**Basics of Veda Swaras   
and Vedic Recital-05**

**Chandas Contents**

[**1 Veda Basics – Chandas 3**](#_Toc2725444)

[**1.1 Introduction: 3**](#_Toc2725445)

[**1.2 The Main Seven Chandas: 3**](#_Toc2725446)

[**1.2.1 PraNava Nyasa Reference: 5**](#_Toc2725447)

[**1.2.2 5**](#_Toc2725448)

[**2 Gayatri Chandas 7**](#_Toc2725449)

[**2.1 Introduction 7**](#_Toc2725450)

[**2.2 Examples from Known Areas 8**](#_Toc2725451)

[**2.2.1 Examples of Gayatri Mantra 8**](#_Toc2725452)

[**2.2.2 Examples of Gayatrees of Other Devata 9**](#_Toc2725453)

[**2.3 Examples of Other Gayatris 10**](#_Toc2725454)

[**3 Anushtup Chandas 14**](#_Toc2725455)

[**3.1 Examples from known areas 14**](#_Toc2725456)

[**3.1.1 Vishnusahasranamam 14**](#_Toc2725457)

[**3.1.2 Lalita Sahasranamam 15**](#_Toc2725458)

[**3.1.3 Rudram 17**](#_Toc2725459)

[**3.1.4 Purusha Suktam 18**](#_Toc2725460)

[**3.1.5 Recital of Anushtup Chandas: 19**](#_Toc2725461)

[**3.2 Observations 19**](#_Toc2725462)

# Veda Basics – Chandas

## Introduction:

“ChandaH” ( NûlS:) refers to how the poetry or verse is constructed in   
terms of certain well defined rules.The English reference word is ‘meter’.   
A Chandas **(Chanda:**) has a rule of how many aksharas or there in a Chandas and how it is distributed into distinct parts /legs/Paadams.   
A person conversant with Tamil Grammar would know the specific area of “Yappilakkanam’ (the grammar of poetry). This kind of metering a poetry verse   
is common in all languages which we have normally come across in India. Chandas represents a similar grammatical construction of poetry in Sanskrit. Chandas is one of the six main parts (angas) of Veda.

There are a number of Chandas used in poetry and Vedas.

## The Main Seven Chandas:

The Main Seven Chandas used in Sanskrit Poetry/Vedas are:

1. [**Gayatri**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gayatri): This Chandas has 24 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza/mantra divided into 3 Paadas (parts/legs) of 8 Letters/Aksharas each.
2. **Ushnik** : This Chandas has 28 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza/mantra divided into 4 Paadas of 7 Letters/Aksharas each.
3. [**Anustup**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anustubh)**:** This Chandas has 32 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza/ mantra

divided into 4 Paadas of 8 Letters/Aksharas each. Most of the Slokas in typical [classical Sanskrit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_Sanskrit) uses this Chandas, most often recited being Vishnu Sahasranamam and Lalitha Sahasranamam.

1. **Brihati :** This Chandas has 36 Letters/Aksharasin each stanzas or mantra   
   divided into four 4 Paadas (8 + 8 + 12 + 8) Letters/Aksharas.
2. **Pangkti :** This Chandas has 40 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza divided into 4 Paadas of 10 Letters each (sometimes 5 Padas of 8 letters each)
3. [**Tristup**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tristubh)**:** This Chandas has 44 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza divided into

4 Paadas of 11 Letters/Aksharas each.

1. **Jagati:** This Chandas has 48 Letters/Aksharas in each stanza divided into 4 Paadas of 12 Letters/Aksharas each.

Each of these Chandas has specific rules for how the akshara/letter patterns are formed. We limit our discussions to basic understanding of Gayatri and Anushtup Chandas only as these are often used. As our team studies more about other Chandas and right examples are found in the common area/subjects of Vedic recital in Krishna Yajur Veda, a discussion note will be prepared for the mutual benefit of Veda learners.

Please there are a number of Chandas other than these main seven. A Rishi could have also propounded a mantra with a nicCrut (modified/defective) chandras. Viz. nicCrut GayatrI ChandaH.. as in Ganapathi AtharvaSIr.,Sham.

We have restricted this note to what basics have been understood by us.

