texts, that are anterior, by any reckoning, to the eras of astronomical advance in Babylonia or in Greece is that astronomical ideas developed in India in stages and these stages can be seen in the different layers of the Vedic texts, the Brahmanas, and the Vedanga Jyotisa.

The evidence from the design of the altar of Figure I confirms that the year was divided into two parts: winter solstice to summer solstice being equal to 181 days, and midsummer-to-midwinter of 184 or 185 days. This means that the Brahmana rites could not belong to the 1st millennium BC. This conclusion is of the greatest significance for the chronology of the Vedic texts and it invalidates the chronology popularized by Max Müller. This work supports the thesis<sup>24</sup> that the Vedic and the Harappan periods were identical.

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Applications are invited for the post of one Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and one Senior Research Fellow (SRF) in a DAE-BRNS sponsored major research project 'Radio ecological status of Gulf of Mannar' for a period of three years. Monthly fellowship will be Rs 2500/- for JRF and Rs 2800/- for SRF plus MA and HRA as per the State Govt regulations. The minimum qualification for JRF is M Sc Zoology with first class and for SRF two years of post-M Sc (Zoology) research experience. The applications on plain paper with full bio-data, attested copies of mark sheets, and degree certificates should reach Dr P. Shahul Hameed, Principal Investigator, Environmental Research Laboratory, Jamal Mohamed College, Tiruchirapalli 620 020 within 15 days from the date of publication of this advertisement. No TA/DA will be paid if called for interview.

Prof. N. Abdul Samadh PRINCIPAL

<sup>1.</sup> Müller, Max, A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, Williams and Norgate, London, 1860; Eggeling, J. (tr.), The Satapatha Brahmana, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1988 (1882–1900). For an important view which ascribes a much greater antiquity to the Vedic literature see Winternitz, M., A