

UPSC

Sankalp 3.0 2027

Ancient India

Indus Valley Civilization

Lecture No.- 04

By- Abhishek Srivastav Sir





TOPICS TO BE COVERED

INTRODUCTION
TIMELINE & ORIGIN

PHASES

IMPORTANT SITES

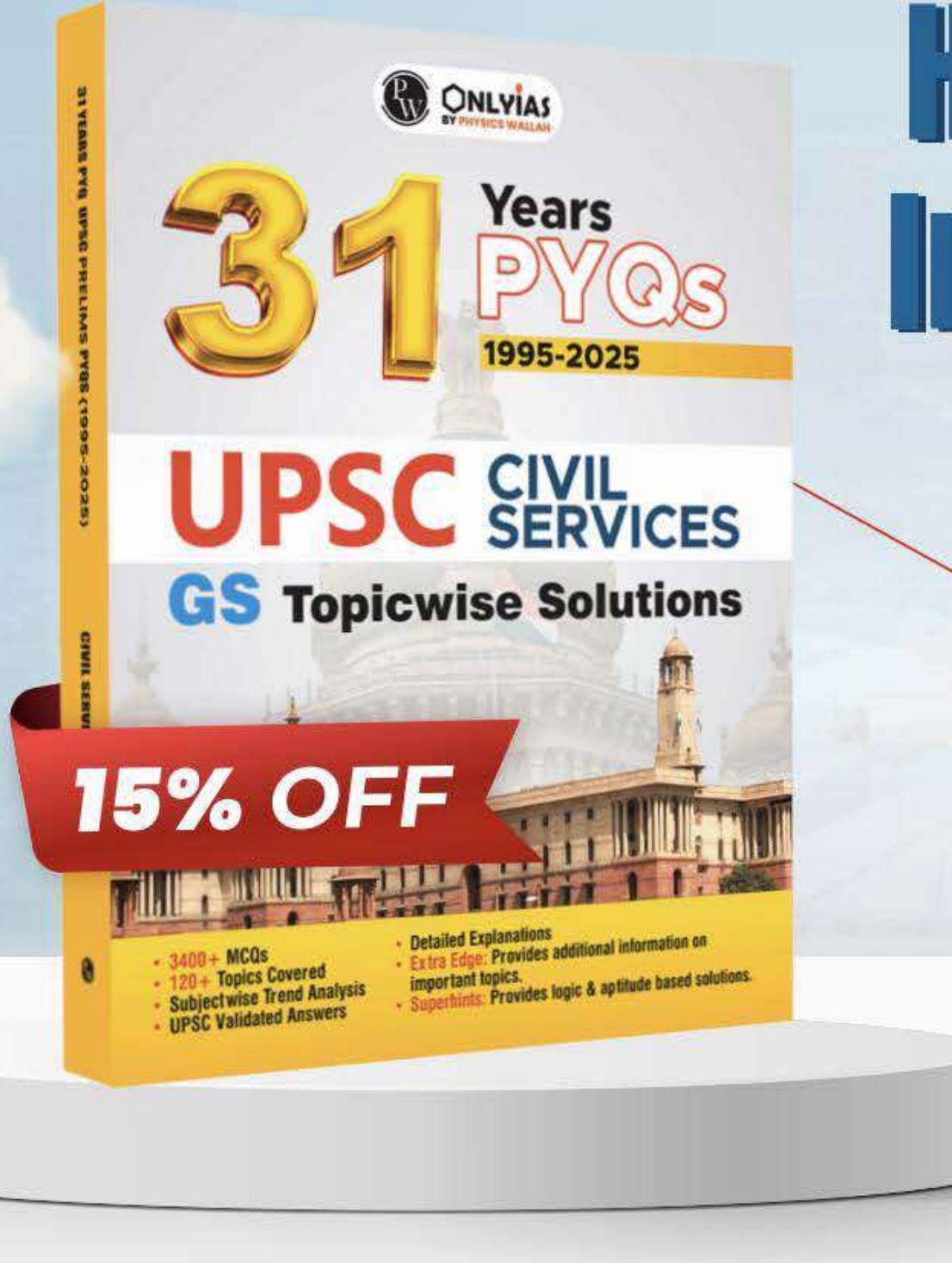
URBANISATION/TOWN PLANNING

ECONOMY

POLITY

SOCIETY & RELIGION

DECLINE PHASE



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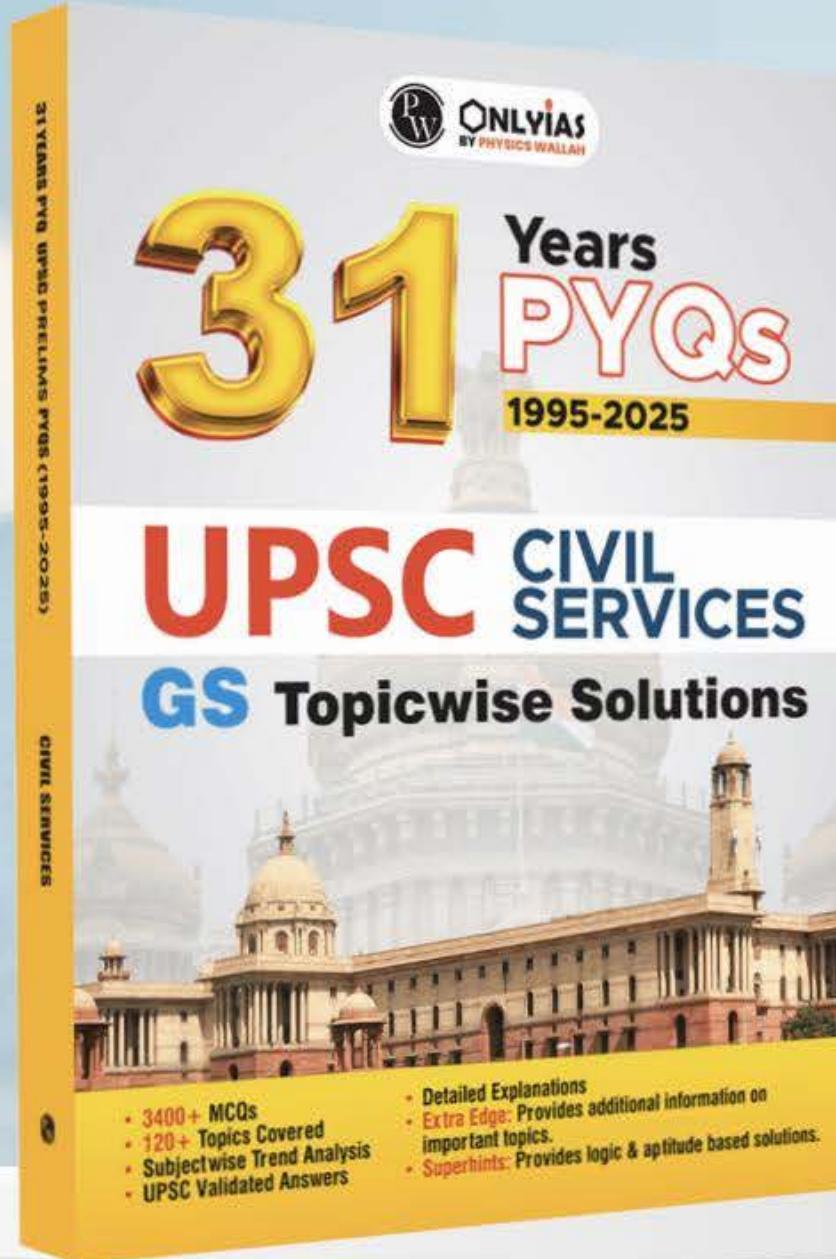
PW Super Hint
smart guessing
tricks



Why do we choose this book?

- 1 Understand how examiners think - through 31 years of real questions.
- 2 Revise smarter - with topic-wise organization your brain loves.
- 3 Eliminate options like a pro - no more blind guessing.
- 4 Focus on what matters - spot patterns that repeat every year.
- 5 Boost confidence - with clear, to-the-point explanations.
- 6 Boost confidence - with clear, to-the-point explanations.
- 7 Retain better - using visual memory maps and infographics.
- 8 Crack examiner traps - by decoding common patterns and tricks.

