

Crafts

Specialised craftsmen

- Potters
- Copper smiths
- Bronze workers
- Stone-workers
- Builders
- Brick-makers
- Seal-cutters
- Bead-makers
- Faience-workers
- Carpenters
- Shell workers
- Metal workers
- Bead makers

A major new development was the importing of raw materials from distant source areas to workshops in the larger towns and cities. Whereas the initial processing of the raw material occurred at source areas, final processing was done in workshops located at the settlements where both quality and style of the manufactured objects could be controlled.

Beads

- Carnelian beads with white patterns on a red background (bleached or etched beads) were most highly valued
- Bead manufacture was carefully managed and controlled.
- Carnelian beads processed in Dholavira and Lothal may have been delivered to districts throughout the Indus Valley and exported to many parts of West Asia.

Craft specialisation

Raw materials acquired from:

- Copper (Rajasthan)
- Gold (southern India and Persia)
- Silver and tin (Persia)
- Lead (Persia and Rajasthan)

Crafts

- Beads
- Copper
- Pottery
- Dyers

Uniformity in craft production.

With final processes being done in workshops located at the settlements, certain control measures and trading standards ensured consistent quality and style. These included:

- Use of weights and measures
- Use of seals

Trade with Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia

The monsoon winds controlled elements of the craft trade. Exchanges between India and the Red Sea occurred from November to April utilising the Northeast monsoon winds. However, trade between the Red Sea and India occurred between July and September utilising Southwest monsoons.

Harappan Ports

- Lothal
- Sutkagen-dor
- Sotka-koh
- Balakot