

11. Lower limb protocols: thighs, knees, calves, ankles

Lower Limb Protocols: Thighs, Knees, Calves, and Ankles

Introduction: The Foundation of Stability and Power

In the philosophy of both Kalarippayattu and Ayurveda, the lower limbs are far more than mere instruments of locomotion. They are our connection to the Earth, the structural foundation (*Adhara*) that provides stability, power, and grounding. The legs house the body's largest muscles and longest bones, and are traversed by crucial energy channels (*Nadis*) and vital points (*Marmas*) that influence everything from circulation to sciatic health.

A *Kalari Gurukkal* (master) understands that agility in the martial arts arena and vitality in daily life depend on the health of the legs. Therefore, the *Uzhichil* protocols for the lower limbs are executed with meticulous detail and intent. They are designed to release deep-seated tension, nourish the joints, enhance blood and lymph flow, and fortify the practitioner's energetic roots.

This chapter provides a systematic protocol for the therapeutic massage of the lower limbs, segmenting the practice into four key areas: the thighs (*Uru*), the knees (*Janu*), the calves (*Jangha*), and the ankles/feet (*Gulpha/Pada*). Mastering this sequence is essential for addressing common ailments and for promoting the overall strength and stability of the entire body.

1. The Thighs (*Uru*): The Seat of Power

The thighs contain the largest and most powerful muscle groups in the body. They are responsible for dynamic movements like running and jumping, as well as for maintaining posture while standing and sitting. Tension in this area can restrict hip mobility and refer pain to the lower back and knees.

Anatomical and Therapeutic Focus

- **Musculature:** The protocol addresses the quadriceps (anterior), hamstrings (posterior), adductors (medial), and the tensor fasciae latae/iliotibial (IT) band complex (lateral).
- **Goals:** To release muscular tightness from overuse or inactivity, break down fascial adhesions, improve flexibility in the hip joint, and stimulate the flow of energy and blood through the femoral artery.

Protocols and Techniques

The thighs are worked extensively in the supine, prone, and lateral positions.

1. Supine Position (Anterior/Medial Thighs):

- After liberal application of warm *Thailam*, begin with long, gliding effleurage strokes (*Kai Uzhichil*) from just above the knee to the crest of the hip. This warms the quadriceps and adductors.
- Use reinforced hand-over-hand or forearm glides to apply deeper, slower pressure to the dense quadriceps muscles. Ensure strokes are directed upwards, towards the heart (*Anulomana*), to assist venous return.
- Apply deep circular friction with the palm and heel of the hand around the head of the femur, where it articulates with the hip, to release tension in the hip flexors.

2. Prone Position (Posterior Thighs):

- Focus on the hamstring group. Perform deep, upward stripping strokes from the popliteal fossa (back of the knee) up to the gluteal fold.
- Use thumbs or knuckles to work deeply along the bellies of the individual hamstring muscles, feeling for and releasing trigger points (*Granthi*).

3. Lateral Position (Lateral Thighs):

- This is the optimal position for addressing the IT band. With the recipient on their side and top leg



supported, use the forearm or a soft fist to apply slow, sustained, and deep pressure along the IT band from the knee to the hip. This must be done with great sensitivity.

Key Marma Points

- **Urvi Marma:** Located in the middle of the thigh, directly over the femoral artery. It is a 4-*angulam* (finger-width) point that governs circulation (*Rakta Dhātu*) in the lower limb. Stimulation here invigorates the entire leg.
- **Lohitaaksha Marma:** Located at the root of the thigh, in the crease of the hip flexor. It influences the femoral vessels and is crucial for treating sciatic pain and improving pelvic circulation.

2. The Knees (*Janu*): The Joint of Flexibility

The knee joint (*Janu Sandhi*) is a complex hinge joint that bears immense weight and is highly susceptible to injury and the accumulation of *Vata Dosha*, leading to dryness, cracking, and arthritic pain. Kalari protocol focuses on nourishing and strengthening this vital joint.

Anatomical and Therapeutic Focus

- **Structures:** The patella, ligaments (cruciate and collateral), tendons, and the joint capsule.
- **Goals:** To improve lubrication by stimulating synovial fluid (*Shleshaka Kapha*), enhance flexibility, strengthen supporting muscles and tendons, and alleviate pain and stiffness.

