name means three claps (tin = three, tal = clap). It is the most used tala for solo tabla, Kathak and accompaniment.

Step 2: Theka Theka is the basic bol pattern: Dha Dhin Dhin Dha | Dha Dhin Dhin Dha | Dha Tin Tin Ta | Ta Dhin Dhin Dha.
The khali vibhag uses Tin and Ta (soft sounds) instead of Dhin and Dha (heavy sounds).

Step 3: Thah laya Thah means one bol for each matra, so there are 16 bols in the avartan.

Laya	X (1-4)	2 (5-8)	0 (9-12)	3 (13-16)
Thah (1 bol per matra)	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Tin Tin Ta	Ta Dhin Dhin Dha

Step 4: Dugun laya Dugun means two bols for each matra. The 16 bols of the theka are finished in 8 matras, so the theka is played twice in one avartan. Each vibhag has 8 bols.

Laya	X (matras 1-4)	2 (matras 5-8)	0 (matras 9-12)	3 (matras 13-16)
Dugun (2 bols per matra)	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha

Step 5: Chaugun laya Chaugun means four bols for each matra. The whole theka of 16 bols fits in one vibhag of 4 matras, so it is played four times. Each vibhag has 16 bols.

Laya	X (matras 1-4)	2 (matras 5-8)	0 (matras 9-12)	3 (matras 13-16)
Chaugun (4 bols per matra)	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Tin Tin Ta Ta Dhin Dhin Dha

Step 6: Check Thah 16 bols, Dugun 32 bols, Chaugun 64 bols, all inside 16 matras.
Aditala note: the South Indian Adi tala has 8 beats (4 + 2 + 2). Teentala is the 16 beat North Indian tala; the question allows either.

Step 7: Conclusion Teentala explained, and its bols written in Thah, Dugun and Chaugun in the tables.

Quick Tip to Solve: Teentala has 16 matras. Dugun is 2 bols and Chaugun is 4 bols per matra.

OR

15(B). Discuss Chakradar Tukda or Paran and write one Chakradar Tukda or Paran in the Tala Notation System in any of the prescribed Talas. [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must define Chakradar, Bol and the Notation System (3 marks) and write an example Chakradar Tukda or Paran in notation (3 marks).

Step 1: Define the words Chakradar: from chakra (wheel). It is a composition whose unit is played three times, so it turns like a wheel and the last bol falls on sam. Each unit usually ends with a small tihai.
Bol: the name of a drum syllable such as Dha, Dhin, Tirakita or Dhage.
Notation system: the written system of V. N. Bhatkhande, which shows bols in vibhags with signs X (sam), 2 and 3 (tali) and 0 (khali).

Step 2: Plan the example Tala: Teentala (16 matras). Unit: Dhage Tirakita then Dha - Dha - Dha. The unit has 3 Dha and is 7 matras long.
Three units take $7 \times 3 = 21$ matras and have $3 \times 3 = 9$ Dha.
Start the tukda on matra 13 of the first avartan. Count: matras 13-16 (4) + one full avartan (16) + matra 1 of the next (1) = 21. So the last Dha falls on sam.

Step 3: Write the notation A dash means a rest of one matra. The first 12 matras of avartan 1 hold the theka.

Avartan	X (matras 1-4)	2 (matras 5-8)	0 (matras 9-12)	3 (matras 13-16)
Avartan 1	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Tin Tin Ta	Dhage Tirakita Dha -
Avartan 2	Dha - Dha Dhage	Tirakita Dha - Dha	- Dha Dhage Tirakita	Dha - Dha -
Avartan 3 (sam)	Dha			

Step 4: Check The unit appears three times. Each unit has 3 Dha, so there are 9 Dha, and the last Dha sits on sam of avartan 3.

Step 5: Conclusion Chakradar is defined and one Chakradar Tukda in Teentala is written in the table above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Define chakradar, bol and notation, then write one example.