### PraNava Nyasa Reference:

During Sandhya vandanam, we pray/remember/thank main seven Chandas during PraNavanyasa as follows:

**mÉëhÉuÉlrÉÉxÉÈ**

mÉëhÉuÉxrÉ GÌwÉUç. oÉë¼É, SåuÉÏ aÉÉrÉÌ§ÉcNûlS: , mÉUqÉÉiqÉÉ SåuÉiÉÉ ||

pÉÔUÉÌS xÉmiÉ urÉÉ™iÉÏlÉÉqÉç - AÌ§É- pÉ×aÉÑ-MÑüixÉ-uÉÍxÉ¹-aÉÉæiÉqÉ- MüÉzrÉmÉ- AÌ…¡ûUxÉ GwÉrÉ: ||

aÉÉrÉ§ÉÏ-EÎwhÉMçü-AlÉÑ¹ÒmÉç- oÉ×WûiÉÏ- mÉ‡ûÏ- iÉ×¹ÒmÉç- eÉaÉirÉzÉç-NûlSÉÎqxÉ ||

AÎalÉ-uÉÉrÉÑ-A‚ïü-uÉÉaÉÏxÉ- uÉÂhÉ- ClSì- ÌuÉµÉå SåuÉÉ- SåuÉiÉÉ ||

### 

ப்ரணவந்யாஸ**:**

ப்ரணவஸ்ய *ரு*ஷிர் ப்¢**3**ரஹ்மா, தே**3**வீ கா**3**யாத்ரிச்ச்**2**ந்த**:**, பரமாத்மா தே**3**வதா ||

பூ**4**ராதி**3** ஸப்த வ்யாஹ்*ரு*தீனாம் - அத்ரி - ப்**4***ரு*கு- குத்ஸ-வஸிஷ்ட - கௌ**3**தம- காஶ்யப - அங்கிரஸ *ரு*ஷய**:** ||

கா**3**யாத்ரீ –உஷ்ணிக் **–** அனுஷ்டுப் - ப்**4***ரு*ஹதீ –பங்க்தீ **-** த்*ரு*ஷ்டுப்**-** ஜகத்யஶ் **-** சந்தாம்ஸி **||**

அக்**3**னி - வாயு – அர்க்க - வாகீ**3**ஸ - வருண - இந்த¢**3**ர- விஶ்வே தே**3**வா- தே**3**வதா ||

**öeYpdõsJ**

öeYpsõ Eryk§ ögÖx, ¥bpz MxjöZyPâÉ: ,   
ekixÃx ¥bpZx ||

h¢kxby seë põxt£ZzdxI - AöZy- h£M¡-K¡Ä-psyræ-M¦Zi- Kxqõe-AO§Myks Erj: ||

**MxjöZz-DrêyK§-Ad¡ræ¡e§-g£tZz- e´§Zz- Z£ræ¡e§- RMZõq§-QÉx**I**sy ||**

A²y-pxj¡-Ak§¯-pxMzs- pk¡Y- CöÉ- py¥qû ¥bpx- ¥bpZx ||

**The main principle that we touch our head indicating remember/thank the rishi who gave the mantra, touch the area above the mouth to remember that the chandas be in your mouth(meaning proper recital) and touch the heart, the Devata(s) who is/are worshipped be always in your heart.**

**Nyasam is the practice to concentrate your brain & heart and bring in the spiritual forces you are worshipping into your Self.**

Reader may also note that in the Eleventh Chapter of Chamakam reference to “gift of verse “is made from **“Chaturvigmsatischa me to Ashtachatvaarigmscha me”** indicating these seven Chandas. (24,28,32,36,40,44,48)

# Gayatri Chandas

## Introduction

Gayatri Chandas has been very often used in composing Gayatris for various Devathas. The Chandas seems to get its name from the Gayatri Mantra which follows Gayatri Chandas. The normal Gayatri Chandas in its original form has 24 letters of 3 Paadams of 8 letters each.

The normal recital shall be made as 2+1 Paadams and many books mark the separator accordingly. Some schools insist on recital by each Paadam.   
That is each Ruk consists of eight letters and there must be distinct pause between Paadams.