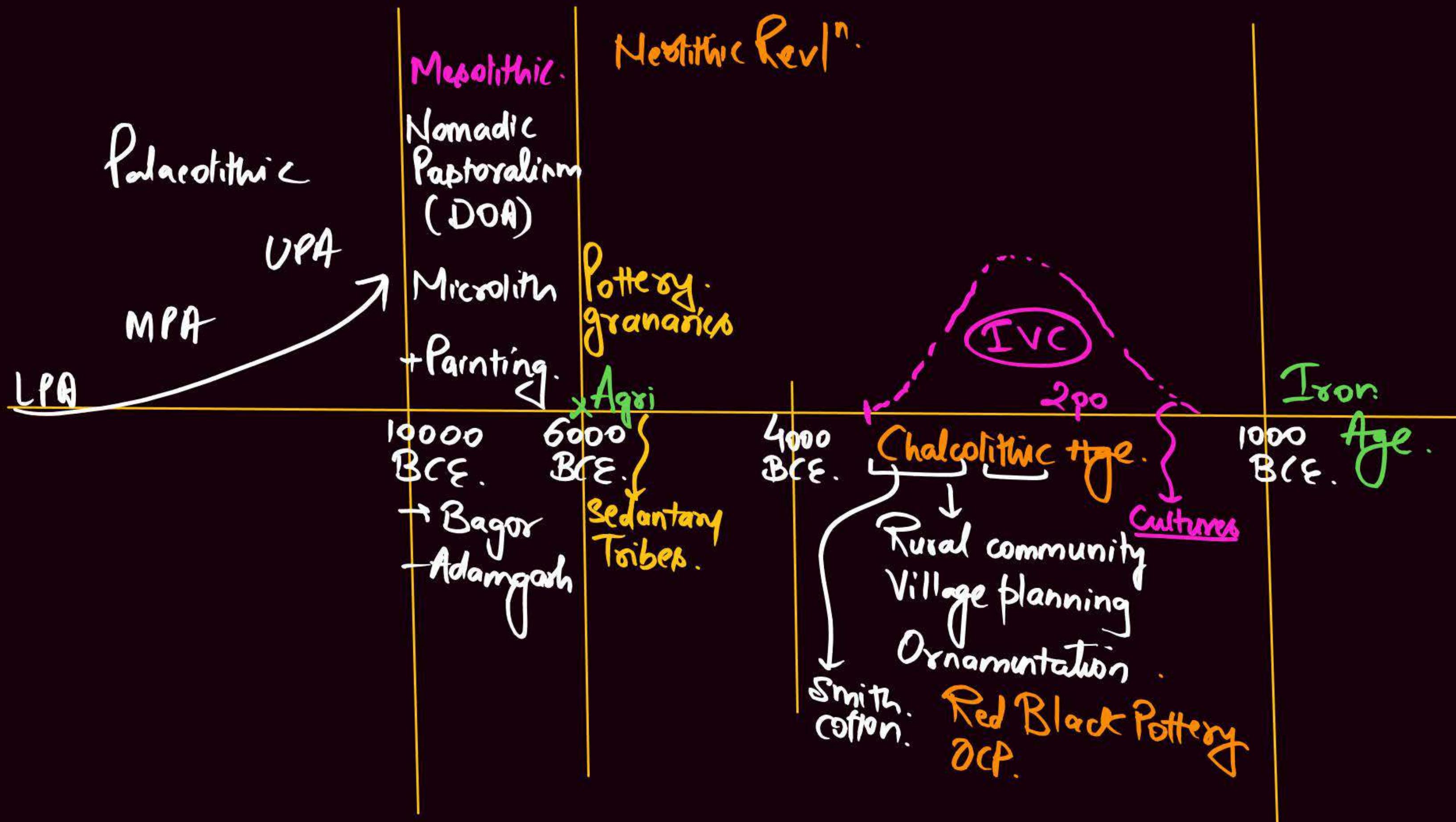
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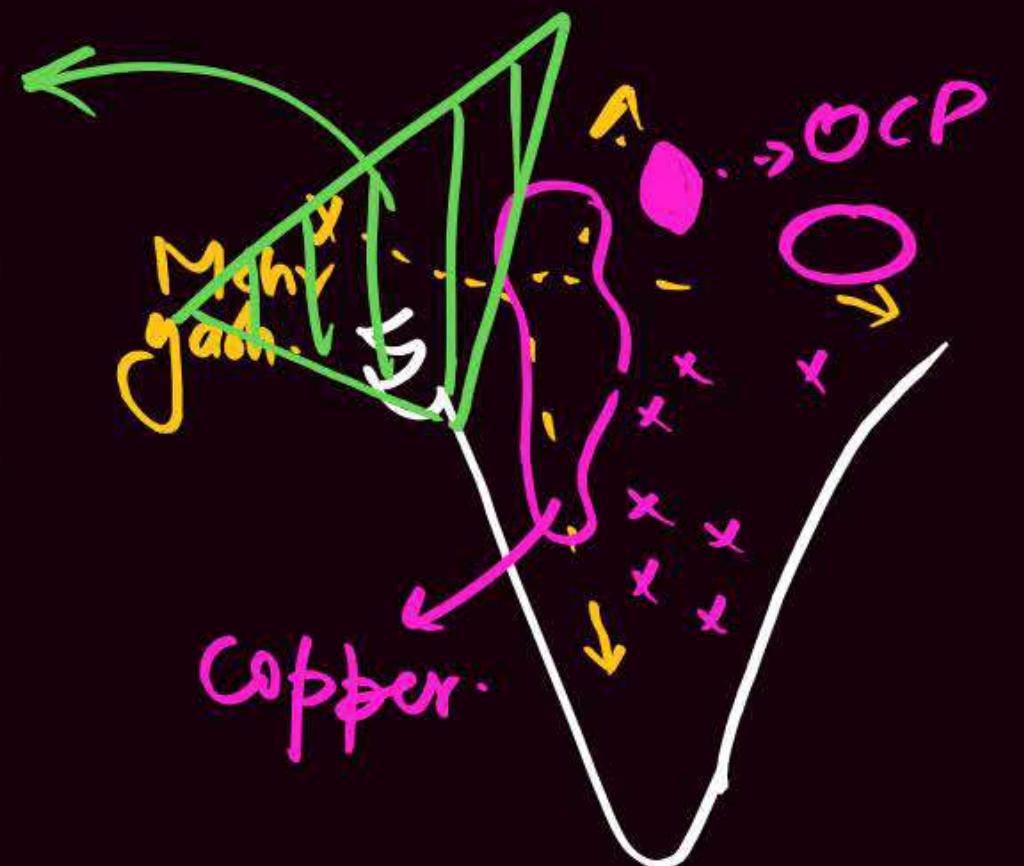
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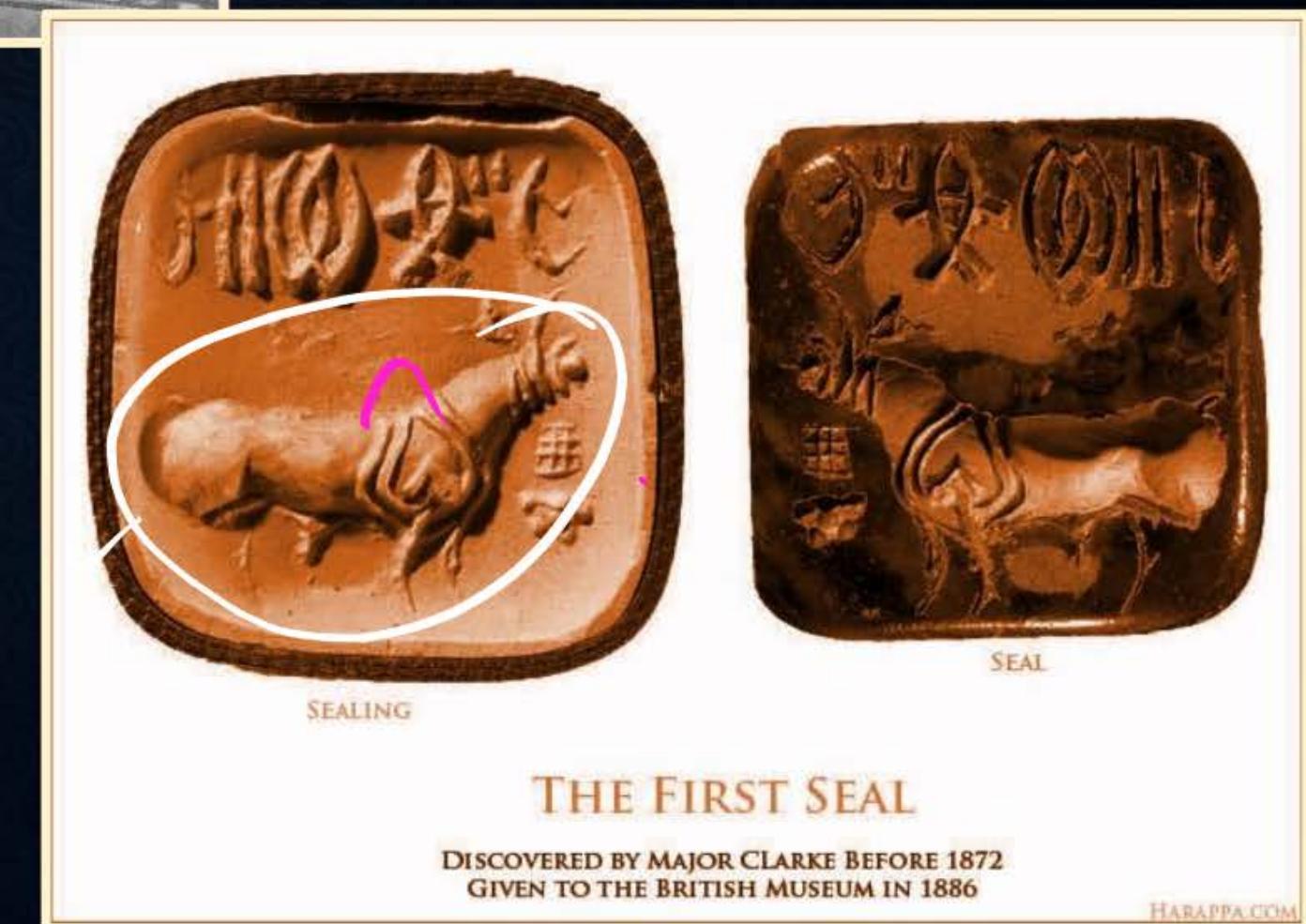
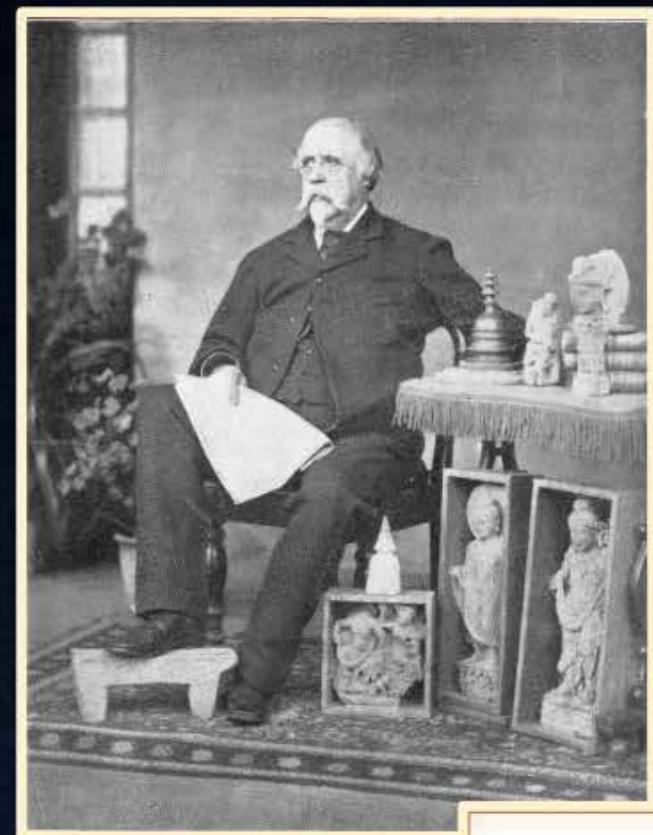
Indus Valley Civilization
3300 - 1400



Harappan Civilisation

- 1826 - Charles Mason @ Harappa ✓
- 1831 - Alexander Burnes ✓

1853 & 1872- A.Cunningham - found a seal
*"The seal is a smooth black stone without polish. On it is engraved very deeply a bull, without hump, looking to the right, with two stars under the neck. Above the bull there is an inscription in six characters, which are quite unknown to me. They are certainly not Indian letters; and as the bull which accompanies them is **without a hump**, I conclude that the seal is foreign to India."*



- John Marshall came to India as director-general of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in 1902-1928.
- Not much development till 1920
- ✓ 1921 - Harappa was discovered by Daya Ram Sahni
- ✓ 1922 - Mohenjo-Daro by RD Banerjee, the 'mound of dead' in Sindh.
- 1930s - large excavation under supervision of Marshall



100 years of the discovery of the Indus Civilisation: The stories you haven't heard yet

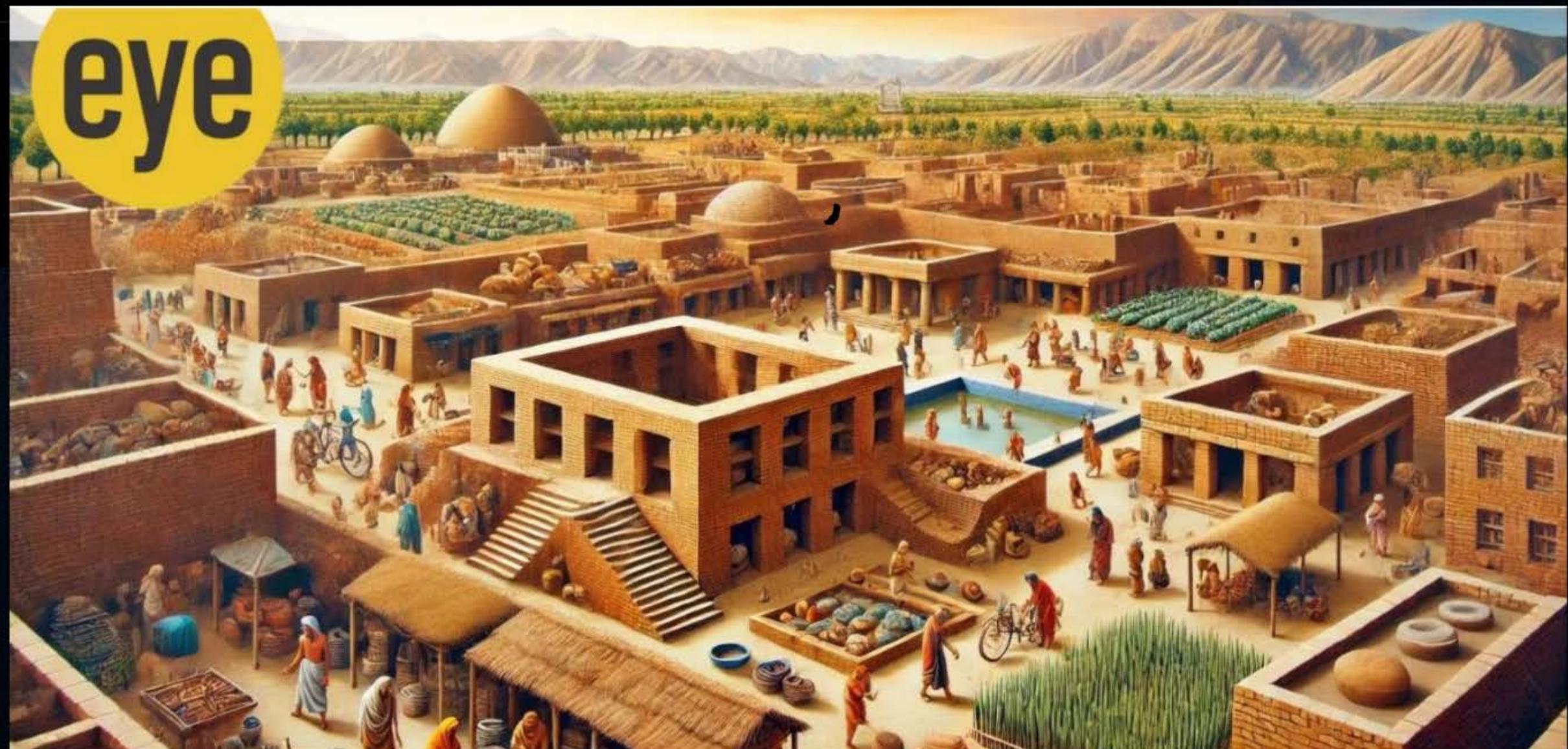
After scholar-archaeologist John Marshall revealed the Indus Civilisation to the world in 1924, a look at the science behind one of history's biggest finds



Nayanjot Lahiri

Updated: September 23, 2024 05:23 IST

John Marshal announced the discovery of the Indus Civilisation was prepared and published on September 20, 1924.



Copper + Tin

Bronze Age.

3300 - 1400

Harappa Civilization
+

Indus Valley Civilization

Indus Civilization



Indus-Saraswati Civilization
Rig
Drishadwati

John Marshall

Indus.

