

## **Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

### **Q.1. How was medical science developed under the Gupta age?**

**Ans.** Medical sciences were also widely studied under the Gupta age. The Indian surgeons were well versed in the art of dissection, plastic surgery, veterinary surgery and even in such specialised branches of surgery as that of eye, ear and nose. The great medical writer of this period was Vagbhata. He wrote Astangasangraha which is a systematic summary of Charaka and Shruta. Palakapya wrote Hastyaayurveda, a treatise on the diseases peculiar to elephants and their treatment.

### **Q.2. Give development regarding sculpture under Gupta Age.**

**Ans.** Sculpture undoubtedly reached a high level of excellence during the Gupta age. The sculptures dealt with Buddhist subjects as well as Buddha, and Bodhisattvas have been discovered largely at Mathura and Sarnath (Benaras). The most famous of the Buddha sculptures of this period is the seated Buddha turning the wheel of law or preaching his first sermon. It is justly regarded as the finest in the whole of India. The standing Buddha in the Mathura museum and the colossal copper statue of Buddha 7½ feet high from Sultanganj are the other leading examples of the Gupta sculpture.

### **Q.3. Give an account of assemblies in South.**

**Ans.** The inscriptions of the Pallavas describe a number of local assemblies. It included the sabha which was an assembly of brahmin landowners. This assembly functioned with the help of sub-committees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, etc. The Ur was a village assembly found in areas, where the landowners were not brahmins. And the nagaram was an organisation of merchants. Perhaps these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.