

The most accurate among this is the सूर्य सिद्धान्त, the वृहत्संहिता of ब्राह्मिहिर is an authoritative work on astrology. He is also the author of वृहत्विवाहपत्रम् about marriage and the वृहत्संहिता deals with in 106

chapters which deals with astrology, geography, weather, characteristics ~~marriage~~ ^{the} bodies of man-woman etc, ~~women~~ and many such things. Brahmagupta who was

born in 598 A.D. has written

two books on ~~astrology~~ ^{astronomy}

the ब्रह्मस्फुटसिद्धान्त and सफुट

वाचक.

The last famous astronomer is भास्कराचार्य born in 1114 A.D. who enjoys high reputation as a mathematician. He wrote Siddhāntasiromani that till the recent days has remained the most esteemed work on astronomy after the Suryasiddhanta.

After the twelve ~~cent~~ century A.D., many works were written on astrology but few on astron~~om~~omy and mathematics. The ~~for~~ Indians began look to the west for

the knowledge of these subjects.

Short Note:

Susruta or Sushruta Samhita:

Susruta Samhita is the most famous Indian medical treatise and Susruta is one of the three ancient' (as the Indian says) of medicinal literature — Caraka, Susruta and D. Vagbhar-
ta. In the Mahabharata, Susruta is included among the sons of विश्वामित्र. In the 9th and 10th centuries the name of Susruta had been well-known as a famous physician equally in Coombodia and in Indo-China as also in Arabia in the west, so it is