Harappa

Mohenjodaro

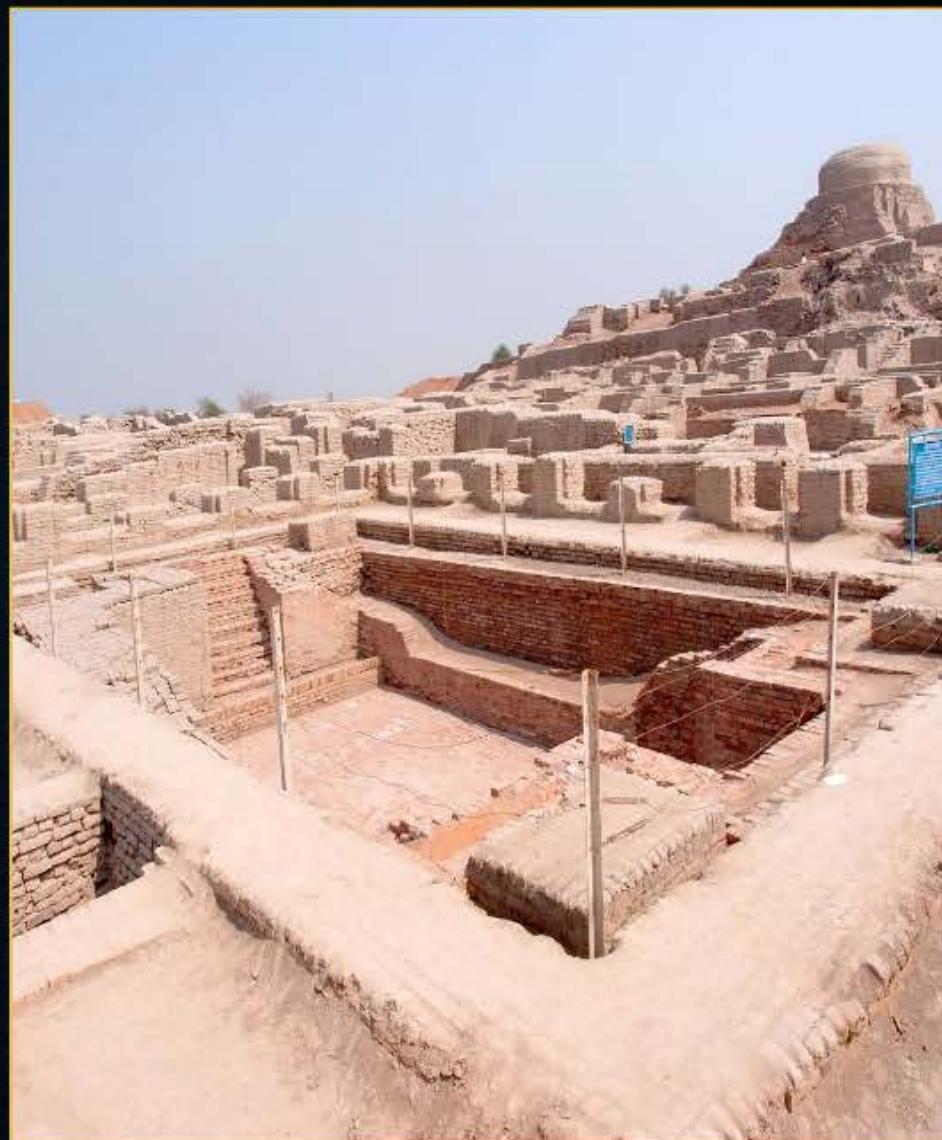
Dholavira

Lothal

1921 - Dayaram Sahni
1922 R.D. Banerjee

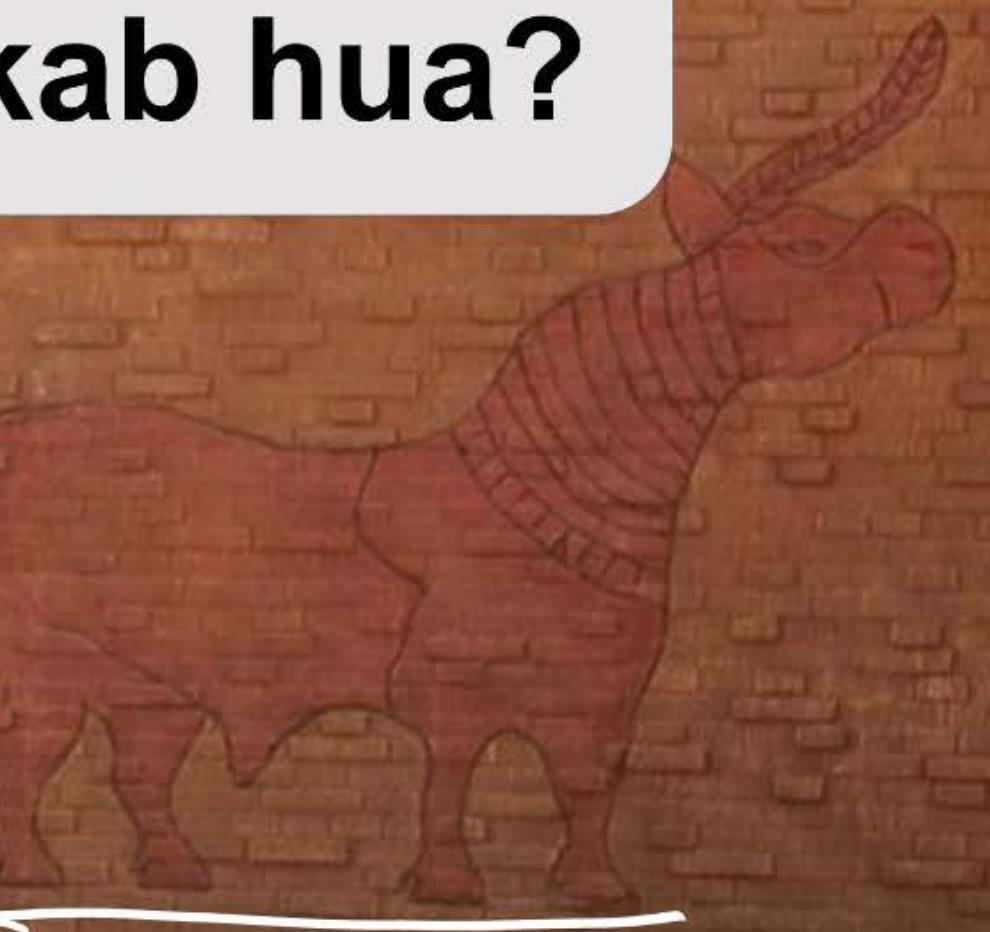
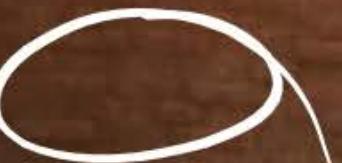
Harappan Civilisation

- The First notable civilisation flourished in India at the banks of Indus river
- also called “**Indus Valley Civilisation**” as many sites came into light afterwards, and were located in the Indus Valley
- “technological powerhouse” -
 - town planning,
 - harvesting water & building reservoirs,
 - stadia & warehouses,
 - underground sullage systems,
 - massive fortification walls and building
 - seafaring boats,
 - fabricating bronze and copper artefacts,
 - beads, exquisite painted pottery, and terracotta products.
 - seals of steatite and carved them with realistic human and animal motifs and a script within a cramped space of 2 cm by 1.5 cm.

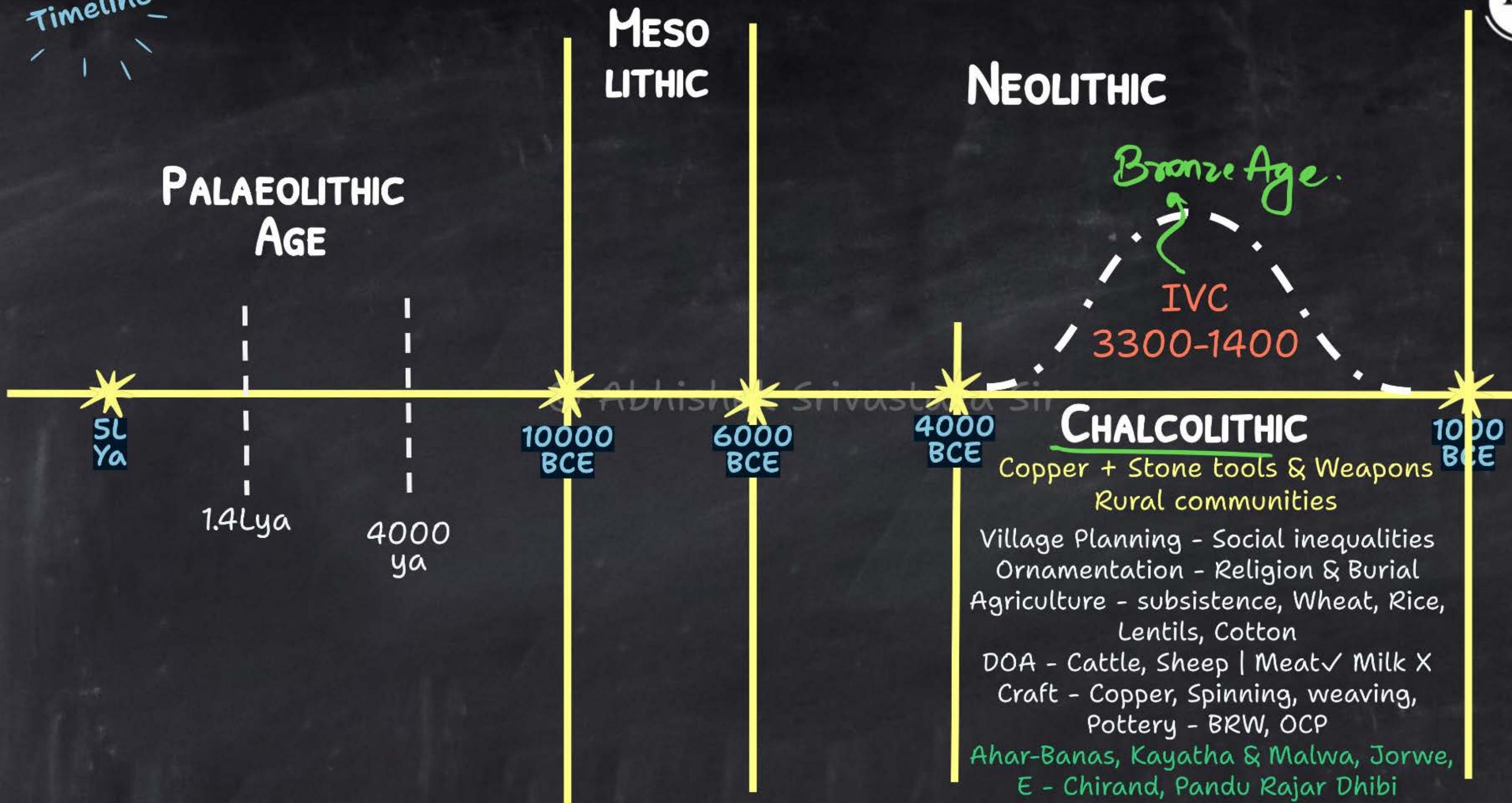




But ye
kab hua?



Timeline



Ancient Civilizations - Bronze Age

- Mesopotamian 3500-500
- Egyptian 3100-2600
- Indus 3300-1400
- Hwang ho 1600-1000

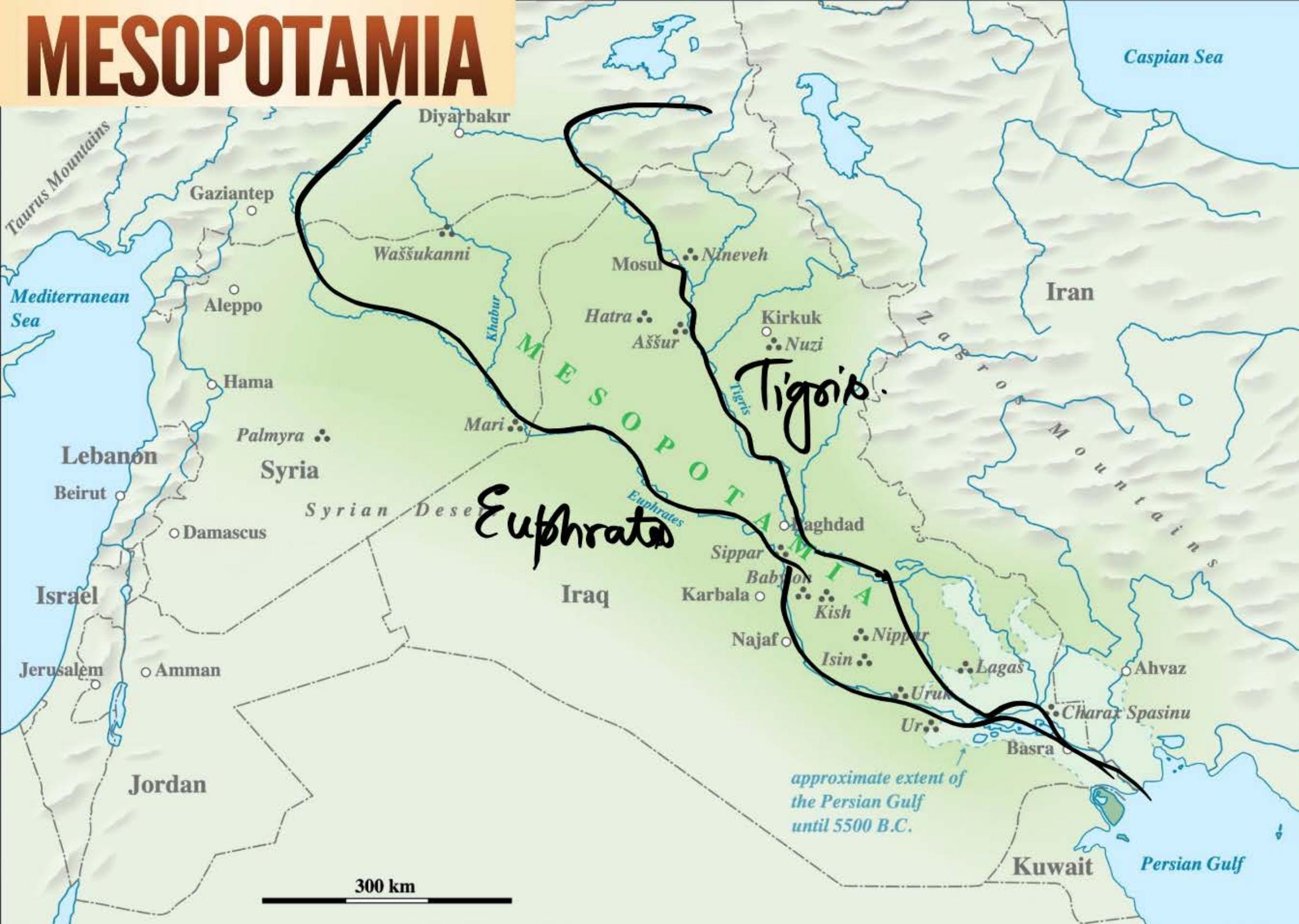
It was contemporary of Bronze Age civilisation. Most of the sites of this civilization developed on the banks of Indus, Ghaggar and its tributaries.