There are many variants of Gayatri Chandas. They are generally referred to as NicCrut GayatrI Chandas. The meaning of the word “NicCrut” stands for untie or loosen. Some term this as defective also taking dictionary meaning.   
But scholars interpret it as **modified** Gayatris. Letters may vary from the standard Gayatri Chandas, example 22 letters, 25 letters and 26 letters. Then the method of recital is also defined by the Composing Rishi/Saint/Poet.

First we shall see some examples of Gayatri Chandas.

## Examples from Known Areas

### Examples of Gayatri Mantra

AÉåÇ iÉ jxÉ þÌuÉýý iÉÑ-uÉï Uåÿ hrÉÇ | (Paadam 1)  
**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
pÉ aÉÉåïþ Såýý uÉ xrÉþ kÉÏ qÉ ÌWû | (Paadam 2)  
ÍkÉ rÉÉåýý rÉÉå lÉþÈ mÉë cÉÉåý S rÉÉÿiÉç || (Paadam 3)

ஓம் தத்**2**ஸ**†**வி**…**துர் வரே**‡**ண்யம் |

ப**4**ர்கோ**†3** தே**…3**வஸ்ய**†** தீ**4**மஹி தி**4**யோ**…** யோன**†:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த் |

ஓம்¢ த த்**2**ஸ**†** வி… துர் வ ரே‡ ண்யம் **|** (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
ப**4** ர்கோ**†3** தே**…3** வ ஸ்ய**†** தீ**4** ம ஹி **|** (Paadam 2)  
தி**4** யோ**…** யோ ன**†:** ப்ரó சோ**…** த**3** யா**‡**த் **||** (Paadam 3)

HxI Z a§s— py–– Z¡ª p ¥k˜ YõI | (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

h ª¥Mx— ¥b–– p sõ— cz i ty | (Paadam 2)

cy ¥jx–– ¥jx d—J öe ¥Px– b jx˜Z§ || (Paadam 3)

### Examples of Gayatrees of Other Devata

iÉ imÉÑ Âþ wÉÉ rÉ ÌuÉý © Wåûþ - uÉ ¢ü iÉÑý hQÉ rÉþ kÉÏ qÉ ÌWû |

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

iÉ ³ÉÉåþ S ÎliÉÈ mÉë cÉÉåý S rÉÉÿiÉç **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

தத்புரு**†**ஷாய வி**…**த்**3**மஹே**†** வக்ரது**…**ண்டா**3**ய**†** தீ**4**மஹி |   
தந்நோ**†** த**3**ந்தி**:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த்

த த்பு ரு**†** ஷா ய வி**…** த்**3**ம ஹே

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
வ க்ர து**…** ண்டா**3** ய தீ**4** ம ஹி |  
த ந்நோ த**3** ந்தி**:**  ப்ர சோ**…** த**3** யா**‡**த் ¢ ||

Z Z§e¡ k¡— rx j py– b§i ¥t—

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

P öK Z¡– ¾x j— cz i ty |

Z ¥Ëx— b ÇyJ öe ¥Px– b jx˜Z§ ||

iÉimÉÑÂþwÉÉrÉ ÌuÉý©Wåûþ qÉWûÉSåýuÉÉrÉþ kÉÏqÉÌWû | iÉ³ÉÉåþ ÂSìÈ mÉëcÉÉåýSrÉÉÿiÉç **||**

lÉÉýUÉýrÉýhÉÉrÉþ ÌuÉý©Wåûþ uÉÉxÉÑSåýuÉÉrÉþ kÉÏqÉÌWû | iÉ³ÉÉåþ ÌuÉwhÉÑÈ mÉëcÉÉåýSrÉÉÿiÉç **||**

தத்புரு**†**ஷாய வி**…**த்**3**மஹே**†** மஹாதே**…3**வாய**†** தீ**4**மஹி |   
தந்நோ**†** ருத்**3**ர**:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த் ||

நா**…**ரா**…**ய**…**ணாய**†** வி**…**த்**3**மஹே**†** வாஸுதே**…3**வாய**†** தீ**4**மஹி |   
தந்நோ**†** விஷ்ணு**:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த் ||

ZZ§e¡k¡—rxj py–b§i¥t— itx¥b–pxj— czity |

Z¥Ëx— k¡öbJ öe¥Px–bjx˜Z§ ||

dx–kx–j–Yxj— py–b§i¥t— pxs¡¥b–pxj— czity |

Z¥Ëx— pyrê¡J öe¥Px–bjx˜Z§ ||

Now please check the other two Gayatris of Rudra and Vishnu.   
They follow the same form and pattern. Many a times the swaram acquisition shall be very similar.

