



In the **Susrutasamhita**, Susruta describes the method of operating cataract, stone disease and several other ailments. He mentions as many as 121 implements to be used for operations. In the treatment of a disease, he lays special emphasis on diet and cleanliness.

Charaka wrote the **Charaka Samhita** in the second century A.D. It is like an encyclopedia of Indian medicine. It describes various types of fever, leprosy, hysteria and tuberculosis. His book contains the names of a large number of plants and herbs which were to be used as medicines.

- **Chemistry:** In the applied field, Indian craftsmen contributed much to the progress of chemistry. The Indian dyers invented lasting colours and they also discovered the blue colour. It has been already stated how the Indian smiths were the first in the world to manufacture steel.

Conclusion: These developments had not only shown the scientific temper and development of the ancient Indians but also left a legacy for us, say in the subsequent centuries, Indian medicine developed on the lines laid down by Charaka.

GIST OF THE ANSWER

- **Sources:** Literary sources like Aryabhatiya, Brihatsamhita, Charaka Samhita and others. Archaeological findings like fire altars, standard bricks of Harappan civilization, Iron pillar at Mehrauli.
- **Concept/Principle in Body:** Show the developments in the field of mathematics like decimal system, notation system, use of zero, algebra, geometry, trigonometry. Also highlight the development in the field of astronomy, medicine and chemistry.
- **Conclusion:** Highlight the legacy of this development in modern world
- **Must use Key-words:** The notation system, the decimal system.

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