Different Origin Theories:

1. Emerged from pre-Harappan/indigenous villages - reasonable view
 2. Emerged from the Mesopotamian Civilisation (from diffusionist theorists)
- Compromise theory
Shape: Triangular

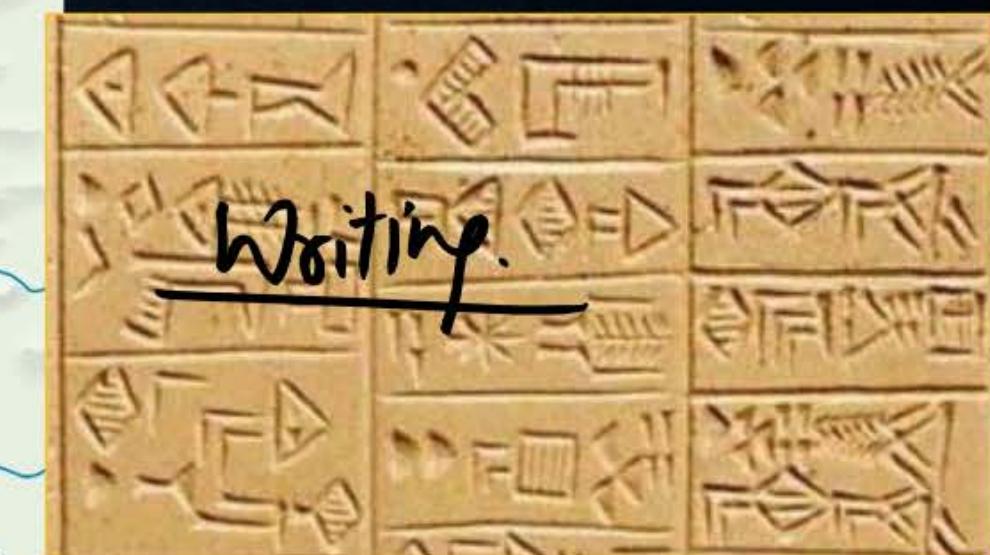
MESOPOTAMIA



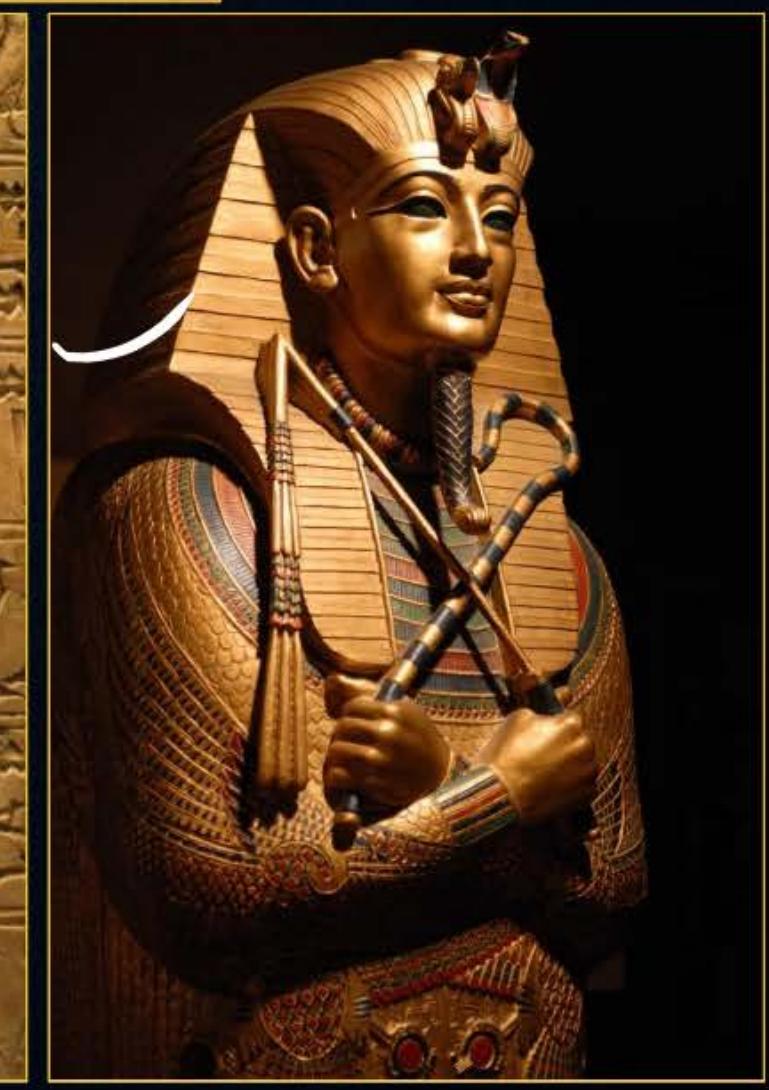
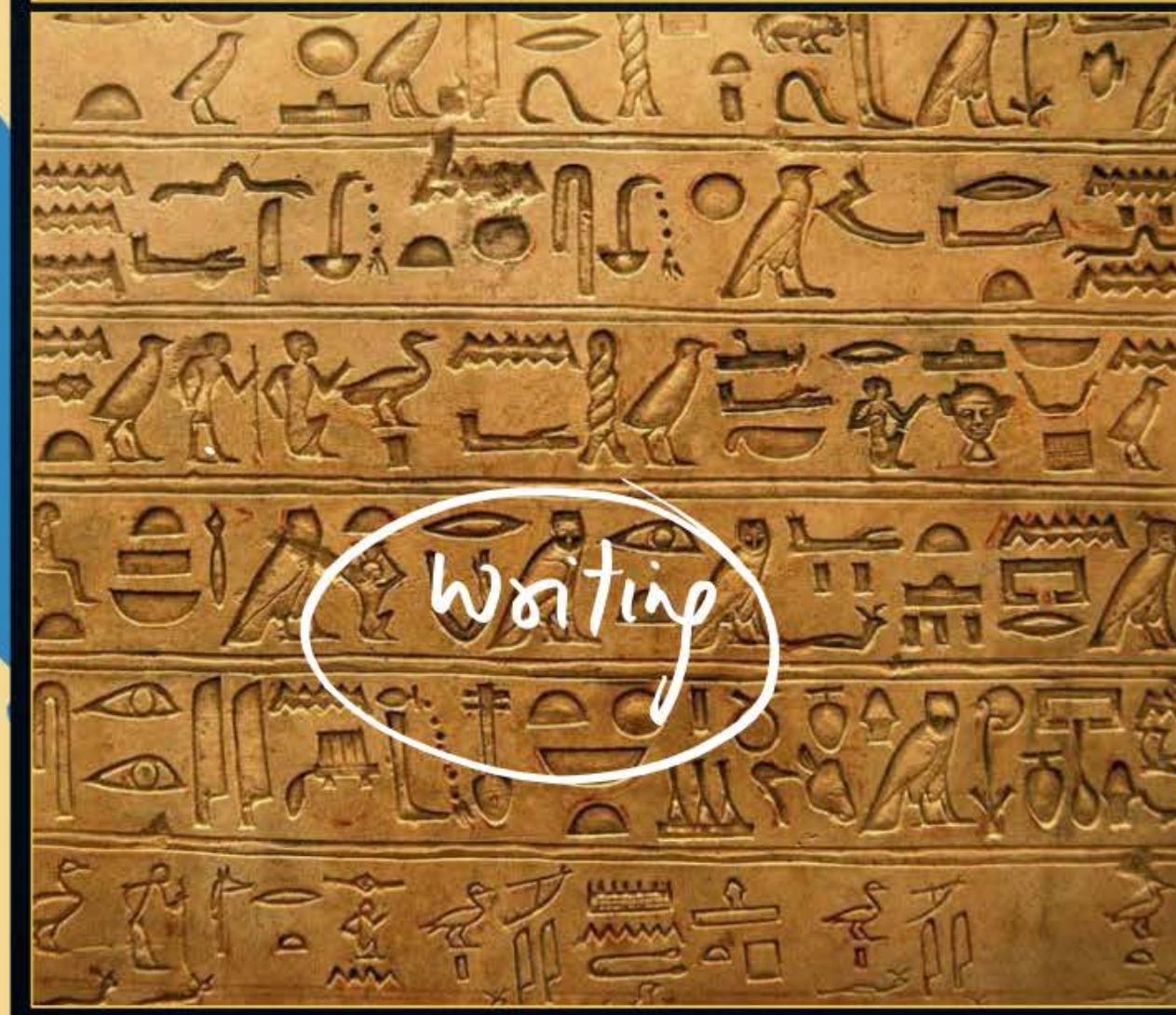
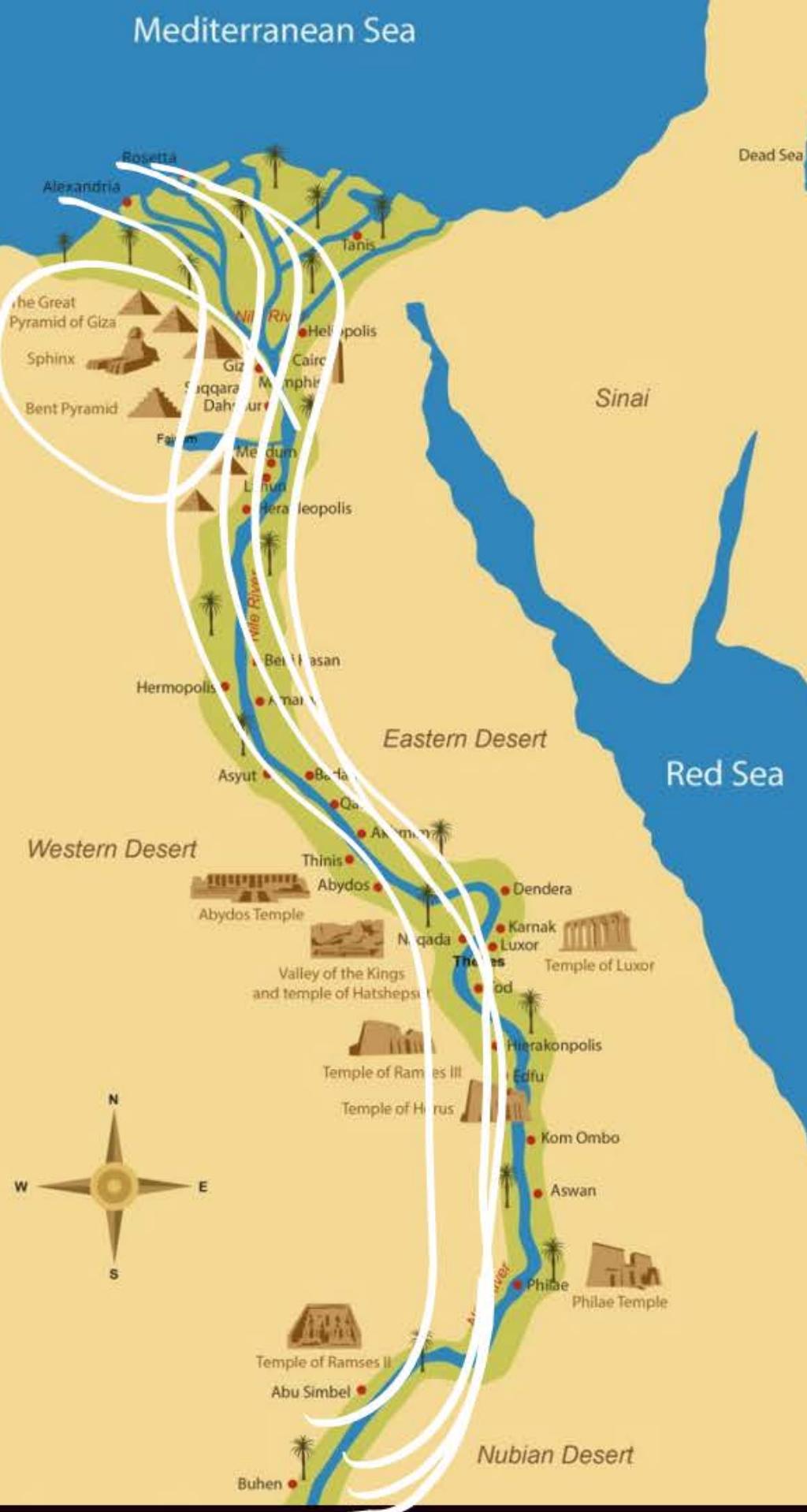
Sculpture.



Writing.



Mediterranean Sea



Egyptian Civilization 3100-2600

Indus Valley Civilization



INTRODUCTION ✓

TIMELINE & ORIGIN ✓

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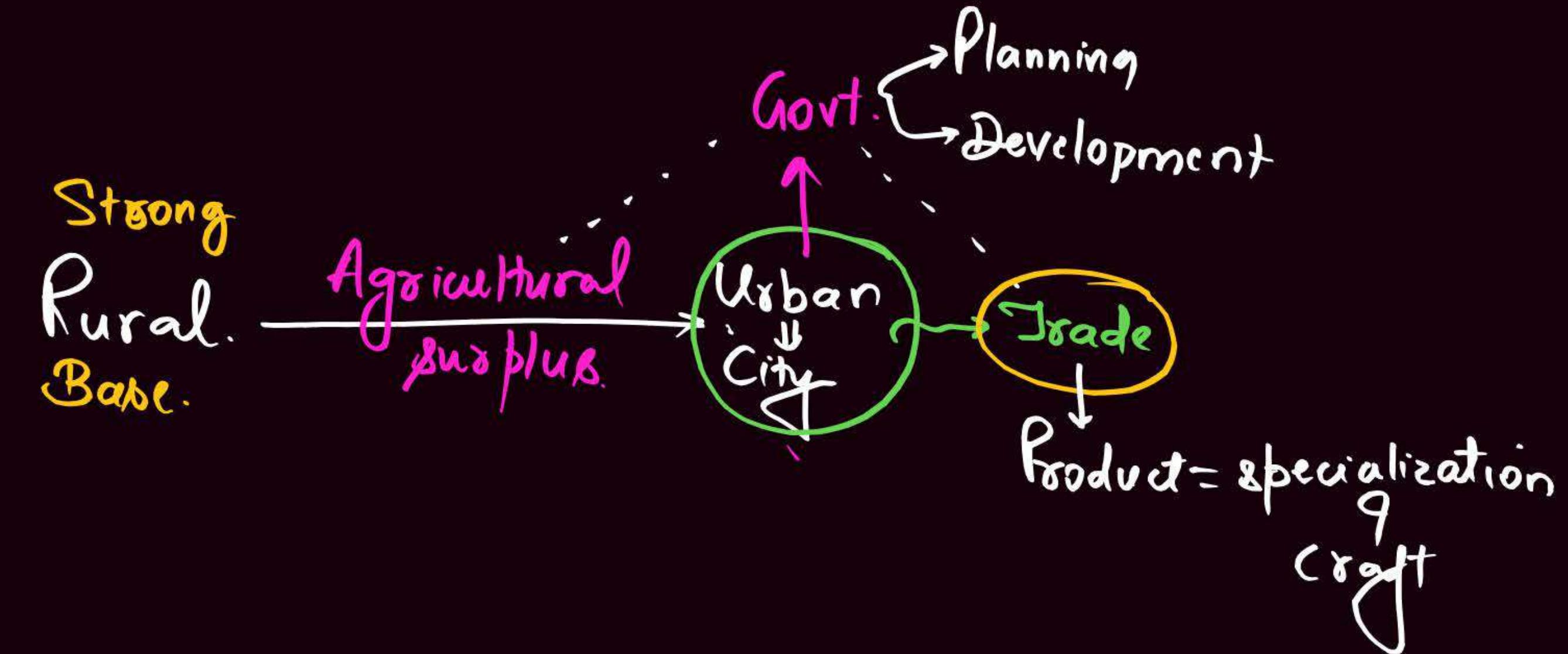
TOWN PLANNING