## Examples of Other Gayatris

uÉý eÉëý lÉý ZÉÉ rÉþ ÌuÉý © Wåûþ iÉÏ ¤hÉ-Sýòý ¹íÉ rÉþ kÉÏ qÉ ÌWû |

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16**  
iÉ ³ÉÉåþ lÉÉ U ÍxÉóè WûÈ mÉë cÉÉåý S rÉÉÿiÉç **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; third paadam has 10 to aaccomodate the name of the Devata.**

வ**…**ஜ்ர**…**ந**…**கா**2**ய**†** வி**…**த்**3**மஹே**†** தீக்ஷ்ண-த**…3ò…**ஷ்ட்ராய**†** தீ**4**மஹி |

தந்நோ**†** நாரஸி**óè**ஹ**:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த் ||

வ**…** ஜ்ர**…** ந**…** கா**2** ய**†** வி**…** த்**3**ம ஹே**†**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
தீ க்ஷ்ண த**…3ò…** ஷ்ட்ரா ய**†** தீ**4** ம ஹி **|**

**9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16**  
த ந்நோ† நா ர ஸி**óè** ஹ**:** ப்ர சோ**…** த**3** யா**‡**த் **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; third paadam has 10 to accomodate the name of the DevatA.**

p– öR– d– Lx j— py– b§i ¥t—

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
Zz ±§Y b–ò– öræx j— cz i ty |

**9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16**  
Z ¥Ëx— dx k syóè tJ öe ¥Px– b jx˜Z§ ||

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; third paadam has 10 to accomodate the**

**name of the DevatA.**

pÉÉý xMüý UÉ rÉþ ÌuÉý © Wåûþ qÉ Wû Sè±Ñ ÌiÉ Müý UÉ rÉþ kÉÏ qÉ ÌWû |

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17**  
iÉ ³ÉÉåþ AÉ ÌS irÉÈ mÉë cÉÉåý S rÉÉÿiÉç **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; First and Second paadams together has 17 letters (instead of 16) and the third paadam has one more letter. (9 instead of 8)**

பா**…4**ஸ்க**…**ராய**†** வி**…**த்**3**மஹே**†** மஹத்**3**த்**3**யுதிக**…**ராய**†** தீ**4**மஹி |   
தந்நோ**†** ஆதி**3**த்ய**:** ப்ரசோ**…**த**3**யா**‡**த்

பா**…4** ஸ்க**…** ரா ய**†** வி**…** த்**3**ம ஹே**†**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7**

ம ஹ த்**3**த்**3**யு தி க**…** ரா ய† தீ**4** ம ஹி **|**

**8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17**த ந்நோ† ஆ தி**3** த்ய**:** ப்ர சோ**…** த**3** யா**‡**த் **||**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; First and Second paadams together has 17 letters (instead of 16) and the third paadam has one more letter. (9 instead of 8)**

hx– sÜ– kx j— py– b§i ¥t—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

i t Åõ¡ Zy K– kx j— cz i ty |

**8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17**

Z ¥Ëx— B by ZõJ öe ¥Px– b jx˜Z§ ||

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9**

**Note: Total letters 26 ; First and Second paadams together has 17 letters (instead of 16) and the third paadam has one more letter. (9 instead of 8)**

It is important to note that Veda mantras are more like poetry and the defined rules of grammar may not be always followed. Vedas are said to be older than the times scholars see the definition/emergence of modern Sanskrit grammar and related rules.

The Gayatris with different aksharas other than 24 letters have different names.   
The rishi who composed the mantra has a definite way to express the meaning.   
Then they also teach their students as to how the verse shall be recited.

