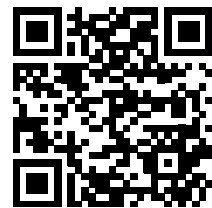


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Astronomical Wisdom of Ancient India



Ancient Indian _____ has a long and rich history, deeply intertwined with the culture and philosophy of early Indian civilizations. Observing the _____ was not just a scientific endeavor but also a spiritual one. The scholars of ancient India, known as _____, made significant contributions to the field, which were recorded in texts known as _____. This ancient science was not only about understanding celestial movements but also about applying this knowledge in practical ways, such as in _____ for predicting seasons and in _____ for planning cities. One of the most famous observatories, the Jantar _____, contains large architectural instruments that were used to observe the positions of celestial bodies with the naked eye. The _____, some of the oldest sacred texts, contain references to astronomical phenomena and emphasize the importance of aligning human _____ with cosmic rhythms. Ancient Indian astronomers had realized the Earth was round and had a good understanding of _____, planetary movements, and the Sun's centrality in the solar system. The concept of _____, which is crucial for mathematical calculations in astronomy, was also first used by these scholars. Their ability to calculate time spans, like the _____, with remarkable accuracy shows the advanced state of ancient Indian astronomical _____. Today, modern science respects and studies these ancient achievements, acknowledging the sophisticated understanding of the _____ in early Indian history.

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