ECONOMY

POLITY

SOCIETY & RELIGION

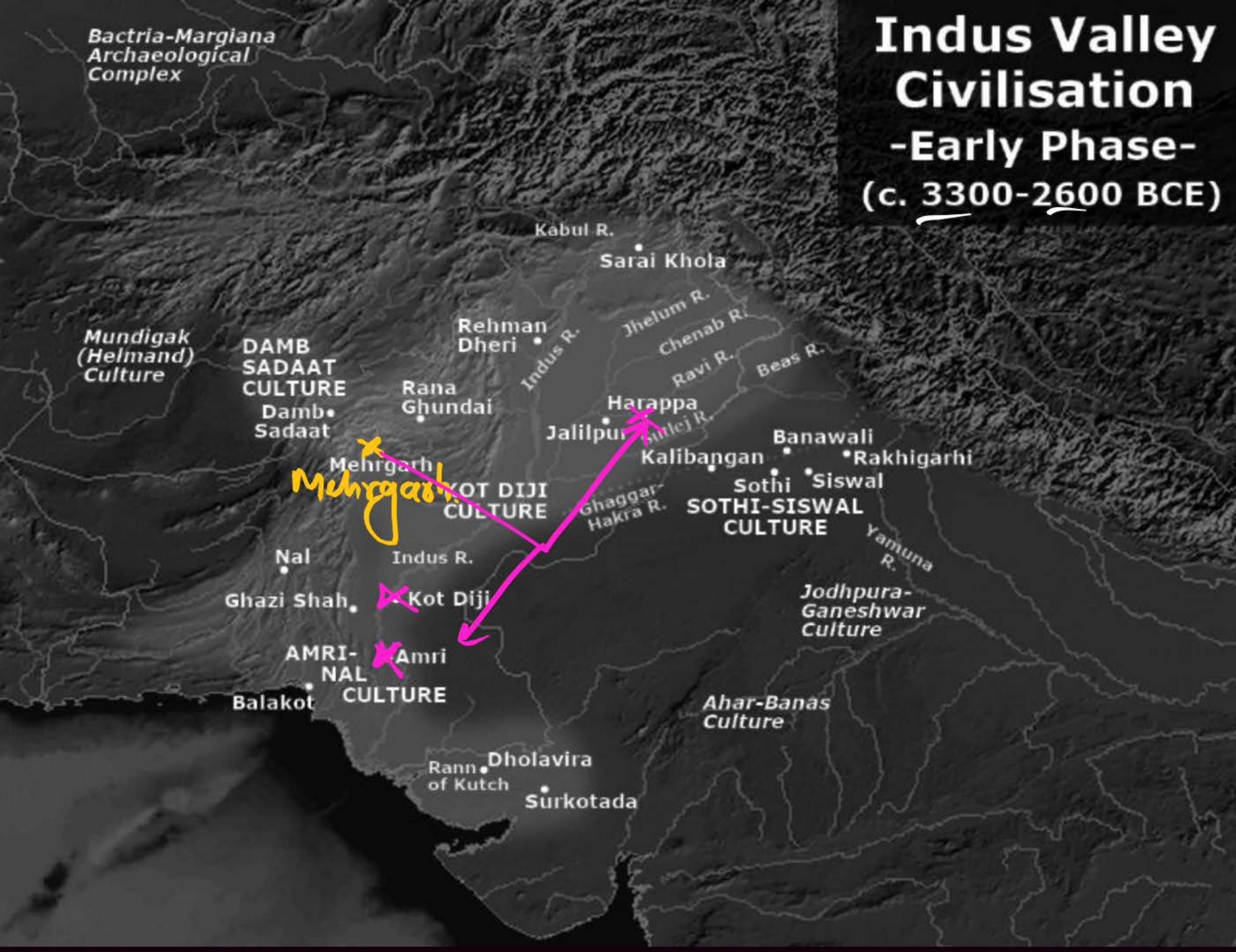
DECLINE PHASE



Indus Valley Civilisation

-Early Phase-

(c. 3300-2600 BCE)



Early/Pre-Harappan phase

- Regionalisation Era
- Beginning phase and proto-urban features.
- Related to the Hakra phase of settlements.
- Features
 - Fortifications
 - Good expertise in craft making - stone-working
 - bead-making, and metal-crafting. But not like mature phase.
 - use of wheeled transport, and existence of trade networks.
 - Not large cities like mature Harappan phase.
 - Most raw materials except jade are similar to mature Harappan phase.
 - Jade not found in the early Harappan settlements,

Hakra phase of settlements

Important Sites:

- Balakot, Amri, Kot Diji and Gumla in Pakistan
- Harappa in West Punjab
- Padri in Gujarat,
- Dholavira in Kutch
- Kalibangan in Rajasthan
- Bhirrana in Haryana



Jade = hard stone usually green + used in jewellery

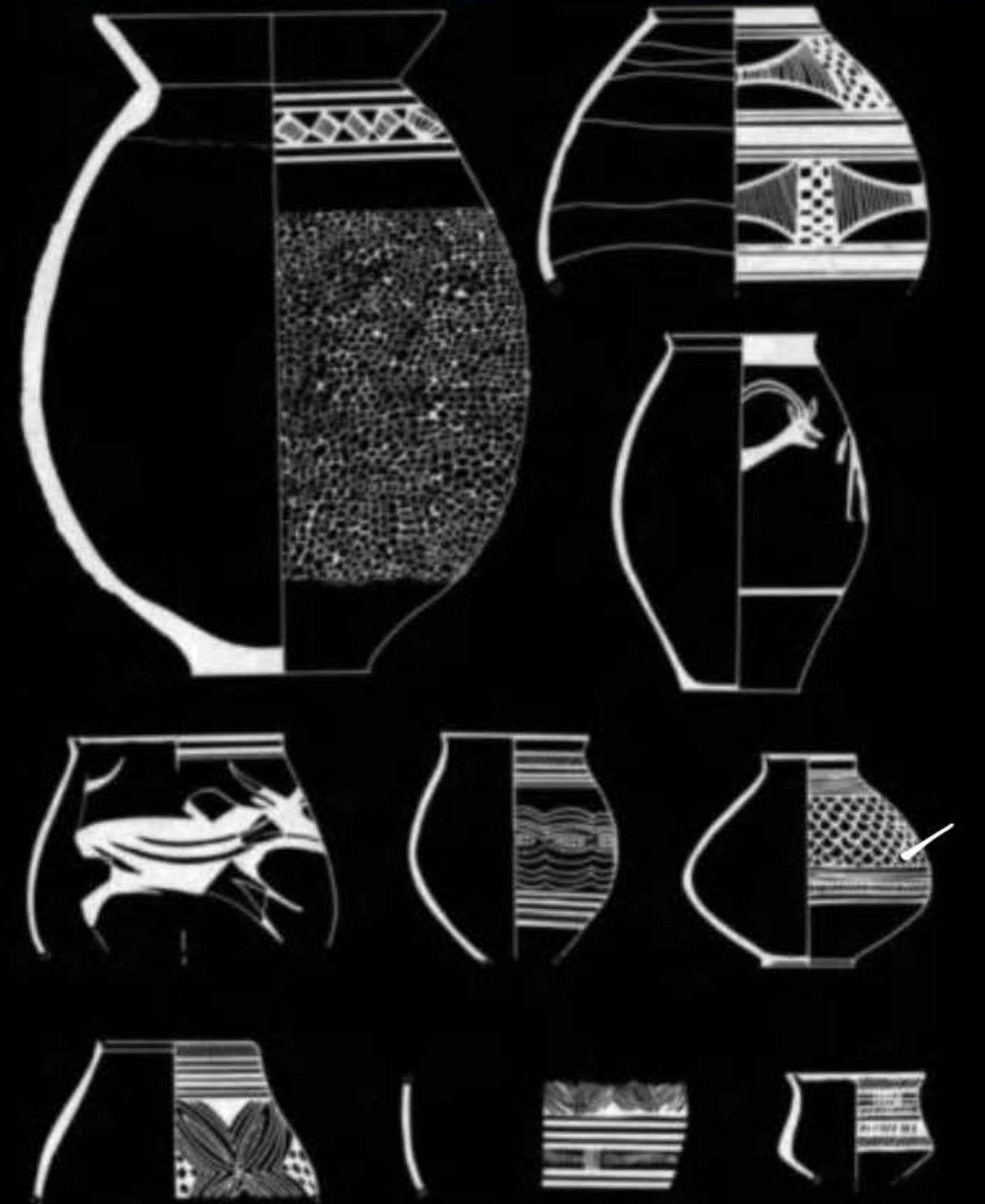


FIG. 8 Amri Phase decorated pottery.

Harappan civilisation: enigma remains even after 100 years of exploration

TH PREMIUM

September 20, 2024 marks the centenary of the announcement of the discovery of the Indus Valley civilisation, which now spans 2,000 sites across 1.5 million sq. km in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan

Updated - September 20, 2024 04:18 am IST

T.S. SUBRAMANIAN

Mehrgarh, in Balochistan, Pakistan, is where it all began around 7000 BCE. “*The roots of the Harappan civilisation lie in Mehrgarh, around eight millennium BCE*,” asserted R.S. Bisht, who excavated Dholavira in Gujarat from 1989-90 to 2004-2005.



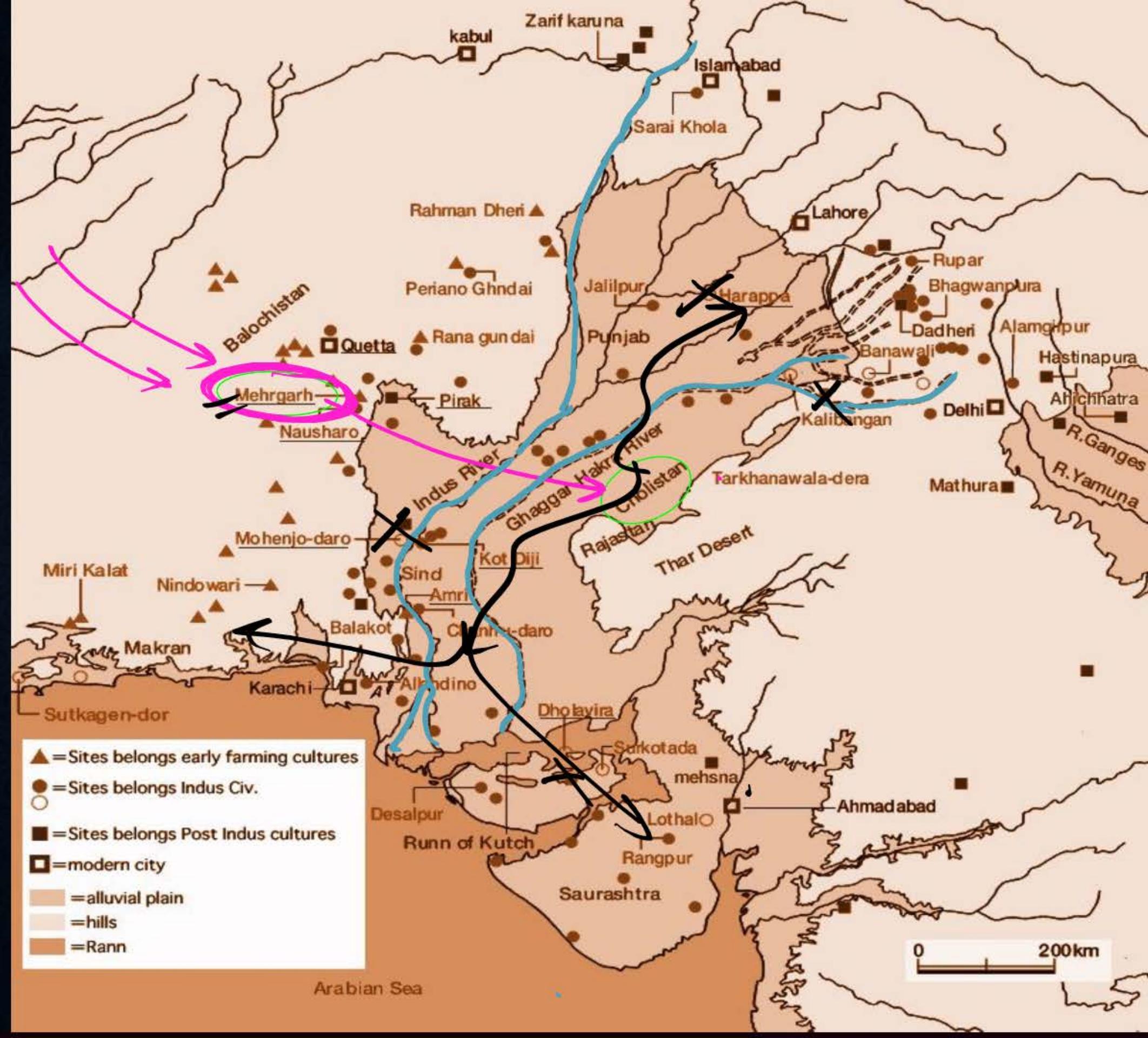
Bathing platforms, a well, drains, and the remains of a curved drainage wall at Harappa.