Protocols and Techniques

1. **Circular Friction (*Mardana*):** The cornerstone of knee work. With the recipient supine and a bolster under the knee for slight flexion, use the palm to apply firm, clockwise, circular massage all around the patella. This warms the entire joint capsule.
2. **Targeted Thumb Work:** Use the thumbs to perform small, deep, circular movements in the soft tissue hollows around and below the patella. This targets the attachment points of ligaments and tendons.
3. **Oil Pooling (*Janu Basti*):** While a separate therapy, the principle is informative. In *Uzhichil*, extra medicated oil is pooled and worked deeply into the joint, ensuring profound oleation (*Snehana*).
4. **Gentle Mobilization:** Secure the thigh with one hand and hold the lower leg with the other. Gently move the joint through a comfortable range of flexion and extension to improve mobility.

Key Marma Points

- **Janu Marma:** A 2-*angulam* point located on the posterior aspect of the joint, in the center of the popliteal fossa. It is critical for joint stability and the function of the hamstring tendons.
- **Ani Marma:** A ½-*angulam* point located approximately four fingers above the knee, on the lower part of the thigh. It controls the tendons and ligaments connecting to the knee and is vital for preventing dislocation and injury.

3. The Calves (*Jangha*): The Second Heart

The calf muscles are a powerhouse for movement and are essential for circulatory health. Due to their role in pumping venous blood back to the heart, the calf muscle group is often referred to as the “second heart” in many healing traditions.

Anatomical and Therapeutic Focus

- **Musculature:** The gastrocnemius (superficial) and soleus (deep) muscles.
- **Goals:** To relieve cramps and fatigue, significantly improve venous and lymphatic return, address tension that can lead to plantar fasciitis, and ground the recipient’s energy.



Protocols and Techniques

1. Prone Position (Gastrocnemius):

- Perform deep, upward, squeezing strokes that “milk” the muscle from the Achilles tendon towards the knee. This directly assists blood flow.
- Use thumb stripping or knuckle glides to work along the two heads of the gastrocnemius, releasing deep-seated tension.

2. Supine Position (Tibialis Anterior):

- To address the shin, use thumbs to apply pressure along the tibialis anterior muscle, which runs parallel to the shin bone. This is highly effective for shin splints.

Key Marma Point

- **Indrabasti Marma:** A $\frac{1}{2}$ -*angulam* point located directly in the center of the calf muscle belly. This is a master *Marma* for the lower leg. Its stimulation powerfully impacts blood circulation and digestion (*Agni*), and it is a key point in treating cramps and varicose veins.

4. The Ankles & Feet (*Gulpha & Pada*): The Body's Map

The feet contain an intricate network of bones, muscles, and nerves. In Ayurveda and Kalari, the soles of the feet (*Pada-tala*) are considered a microcosm of the entire body, containing reflex points that correspond to all major organs and systems.

Anatomical and Therapeutic Focus

- **Structures:** The ankle joint (*Gulpha Sandhi*), Achilles tendon, and the 26 bones of the foot.
- **Goals:** To improve ankle stability and flexibility, ground *Prana*, release tension throughout the entire body via reflex points, and alleviate swelling. This part of the massage is known as *Pada Abhyanga*.

Protocols and Techniques

1. Ankle Joint:

- Grasp the foot and perform gentle rotational movements in both directions to mobilize the ankle joint.
- Use the thumbs to apply deep circular friction around the inner and outer ankle bones (malleoli).
- Use a gentle pincer grip (thumb and forefinger) to massage up and down the length of the Achilles tendon.

2. Sole of the Foot:

- Using firm thumb pressure, massage the entire sole of the foot, from the heel to the toes. A “thumb-walking” technique is very effective.
- Use the knuckles of a soft fist to apply broader, deeper pressure to the arch and ball of the foot.
- Address each toe individually, pulling it gently and massaging the webbing between them.

Key Marma Points

- **Gulpha Marma:** A 2-*angulam* point corresponding to the ankle joint itself. It governs agility and is connected to the sciatic nerve and reproductive system.
- **Kshipra Marma:** A $\frac{1}{2}$ -*angulam* point located in the soft tissue between the big toe and the second toe. It is a “quick-acting” point that powerfully stimulates lymphatic drainage and the upward movement of *Prana*.
- **Talahridaya Marma:** A $\frac{1}{2}$ -*angulam* point located in the center of the sole, in line with the middle toe. This is a master grounding point that directly calms the heart and mind, providing profound stability to the entire system.

Conclusion: Securing the Foundation

The lower limb protocol in *Kalari Uzhichil* is a comprehensive system designed to build a powerful and resilient foundation. By systematically addressing each segment—from the power of the thighs to the sensitivity of the feet—the practitioner releases physical tension and fundamentally rebalances the recipient's energetic connection to the earth. A thorough and



mindful lower limb treatment leaves the recipient feeling strong, stable, and deeply grounded, ready to move through the world with grace and power.

AYURVEDBHARATI.ORG