

Chapter 16: Gems in Indian History

Assessment Zone:

I. Tick the correct option:

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. c

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Music
2. Sushruta and Charaka
3. Kalidasa, poet and dramatist
4. Swami Haridas
5. 50 books and more than 3000 poems.

III. Mark the statements as True (T) or False (F)

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. F

5. F

IV. Answer in brief.

1. The epic Meghaduta and the play Abhijnana Shakuntalam are two famous works of Kalidasa.
2. Tagore founded a school at Shantiniketan (West Bengal) in 1901, It is now known as Visva-Bharati University.
3. Jayant Pandurang Naik, was a great freedom fighter, humanist, thinker, socialist and educationist.
4. In Charaka Samhita, Charaka described various types of fever, leprosy, hysteria and tuberculosis.
5. Tagore's first poem was Banphool which he wrote at the age of 15.

V. Answer the following questions

1. In the Sushruta Samhita, Sushruta described methods of surgical removal of stones in gall bladder and kidney, and treating fractures. He also invented techniques of grafting skin and muscle to restructure amputated organs like the nose and ears.

2. Kalidasa wrote some very famous works. Two of his famous poems are Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava. His works include Meghaduta and Ritusamhara. The most famous work of Kalidasa is the play Abhijnana Shakuntalam.

3. Tansen was one of the gems at the court of Mughal emperor Akbar. He composed several Ragas that have been the foundation of classical music like Bhairavi, Darbari Todi, Darbari Kanada, and Malhaar.

4. JP Naik began his educational activities right from the 1930s by establishing primary schools in rural areas. He founded the Indian Institute of Education in 1948.

5. Rabindranath Tagore was a poet, writer, musician and philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.