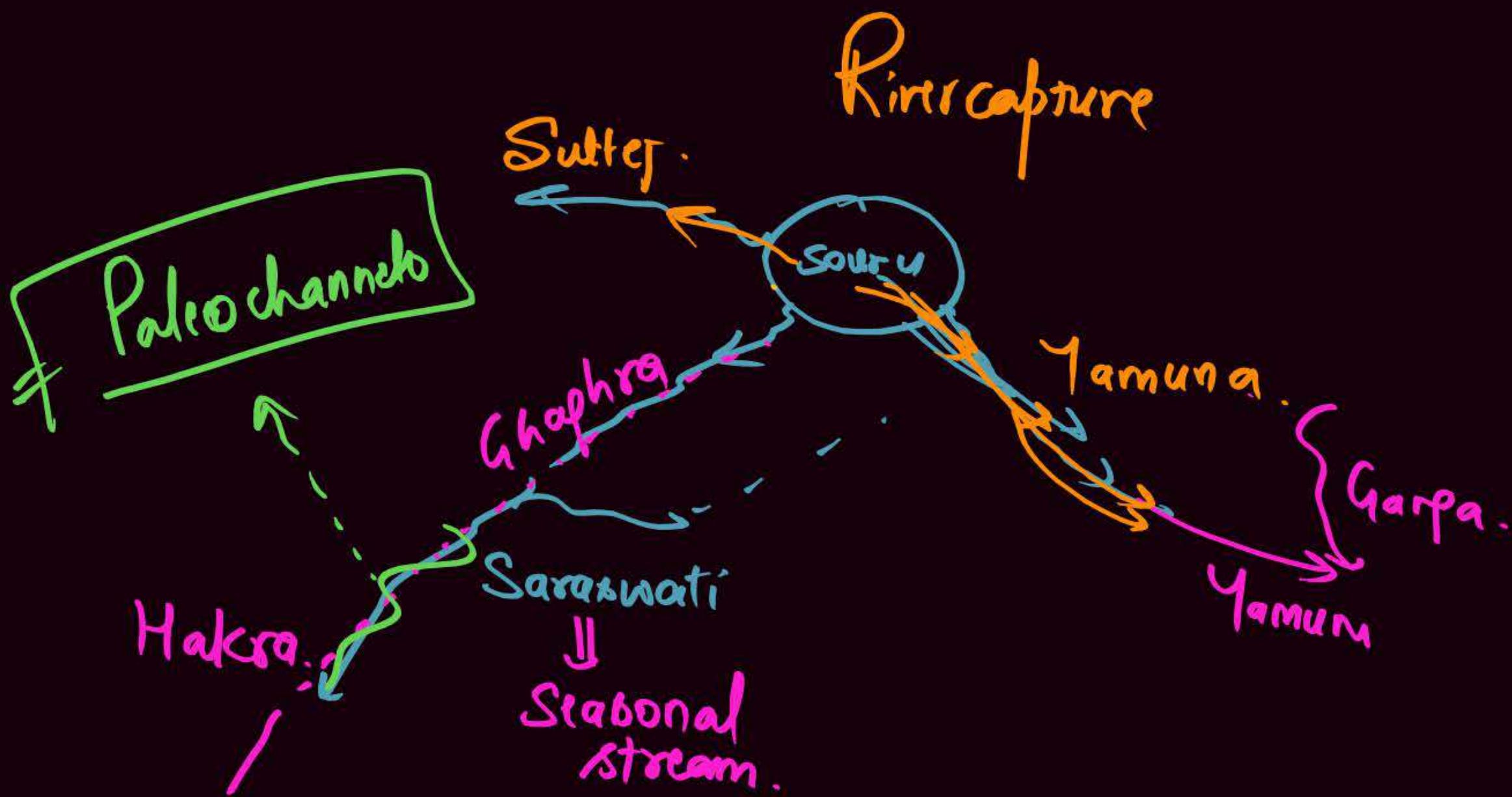
Harappan story

- **1973-1980** Excavations at Mehrgarh
□ Jean Francois Jarrige & Richard H Meadow

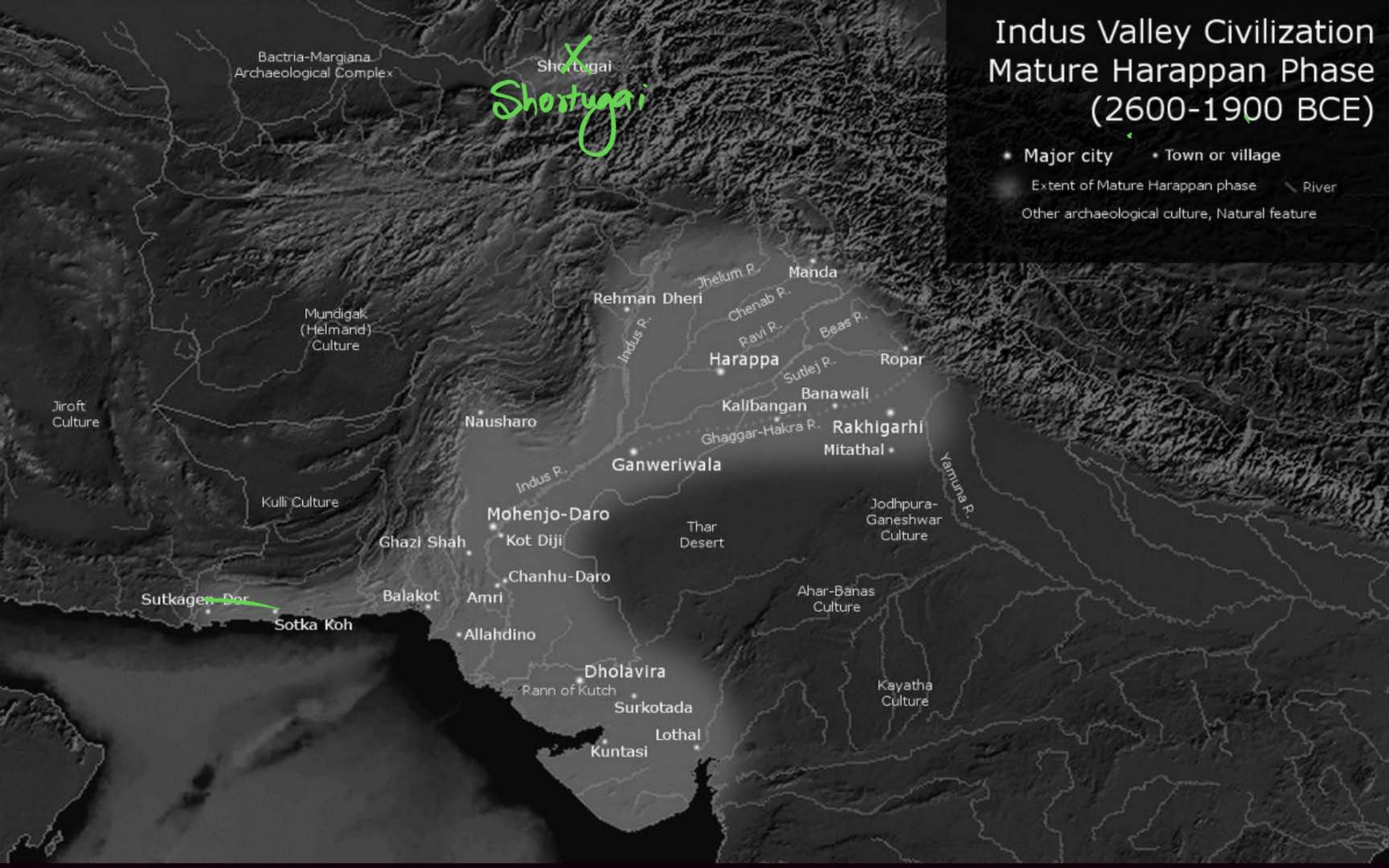
Ghaggar Hakra Plains - R. Saraswati

- intermittent, endorheic river
- flows only during the monsoon season.
- Ghaggar before the Ottu barrage and as the Hakra downstream of the barrage.
- Ghaggar-Hakra = mythological **Sarasvati** of the Rig Veda**





Indus Valley Civilization Mature Harappan Phase (2600-1900 BCE)



Mihrgath
Amri Kot Diji

Proto urban

Pre/Early Harappan

Regionalisation era

- fortification - Burnt Brick.
- Craft expertise - Pottery
 - ↳ metal
 - ↳ bead.
- Transport - Cart
- Raw material (Jades)

3300 BC

2600 BC

Mature Harappan *Integration era*

fortification
Town planning
Trade - Products.
↳ Black on Red

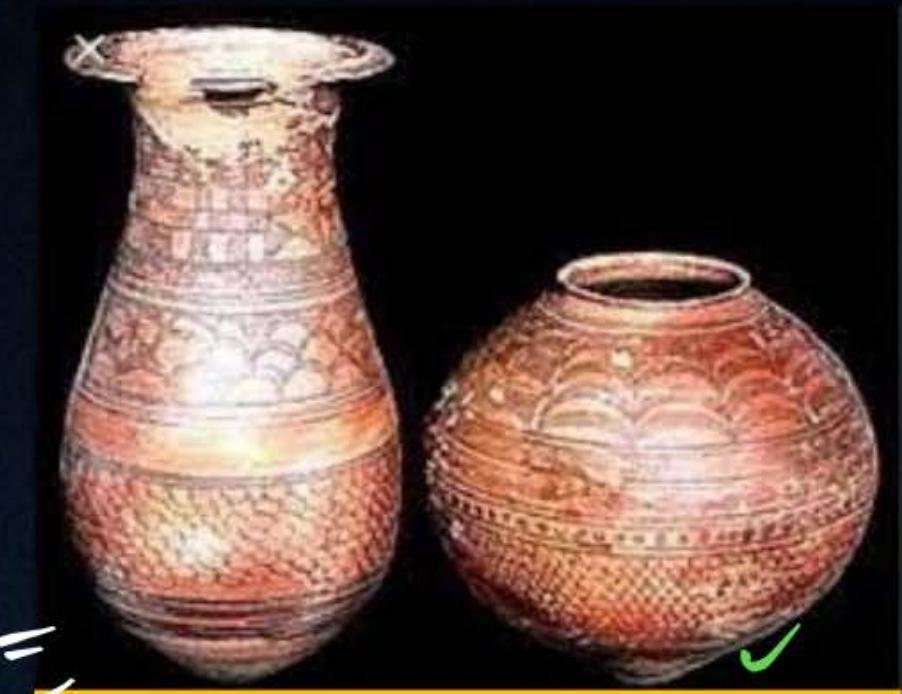
1900 BC

Late/Post Harappan *Localisation era*

1400 BC

Mature Harappan phase

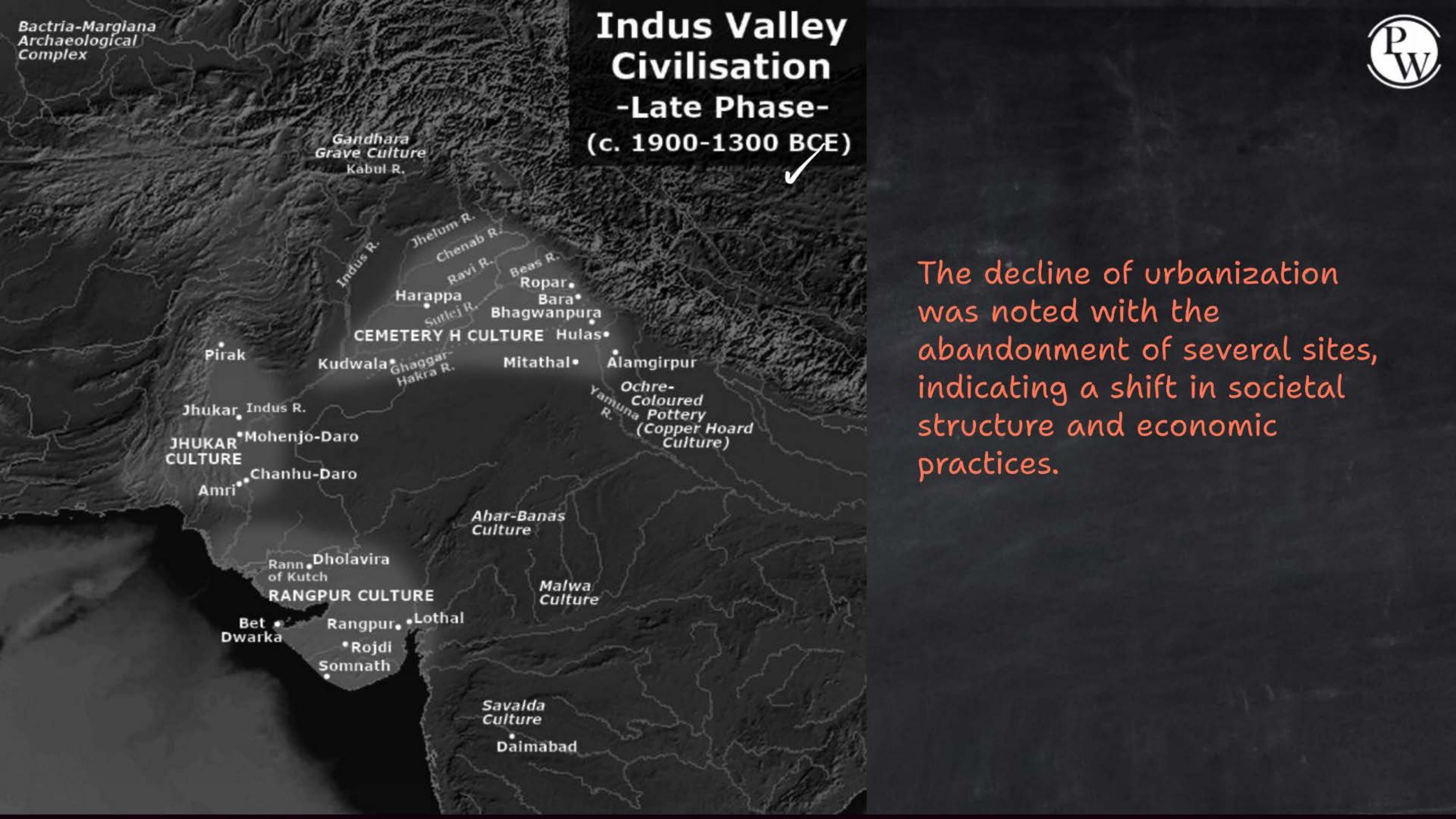
- Integration Era.
- Full-fledged urban civilisation.
 - typical black on red pottery,
 - terracotta figurines
 - standardised brick size in 1:2:4 ratio, etc.



