- **Bhart'hari** (ruler of Ujjain, before renouncing the world and abdicating in the favour of his younger brother Vikramaditya)
  1. Shringar shatak
  2. Neeti shatak
  3. Vairagya shatak
- **Harishena**, a renowned poet, panegyrist and flutist, composed **Allahabad Prasasti**.
- **Sudraka** wrote Mricchakatika.
- **Vishakhadatta** created Mudrarakshasa.
- Vararuchi and Ishwar Krishna contributed to both Sanskrit and Prakrit linguistics, philosophy and science.

Mathematics

1. **Aryabhata** (476-550 AD)- wrote extensively on several aspects of geometry, algebra, number system, trigonometry and cosmology.
   a. Surya Siddhanta
   b. Aryabhatiya- on mathematics and astronomy
2. **Varahamihira** (505-587 AD)
   a. **Pancha'Siddhantika**- encyclopaedia about older Indian texts which are now lost.
      i. Surya Siddhanta
      ii. Romaka Siddhanta
      iii. Paulisa Siddhanta
      iv. Vasishtha Siddhanta
      v. Paitamaha Siddhanta.
   b. **Brihat'Samhita-** covers a wide range of subjects other than divination. It covers wide-ranging subjects of human interest, including astronomy, planetary movements, eclipses, rainfall, clouds, architecture, growth of crops, manufacture of perfume, matrimony, domestic relations, gems, pearls, and rituals.
3. **Brahmagupta** (598-670 AD)
   a. **Brahma'sphuta'siddhanta-** work describing important aspects of mathemetics like zero, negative and positive numbers, square roots, linear and quadratic equations etc.
   b. **Khanda'khadyaka**- manual of Indian astronomy

   After Arab conquest of Sind, Caliph of Baghdad received astrologer **Kanaka, who introduced works of Brahmagupta to Arab world**. Muhammad al Fazari, translated works of Brahmagupta under the titles **Sindhind** and **Arakhand**. Arab mathematician Al Khwarizm (9th century AD) wrote his own version of Sindhind, which took the decimal number system and zero to Europe in 13th century.

- **Yashomitra Manuscript** or **Bower Manuscript-** A collection of seven Sanskrit treatises, written in early Gupta script (variant of Brahmi), dated to 5th century. It includes, **Navanitaka** and **Bheda Samhita**, the famous works on Ayurveda. The manuscript is named after a British officer Hamilton Bower, who bought the birch barks in 1890 from Tibbet.
- **Shanku** devoted himself to creating texts about Geography.
- **Metallurgy** was very developed science during this period. The Mehrauli iron pillar built during Chandragupta Vikramaditya is one such specimen of this science.
- This intellectual surge was not confined to the courts or among the royalty. People were encouraged to learn the nuances of Sanskrit literature, oratory, intellectual debate, music and painting. Several educational institutions were set up and the existing ones received continuous support.