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* Astronomy:

Astronomy, Astrology and mathematics form the three main divisions of ज्योतिष. The movements of the starts and planets where studied from very early period and their influence on the weather, the plant life and human life were also recognised and studied. This results in the development of Astronomy and astrology. Calculations of the Celesial beings and working out their positions gave rise to the science of mathematics. The construction of alters in different shapes for various sacrifices made geometry a part of Brahmanical rites. As regards astrology and astronomy the ancient Indians attained some progress independently but soon they came under the influence of the

Greek astronomy and astrology. ~~The works on~~

Varahamihira, the great Indian astronomer who died in 587 A.D. has mentioned आत्रेय, देवल, गर्ग, वृद्धगर्ग, नारद and पराशर as the early astronomers but their works are available only in fragments. गर्गसंहिता was known to the Greeks who came along with Alexzender but it is now lost for us, having probably being carried away by the Greeks.

Aryabhatta who wrote the आर्यभटीयम् in 1499 A.D. is the earliest of the Indian astronomers whose works have been preserved. 33 stanzas in his work are on mathematics while

there are astronomicals in earlier
He held that the earth was
sphere and it rotated in
its own axis. His stanza
on mathematics is considerable
progress of the Indians in that
field.

Varahamihira who died in
587 A.D. is the greatest auth
rity in Indian astronomy and
astrology. His great work पञ्च-
सिद्धान्तिका gives an account of the
five schools of astronomy call
① पैतामह सिद्धान्त ② रोमकसिद्धान्त
③ वासिष्ठसिद्धान्त ④ सूर्यसिद्धान्त
and ⑤ पौलिशसिद्धान्त.