Black on red Pottery

Important sites:

- Harappa ✓
- Mohenjo-Daro ✓
- Lothal ✓
- Kalibangan, ✓
- Dholavira ✓
- Banawali ✓
- Rakhigarhi ✓



Indus Valley Civilisation -Late Phase- (c. 1900-1300 BCE)



The decline of urbanization was noted with the abandonment of several sites, indicating a shift in societal structure and economic practices.

Indus Valley Civilization



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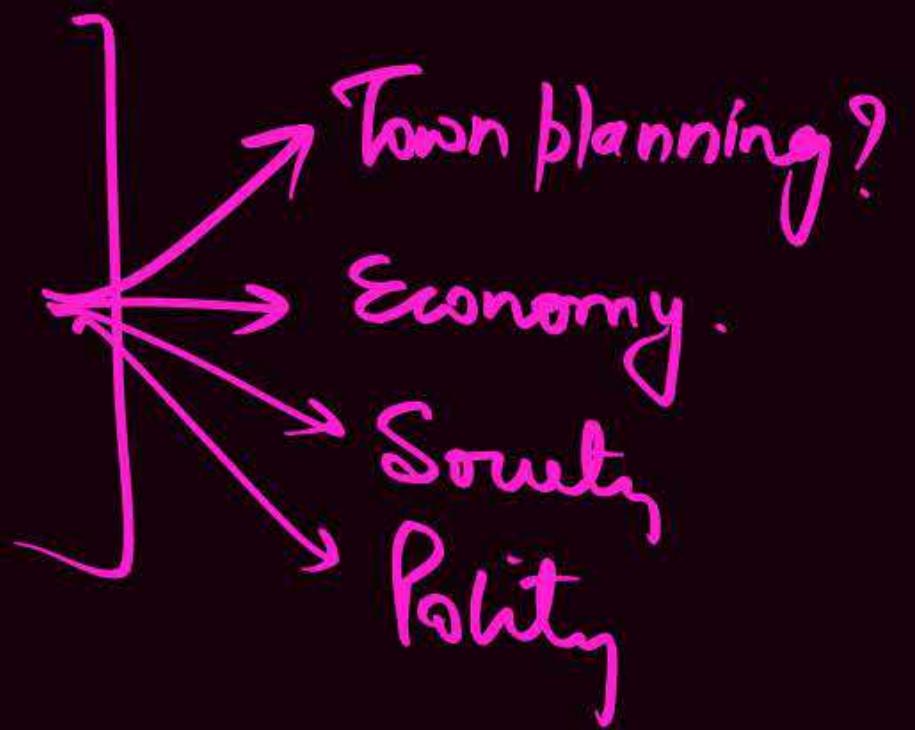
ECONOMY

POLITY

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DECLINE PHASE

Sites
What?

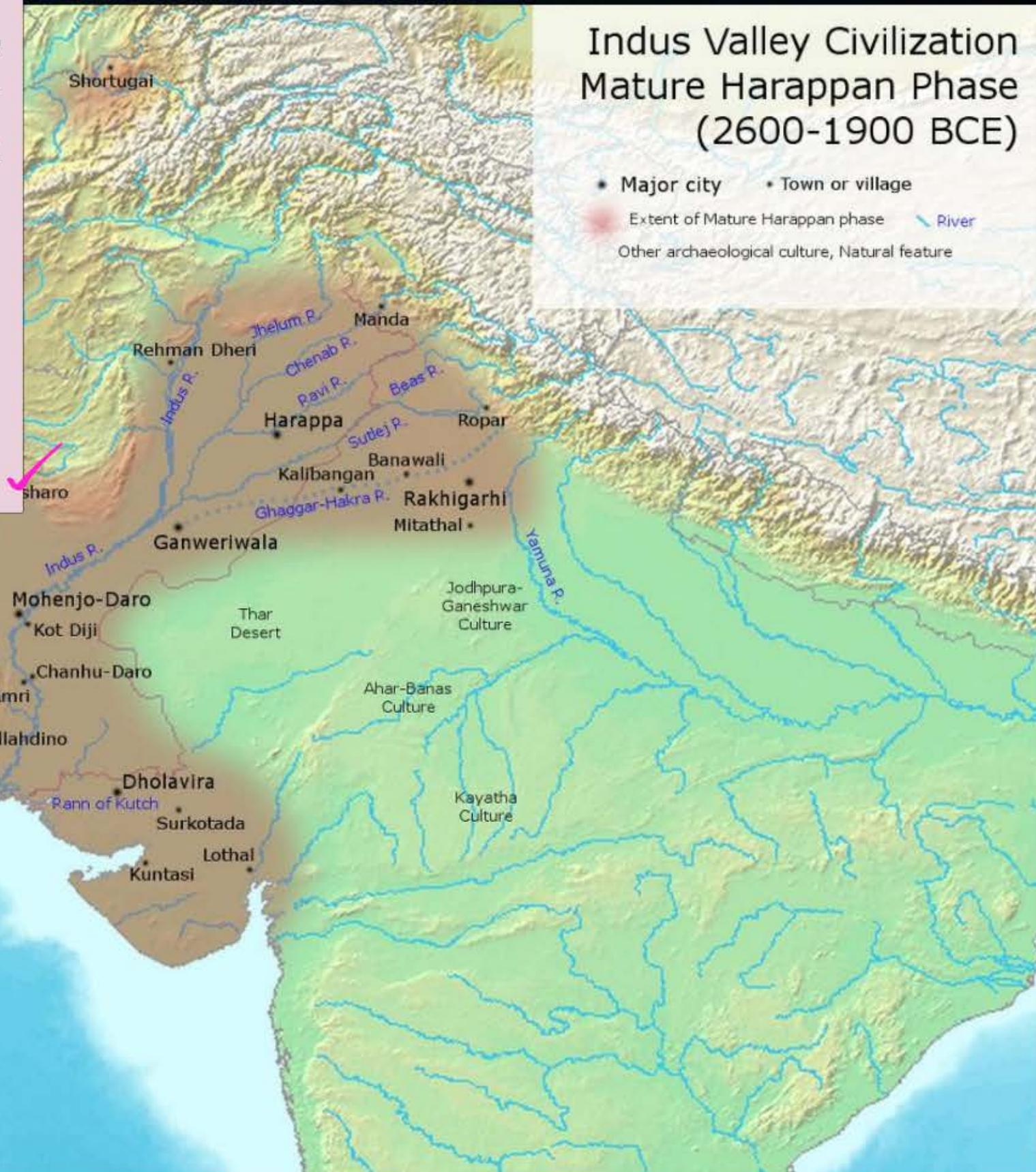


**Ye hawa...
Sar-sar-sariya...
Sar-sar-sariya...**

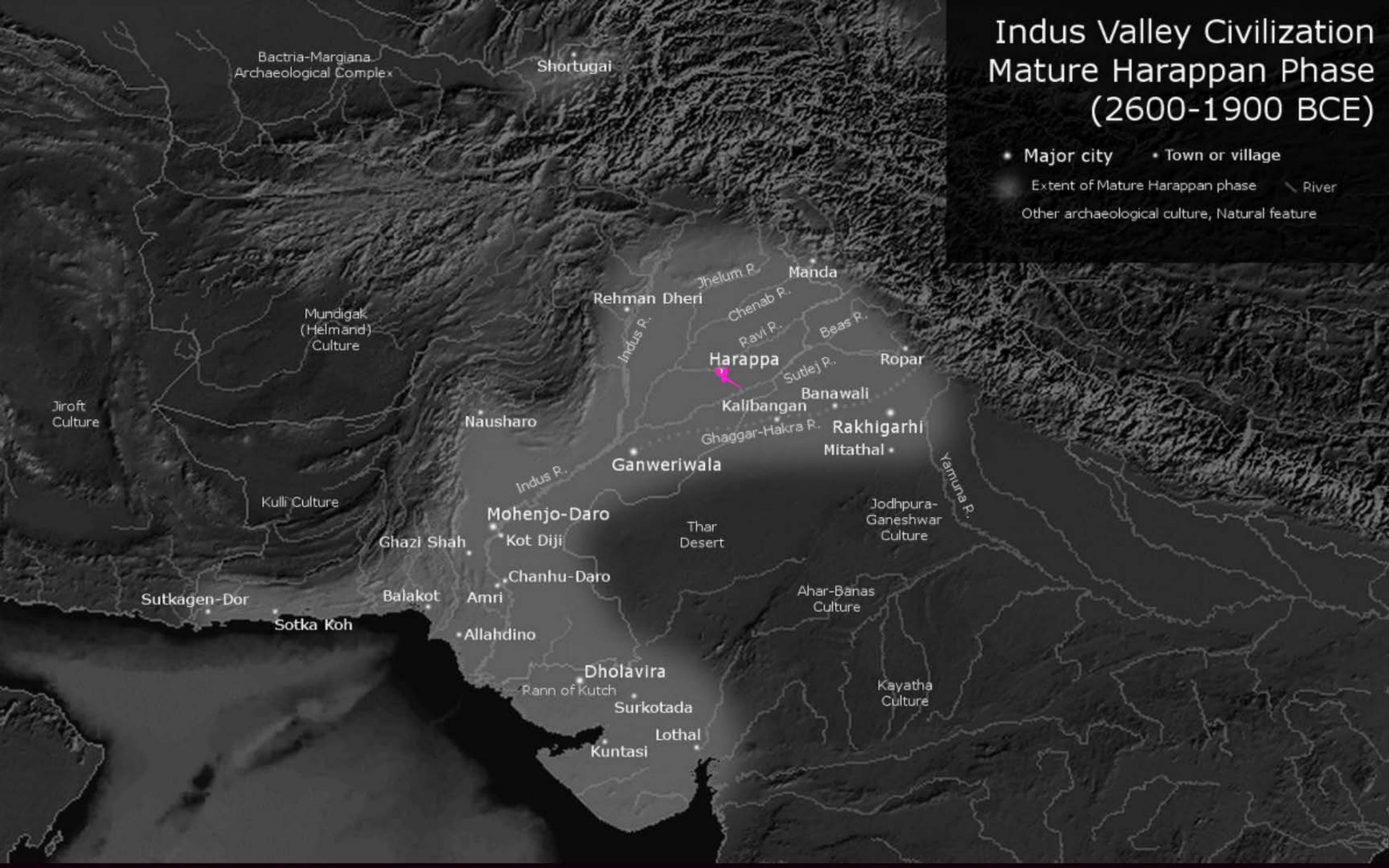


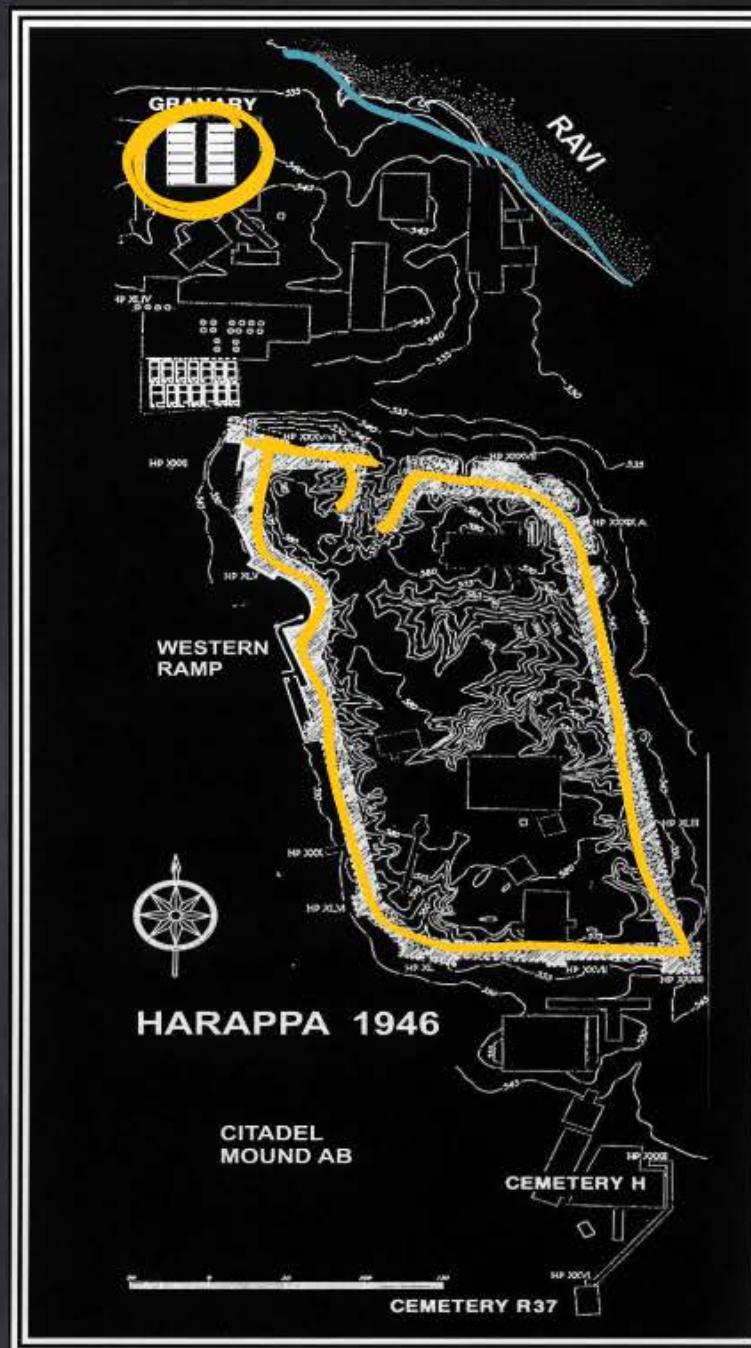
More than 1500 sites (including Pre-Harappan, Early-Harappan, Mature-Harappan and Late-Harappan) covering the Harappan realm has been classified into three categories i.e.

