#### 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

## **Bhaumi Charis**

(Earthly Charis)

## Slokam

- Samapada Sthita Varta Sakatasya Tathaiva Cha
- Adhyardhika Chashagatihi
  Vichyavacha Tathapara
- Edakakreedita Baddha Urudvrutta Tathaddita
- Utsyandita Cha Janita Syandita Chapasyandita
- Samotsaritamattalli
  Mattalli Chethishodasa
- Eta Bhoumyah Smrutascharyaha Srunutakasikihi Punaha

#### There are 16 types of Bhumi Charis. They are:

- I. Samapada
- 2. Sthitavarta
- 3. Sakatasya
- 4. Adhyardhika
- 5. Chashagati
- 6. Vichyava
- 7. Edakakreedita
- 8. Baddha
- 9. Urudvrutta
- 10. Addita
- 11. Utsyandita
- 12. Janita
- 13. Syandita
- 14. Apasyandita
- 15. Samotsarita Mattalli
- 16. Mattalli

# 1. Sampada: sloka:

Punascha Samyutan Hastan Gadato Me Nibodhata Patakabhyam Tu Hastabhyam Samsleshadanjalih Smrutaha

#### Meaning:

Both the feet are placed together with the nails of the toes drawn closer and the dancer stands on the spot.





#### 2. Sthitavarta:

### sloka:

Bhumigrushtena Padena Krutvabhyan Tara Mandalam Punarutsadayedanyam Sthitavarta Tu Sa Smruta



#### Meaning:

One Agratalasanchara foot is placed crossing the other foot and drawn separated. The same movement is repeated with the other foot as well.



# 3. Karkata: sloka:

Nishannangastu Charanam Prasarya Talasancharam Udahitamurah Krutva Sakatasyam Prayojayet



#### Meaning:

One Agratalasanchara foot should be lifted and put forward, while the other leg is also stretched wider. Here the chest should be lifted up



## 4. Adhyardhika:

#### sloka:

Savyasya Prushtato Vamascharanastu Yada Bhavet Tasyopasarpanam Chaiva Gneya Sadyardhika Budhaihi





#### Meaning:

The right foot should touch the backside i.e. the heel of the other foot and should be drawn to the front. The same movement is repeated with the left foot too.



## 5. Chashagati:

#### sloka:

Padah Prasaritah Savyaha Punaschivopa Sarpitaha Vamaha Savyapasarpi Cha Chashagatyam Vidhiyate



#### Meaning:

The right foot should be stretched forward and then drawn backwards. The same movement is repeated with the left foot also.



## 6. Vichyava:

#### sloka:

Padah Prasaritah Savyaha Punaschivopa Sarpitaha Vamaha Savyapasarpi Cha Chashagatyam Vidhiyate



The right foot should be stretched forward and then drawn backwards. The same movement is repeated with the left foot also.







## 7. Edakaridita:

## sloka:

Talasanchara Padabhyam Utplutya Patanam Tu Yet Pariyayatascha Kriyate Edakakreedita Tu Sa



#### Meaning:

Being in the Agratalasanchara foot, jump with the right foot, while the left is held upwards and vice versa.



## 8. Baddha:

## sloka:

Anyonyajhanga Samvedha Krutva Tu Swastikam Tatha Urubhyam Valanam Yasmat Sa Baddhacharyudahruta



#### Meaning:

Having both the feet in kunchita pada, cross and bring back the feet and the right knee should be raised to thigh level across the left leg. The same movement should be repeated with the other leg too.



### 9. Urudvrutta:

#### sloka:

Talasanchara Padasya Parshnir Bahyonmukhi Yada Jaghanchita Tathoddhruta Vurudvruteti Sa Smrutha



#### Meaning:

Taking right foot in Agratalasanchara pada, touch the heel of the left leg at the back, and cross the thighs lifting the right knee upward and rest the foot on the ground.



## 10.Addita:

#### sloka:

Agratah Prushtatovapi Padastu Talasancharaha Dvitiyapado Nighrushtaha Yetra Syadaddita Tu Sa



Right leg taken in Kunchita pada, rubs either the fore part or the heel of the left leg, which is in Samapada and the same is repeated with the left leg also.





## 11. Utsyandita:

#### sloka:

Sanaihi Pado Vivarteta Bahyenabhyantarenavayadrecha Kanusarena Sa Charyutsyandita Smruta



#### Meaning:

From Samapada the right foot is lifted and placed at the side and moved in the manner of Rechaka (literally in and out). It is called Utsyandita Chari. The same movement is repeated with the left foot as well.



## 12. Janita:

#### sloka:

Mushtihastascha Vakshahasthaha Karonyascha Pravartitaha Talasancharapadascha Janita Charyudahruta

#### Meaning:

Keeping a hand in Musti hasta in front of the chest, the second hand should be shaken and the feet should be moved in Agratalasanchara pada.





## 13. Syandita:

#### sloka:

Panchatalantaram Padam Prasarya Syandita Nyaset

#### Meaning:

When the left foot is placed firmly on the ground and the right foot is extended forward to a distance of 5 spans (talas), it is known as Syandita Chari.





## 14.Apasyandita:

#### sloka:

Dvitiyena Tu Padena Tadhapasyandita Mapi

#### Meaning:

It is the reverse of Syandita Chari, i.e., the right foot is placed firmly on the ground and the left foot is extended forward to a distance of 5 spans (talas). It is known as Apasyandita Chari.





#### 15. Samotsarita Mattalli:

#### sloka:

Dvitiyena Tu Padena Tadhapasyandita Mapi

#### Meaning:

When the left foot is placed firmly on the ground and the right foot is extended forward to a distance of 5 spans (talas), it is known as Syandita Chari.





#### 16. Mattalli:

#### sloka:

Vubhabhyamapi Padabhyam Ghurnamanopasarpanaihi Vudhveshtitapavidhaischa Hastairmattallyudahruta



#### Meaning:

Moving forward in circular movements with Agratalasanchara pada, the hands should be moved round and separated.