In modern times, we see many variants of Gayatri for various types of Deities,   
Sidda Purushas and also Gurus. The level of acceptance is different amongst Vedic Schools.

# Anushtup Chandas

## Examples from known areas

### Vishnusahasranamam

**ÌuÉwhÉÑ xÉWûxÉëlÉÉqÉ xiÉÉå§É - zsÉÉåMü 1**

ÌuÉ µÉqÉç ÌuÉ whÉÑUç-uÉ wÉ OèMüÉ UÉå (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**pÉÔ iÉ pÉ urÉ pÉ uÉ imÉë mÉÑÈ | (Paadam 2) the Ruk Ends.

pÉÔ iÉ M×üiÉç pÉÔ iÉ pÉ× °É uÉÉå (Paadam 3)   
pÉÔ iÉÉ iqÉÉ pÉÔ iÉ pÉÉ uÉ lÉÈ || (Paadam 4)  
After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

விஷ்ணு **ஸஹஸ்ரநாம** ஸ்தோத்ரம் **-** ஶ்லோகம் **1**

வி ஶ்வம் வி ஷ்ணுர் - வ ஷ ட்கா ரோ

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8** (Paadam 1)

பூ**4** த ப**4** வ்ய ப**4** வ த்ப்ர பு**:** **|** (Paadam 2)

பூ**4** த க்*ரு*த் பூ**4** த ப்¢**3***ரு*த்**3** பா **4** வோ (Paadam 3)

பூ**4** தா த்மா பூ**4** த பா**4** வ ந**:** **||** (Paadam 4)

After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

**pyrê¡ stösdxi ¥sëxöZ -** ¥**qøxK 1**

py qûI py rê¡k§ - p r U§Kx ¥kx (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
h¢ Z h põ h p Z§öe e¡J | (Paadam 2)

h¢ Z K£Z§ h¢ Z h£b§ hx ¥px (Paadam 3)  
h¢ Zx Ãx h¢ Z hx p dJ || (Paadam 4)

After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

### Lalita Sahasranamam

**sÉÍsÉiÉÉ xÉWûxÉëlÉÉqÉ xiÉÉå§É - zsÉÉåMü 118**

AÉ iqÉ ÌuÉ ±É qÉ WûÉ ÌuÉ ±É (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**   
´ÉÏ ÌuÉ ±É MüÉ qÉ xÉå ÌuÉ iÉÉ | (Paadam 2)

´ÉÏ wÉÉå Qû zÉÉ ¤É UÏ ÌuÉ ±É (Paadam 3)  
Ì§É ZÉÔ OûÉ MüÉ qÉ MüÉå ÌOû MüÉ || (Paadam 4)

After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

லலிதா ஸஹஸ்ரநாமஸ்தோத்ரம் **-** ஶ**¢**லோகம் **118**

ஆ த்ம வி த்**3**யா ம ஹா வி த்**3**யா (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

ஸ்ரீ வி த்**3**யா கா ம ஸே வி தா | (Paadam 2)

ஸ்ரீ ஷோ ட**3** ஶா க்ஷ ரீ வி த்**3**யா (Paadam 3)

த்ரி கூ**2** டா கா ம கோ டி கா || (Paadam 4)

After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

**mmyZx stösdxi ¤sëxöZ -** ¥**qøxK 118**

B Ã py bõx i tx py bõx (Paadam 1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

öqz py bõx Kx i ¥s py Zx | (Paadam 2)

öqz ¥rx W qx ± kz py bõx (Paadam 3)

öZy L¢ Ux Kx i ¥Kx Uy Kx || (Paadam 4)

After 32 letters, end of the Chandas is indicated by ||

### Rudram

lÉ qÉþ xiÉå Â Sì qÉý lrÉ uÉþ (P1) Eý iÉÉå iÉý C wÉþ uÉåý lÉ qÉþÈ | (P2)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

lÉ qÉþ xiÉå A xiÉÑý kÉ luÉþ lÉå (P3) oÉÉý WÒû prÉÉþ qÉÑý iÉ iÉåý lÉ qÉþÈ|| (P4)

