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Bandhava Hastah

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Abstract

Abhinaya hastas Dampati hastah, Mātr hastah, Pitr hastah, Swasru hastah, Swasura hastah, Bhartr hastah, Jyeshtha/Kanishtha bhrātr hastah, Putra (son's) hastah, Snusha hastah, Bhartr hastah, Sapatni hastah and show them in odissi dance with the help of Mudras.

Keywords: Dampati hastah, Mātr hastah, Pitr hastah, Swasru hastah, Swasura hastah, Bhartr hastah, Jyeshtha/Kanishtha bhrātr hastah, Putra (son's) hastah, Snusha hastah, Bhartr hastah, Sapatni hastah.

Introduction

Abhinayam for the relatives

Dampati (Wife and Husband) Hastah

Vame tu sikharam dhrtwa dakshine mṛgasirshakah |

Dhrtah stripumsayoh hastah khyato bharakovidaih ||

When left and right hand assume Sikhara and Mrgasirsha hastas respectively, then it is considered as Dampati (Wife and Husband= married couple) hasta.

Mātr (=Mother's) Hastah

Haste vame-ardha-candrasca samdamso dakshinē kare |

Avartayitwa jatharē vama hastam tatahparam ||

Striyah karo dhṛto matrhasta ityucyate budhaih |

Left and right hands assume Ardha-chandra and Samdamsa hastas respectively the left hand is turned round the stomach (indicating the womb) and assumes Stri hasta.

Viniyogah

Jananyam ṇa kumaryam ca matrhasto niyujyate ||

This hasta is used to indicate either mother or daughter.

Pitr (= Father's) Hastah

Etasmin matrhaste tu sikharo dakshinēna tu |

Dhrtah cet natya sastrajñaiḥ pitr hastō-aya muṇyate ||

If the right hand of Matr hasta assumes Śikhara hasta, it becomes Pitr hasta.

Viniyogah

Ayam hastastu janakē jāmātari ca niyujyate |

This hasta is used to denote either father or son-in-law.

Swasru (=Mother-In-Law's) Hastah

Vinyasya kanthe hamsasyam samdamsam dakshine karē ||

Udare ṇa paravṛtya vama hastam tatahparam |

Striyah karo dhṛtah swasru hastaḥ tasyam niyujyate ||

It is considered Swasru hasta when the right hand assumes Hamsasya hasta and then changes to Samdamsa hasta while the left hand turns round the belly and then assumes Strihasta. It becomes Swasru hasta and this hasta denotes Swasru.

Swasura (=Father-In-Law's) Hastah

Etasyante tu hastasya sikharo dakshine yadi |
Dhrtasca swasurasyayam hasta ityucyate budhaiḥ ||
After showing Swasrū hasta, if the right hand assumes
Sikhara hasta, then it is considered as Swasura (-father- in-
law's) hasta.

Bhartr - Bhratr (=Husband's Brother's) Hastah

Vame tu sikharam dhrtwā parswayoh kartarimukhah |
Dhrto dakshina hastena bhartr-bhratr karah smrtah ||
Left hand with Sikhara hasta is held on the left side and
right hand with Kartarimukha hasta is held on the right side
this denotes Bhartr-bhratr (husband's brother or brother-in-
law) hasta.

Nanamdr (=Husband's Sister's) Hastah

Bhartr bhratr karasyante stri hastō dakshinē kare |
Dhrtō nanamdr hastah syaditi natyavidam matam ||
At the end of Bhartr-bhratr hasta, if the right hand assumes
Strihasta (showing feminine gesture) it is considered as
Nanamdr hasta.

Jyeshtha/Kanishtha Bhrātr

(= Elder / Younger Brother's) Hastah

Mayūra hastaḥ purataḥ parswabhage (ca) darsitah |
Jyeshtha bhratuh kanishthasya - pyayam hasta iti smrtah ||
When Mayura hasta is held in front, it indicates elder
brother and when it is held on the side or on the back it
indicates younger brother.

Putra (Son's) Hastah

Samdamsa-mudare nyasya bhramayitwa tataḥparam |
Dhrtwā vāmēna sikharam putra hastaḥ prakirtitah ||
When Samdam'sa hasta is held on the belly and then moved
round and left hand assumes Sikhara hasta, it is considered
as hasta for Putra (=son).

Snusha (=Daughter-In-Law's) Hastah

Etadante dakshinēna strihastasca dhrtō yadi |
Snusha hasta iti khyato bharatagamakovidaiḥ ||
At the end of Putra hasta or Jyeshtha - Kanishtha
bhratrhasta, if the hand assumes Strihasta, it is considered
as hasta for Snusha (=daughter-in- law)

Bhartr (=Husband's) Hastah

Vinyasya kanthe hamsasyou sikharo dakshine kare |
Bhartr hasta iti khyataḥ tasminnēva niyuḥyate ||
At first, two hands hold Hamsasya hastas at the throat and
then the right hand assumes Sikhara hasta.

Sapatni (=Co-Wife's) Hastah

Darsayitwa pasahastam karābhyām strikarāvubhou |
Dhrtou sapatni hastah syaditi bhavavido viduḥ ||
After showing Pasa hasta if both hands assume Stri hastas
experts on
bhavas know it as Sapatni hasta.

Conclusion- These Dampati hastah, Mātr hastah, Pitr
hastah, Swasru hastah, Swasura hastah, Bhartr hastah,
Jyeshtha/Kanishtha bhrātr hastah, Putra (son's) hastah,
Snusha hastah, Bhartr hastah, Sapatni hastah can be easily
understood by the dance loving audience by depicting them
in odissi dance through this odissi dance can be propagated
and propagated.

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