Charis

Slokam

- Evam Padasya Janghaya
 Urvoho Kattyastathaiva Cha
- Samanakaranacheshta Sa Charityabhidhiyate
- Ekapadapracharo Yaha Sa Charityabhidhiyate
- Dvipadakramanam Yatu
 Karanam Nama Tathbhavet
- Karananam Samayogath Khandamityabhidhiyate
- Khandaistribhischaturbhirva Samyuktam Mandalam Bhavet

Meaning:

Chari is that activity where in the movements of the hands, feet, calves, thighs and the hip are kept in mutual concordance. The word Chari strictly connotes the movement with a single foot; the concordant movement of two feet is called a Karana. The combination of three (or more) Karanas is termed a Khanda. And three or four Khandas combining together constitute a Mandala.

Note: Charis are 32 in number: 16 Bhaumi Charis & 16 Akasiki Charis

Akasiki Charis

(Aerial Charis)

Slokam

- Atikranta Hyapakrantra
 Parsvakranta Tathaiva Cha
- Urdhvajanuscha Suchi Cha Tatha Nupurapadika Dolapada
- Tathakshipta Vyaviddhaudvrutta
 Sangnite Vidhutbhranta Hyalata Cha
- Bhugangatrasita Tatha Mrugapluta Cha Danda Cha Bhramari Cheti
- Shodasa Akasikyah Smruta Hyata Lakshanm Cha Nibodhata

There are 16 types of Akasiki Charis . They are:

- 1. Atikranta
- 2. Apakranta
- 3. Parsvakranta
- 4. Ordhvajanu
- 5. Suchi
- 6. Nupurapadika
- 7. Dolapada
- 8. Aksipta
- 9. Aviddha
- 10. Udvrutta
- 11. Vidhutbhranta
- 12. Alata
- 13. Bhujangatrasita
- 14. Mrugapluta
- 15. Danda
- 16. Bhramari

1. Atikranta: sloka:

Kuncitam Padamutshipya **Purataha Samprasarayet** Utkshipya Patayechainam Atikranta Tu Sa Smruta



Meaning:

The right foot from Kunchita pada position should be lifted up to the knee and then extended out with toes pointing forward. This foot is then brought back in the same way to the original position. This movement can be done with the left foot as well.



2. Apakṛanta: sloka:

Urubhyam Valanam Kruthva Kunchitam Tu Samuddharet Parsve Vinikshipecheivam Apakranta Tu Sa Smruta



Meaning:

This movement is similar to Atikranta Chari, except, after extending the foot forward, it is moved sideways either in clockwise or anticlockwise direction, with the body taking a full turn before returning to the Kunchita pada position.



3. Parsvakranta:

sloka:

Kunchitam Pada Muthkshipya Parsvotthanodgati Nyaset Uddhatti Tena Padena Parsvakranta Vidhiyate

Meaning:

The right Kunchita foot is lifted up until the knee is at the level of the chest. Maintaining this position, the left foot is used to perform the Udghatita movement.





4. Odhvajanu:

sloka:

Kunchitam Pada Muthkshipya Janustanasamam Nyaset Dvitiyam Cha Kramat Stabdha-Murdhvajanuhu Prakirtita



Meaning:

This movement is similar to Parsvakranta, except, there is no Udghatita movement with the foot that is on the ground.



5. Suchi:

sloka:

Kunchitam Pada Muthkshipya Janururdhvam Samprasarayet Patayechagra Yogena Sa Suchi Parikirtita



The right Kunchita foot is raised until the knee is at the level of the chest, and then it is brought down and placed in Suchi pada position





6. Noopurapaadika:

sloka:

Kunchitam Pada Muthkshipya Janururdhvam Samprasarayet Patayechagra Yogena Sa Suchi Parikirtita



The right Kunchita foot is raised until the knee is at the level of the chest, and then it is brought down and placed in Suchi pada position.





7. Dolapada: sloka:

Kunchita Pada Muthkshipya Parsvam Parsvamd Tu Dolayet Patayedanchitam Chaiva Dolapada Tu Sa Smruta



Meaning:

Lift the Kunchita pada foot up to the knee and then swing it sideways either to the right or to the left. When the foot is brought down it should be placed in Anchita pada position.



8. Aksipta: sloka:

Kunchitam Pada Muthkshipya Akshipya Chanchitam Nyaset Janghasvastika Sanyukta Akshipta Nama Sa Bhavet



Meaning:

The right Kunchita pada foot is raised and turned sideways and placed on the ground in the Kunchita pada position behind the left foot. It is then removed and placed next to the left foot in the Anchita pada position.



9. Aviddha:

sloka:

Svastika Syagrataha Padaha Kunchitastu Prasaritahal Nipatedanchitaviddha Aviddha Nama Sa Smruta



The Agratala feet are first crossed (to form a Svastika) and then uncrossed. The right foot is then raised and extended forward. This foot is then brought back so that the heel touches the back of the other foot's ankle.





10. Udvrutta:

sloka:

Padamaviddha Maveshtya Samutkshipya Nipatayet Parivrtya Dvitiyancha Sodvrtta Charyudahruta



Meaning:

This movement is similar to Aviddha Chari, except, after extending the right leg forward, it is turned sideways to the right with the body taking a full turn. The body is now back in the original position with right foot in Anchita pada position.



11. Vidhutbhranta:

sloka:

Prushtaha Prasaritaha Pado Valitabhyantarikrutaha Parshni Prapaditaschaiva Alata Sa Prakirtita



Meaning:

Raise the right foot at the back with the toes pointing towards the head, and then a full circle



12.Alata: sloka:

Prushtaha Prasaritaha Pado Valitabhyantarikrutaha Parshni Prapaditaschaiva Alata Sa Prakirtita



Meaning:

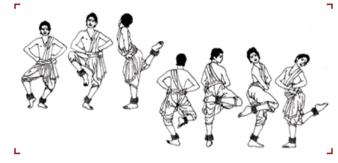
The right foot is placed forward in Samapadam, and the left foot is raised at the back with toes pointing up. In this position the body takes a full turn from the left and ends with the left leg placed in Anchita pada position.



13. Bhujangatrasita:

sloka:

Kunchitam padamutkshipya Tryasramuru pravartayet kutijanu vivartena bhujangatrasita bhavet



Meaning:

The right Kunchita foot is raised till the knee is in front of the chest, and then the leg is turned sideways to the right with the body taking a full turn while maintaining the raised leg with toes pointing up.



14. Mrugapluta (Harinapluta):

sloka:

Atikrantakramam Krutva Samutplutya Vipatayet Janghanchito Parikshipta Sa Gneya Harinapluta



Meaning:

The right Kunchita pada foot is raised in front like in Atikranta Chari and then quickly alternated with the left foot being extended forward. The left foot is then brought back with the toes pointing towards the inside of the right knee.



15.Dandapaada:

sloka:

Nupuram Charanam Krutva Purataha Samprasarayet Kshipramaviddha Karanam Dandapada Tu Sa Smruta

Meaning:

The right Kunchita pada is raised and used to beat behind the ankle of the left leg.





16. Bhramari:

sloka:

Atikranta Kramam Krutva Trikam Tu Parivartayet Dvitiya Pada Bhramanattalena Bhramari Smruta

Meaning:

The right Kunchita pada is raised up with the knee facing out. It is then brought in with the knee facing the left knee and then turned out again with the foot shaking and in Anchita pada position.