நம**†**ஸ்தே ருத்**3**ர ம**…**ன்யவ**†** உ**…**தோத**…** இஷ**†**வே**…** நம**†:** |

நம**†**ஸ்தே அஸ்து**…** த**4**ன்வ**†**னே பா**…3**ஹுப்**4**யா**†**மு**…**த தே**…** நம**†:**

ந ம**†** ஸ்தே ரு த்**3**ர ம**…** ன்ய வ (P1)

உ**…** தோ த**…** இ ஷ**†** வே**…** ந ம**†:** **|** (P2)

ந ம**†** ஸ்தே அ ஸ்து**…** த**4** ன்வ**†** னே (P3)

பா**…3** ஹு ப்**4**யா**†** மு**…** த தே**…** ந ம**†: ||** (P4)

d i— ¥së k¡ öb i– dõ p— (P1)  
D– ¥Zx Z– C r— ¥p– d iJ— | (P2)

d i— ¥së A së¡– c dû— ¥d (P3)  
gx– t¡ hõx— i¡– Z ¥Z– d iJ— | (P4)

Note: **P1, P2, P3, P4** indicate the number of the Paadam.

### Purusha Suktam

xÉý Wû xÉëþ zÉÏ wÉÉïý mÉ ÑÂ þwÉÈ | (P1) xÉý Wûý xÉëÉý ¤ÉÈ xÉý W ûxÉëþ mÉÉiÉç | (P2)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**

xÉ pÉÔ ÍqÉþÇ ÆÌuÉý µÉ iÉÉåþ uÉ×ý iuÉÉ | (P3) A irÉþ ÌiÉ ¸-¬ zÉÉ …¡Óûý sÉÇ | (P4)

ஸ**…**ஹஸ்ர**†**ஶீர்.ஷா**…** புரு**†**ஷ**:** | ஸ**…**ஹ**…**ஸ்ரா**…**க்ஷஸ் ஸ**…**ஹஸ்ர**†**பாத் |   
ஸ பூ**4**மிம் **Æ**வி**…**ஶ்வதோ**†** வ்***ரு*…**த்வா | அத்ய**†**திஷ்ட**2**த்**3-**த**3**ஶாங்கு**…3**லம் ||

ஸ**…** ஹ ஸ்ர**†** ஶீ ர்.ஷா**…** பு ரு**†** ஷ**:** |**|** (P1)

**1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8**  
ஸ**…** ஹ**…** ஸ்ரா**…** க்ஷ ஸ்ஸ**…** ஹ ஸ்ர**†** பாத் **|** (P2)ஸ பூ**4** மிம் **Æ**வி**…** ஶ்வ தோ**†** வ்***ரு*…** த்வா **|** (P3)

அ த்ய**†** தி ஷ்ட**2** த்**3-**த**3** ஶா ங்கு**…3** லம் **||** (P4)

s– t ös— qz ªrx– e¡ k¡— rJ | (P1)

s– t– ösx– ±J s– t ös— exZ§ | (P2)

s h¢ iy—I Æpy– qû ¥Zx— p£– Zûx | (P3)  
A Zõ— Zy rç Å qx O§M¡– mI **||** (P4)

### Recital of Anushtup Chandas:

The Veda Gurus/Scholars recommend that the rule to recite the Anushtup Chandas is to evenly recite the four parts of the Chandas clearly with a pause between one Paadam and the following Paadam. A longer pause is given after the second and third Padam where a Ruk Stop (|) appears.  
It should not be long to create a break.

## Observations

1. When we get into the Second Anuvaham of Rudram, starting with Namo HiranyabAgaVe, each of the lines do not form a specific Chandas; it seems the total recital of one Anuvaaham or a set of Anuvaaham completes the Chandas from various Rishis combined together.
2. Similarly, in Purusha Suktam , the flow of the mantra starting with the para “VedAhamEdam Purusham mahAntam” changes in terms of the number of Aksharas per Padam.

Some expert level books and compilers give the Rishi, Chandas and DevatA in their books indicating the Padams upto which that mantra starts and ends. We observed that the TaittirIya Samhita mantra verses are full of many mantras of various Rishis enjoined together at respective places to complete the hymn on one DevatA with referene to the book compiled by Shri Manohar Satwalekar, where such Rishi, Chandas, DevatA reference is given.