- **Villages or hamlets** : Area < 10 hectares
- **Towns** : Area 10 - 50 hectares
- **Metropolis cities** area > 50 hectares [only 5]



Indus Valley Civilization Mature Harappan Phase (2600-1900 BCE)





HARAPPA

@Pakistan (Punjab)

- River: Ravi
- Excavator: Dayaram Sahni (1921) ✓

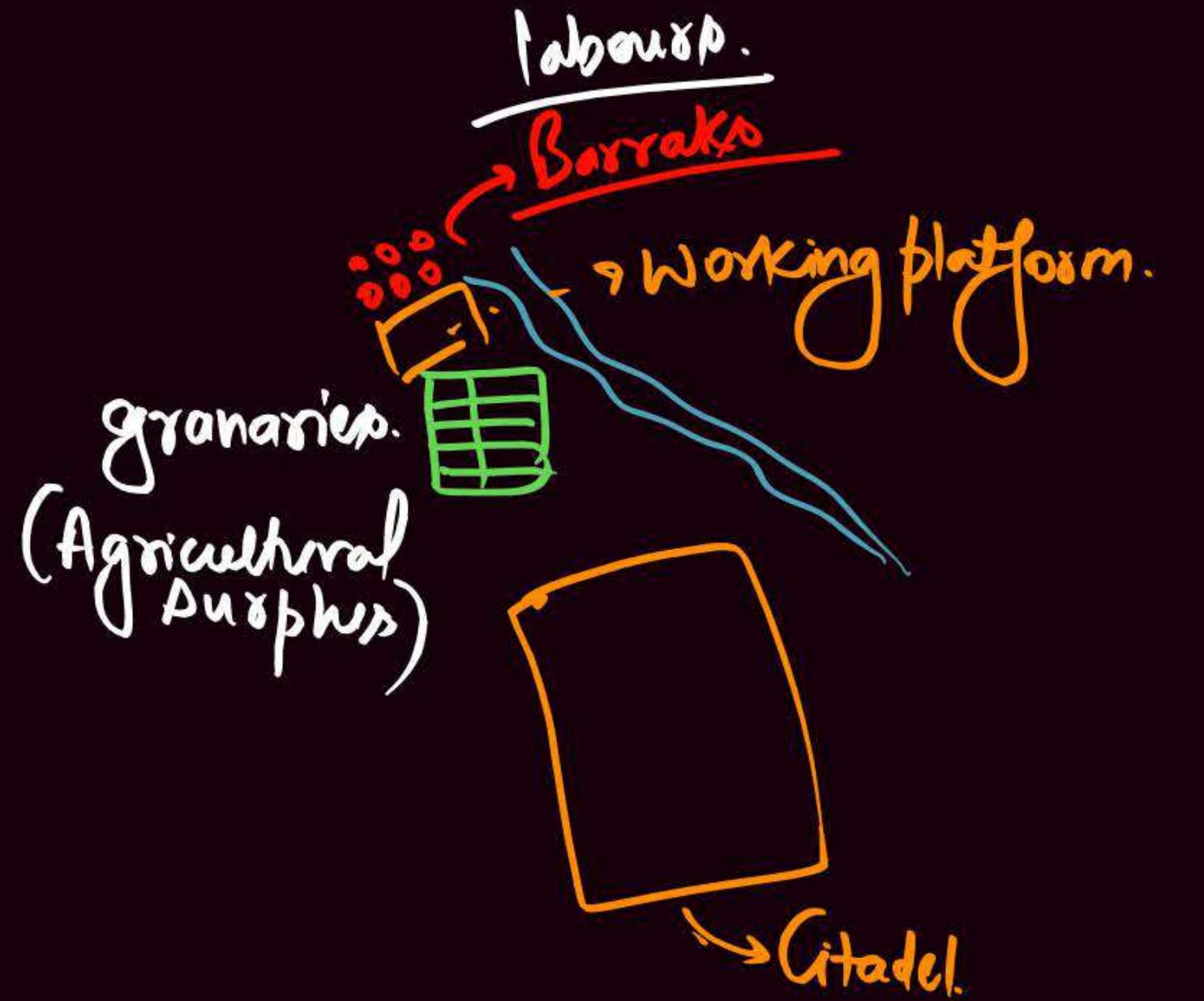
Discovered:

- ✓ Two rows of six granaries
- ✓ Citadel = Jort
- Single-room barracks ✓
- Evidence of direct trade interaction with Mesopotamia ✓
- Post-cremation burials more numerous ✓
- Working floors ✓
- Dice ✓



the first archaeological site of the IVC to be discovered. It features planned town with craft production.



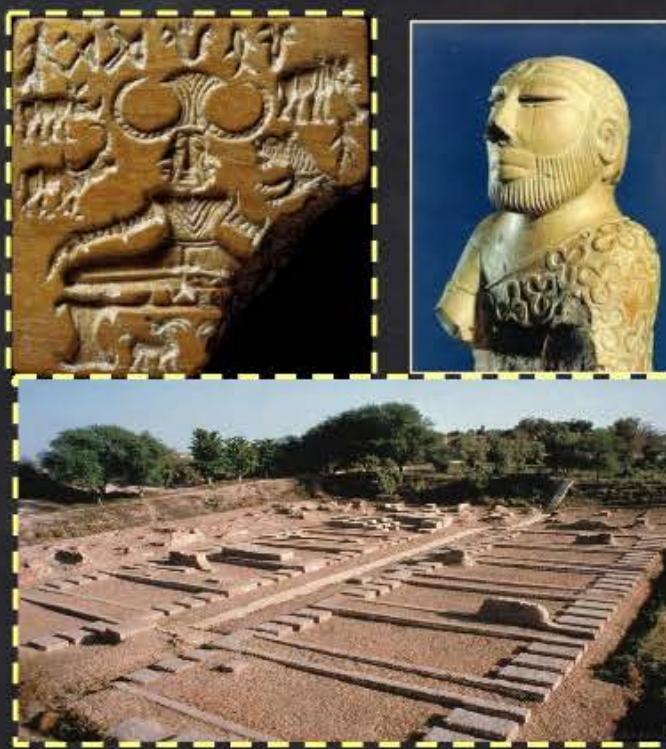
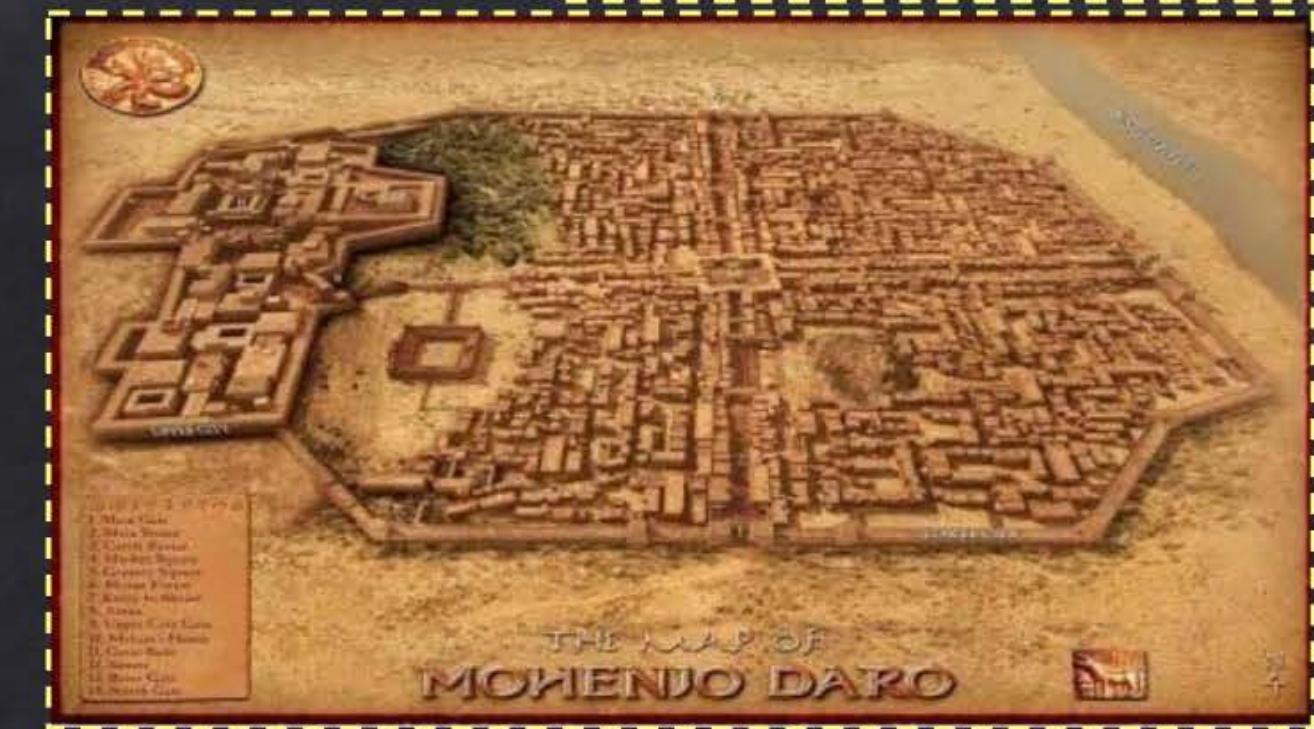
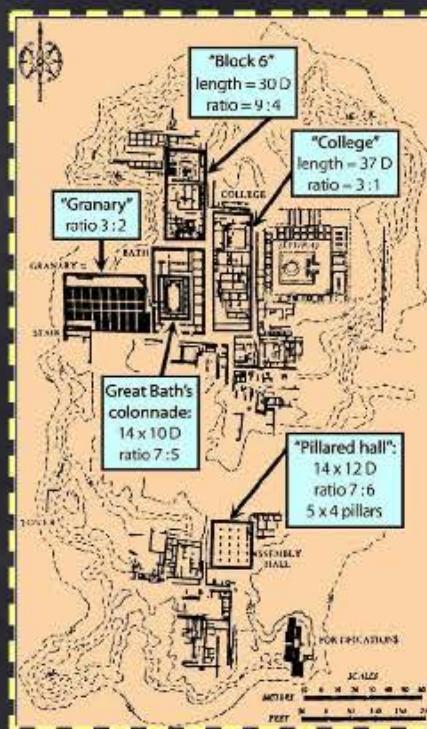
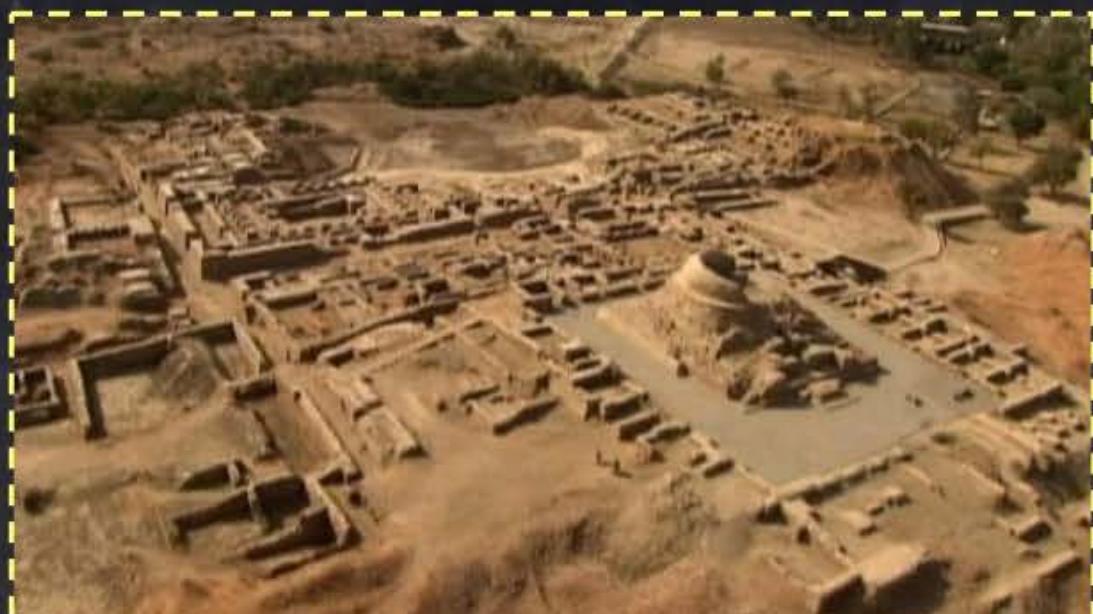
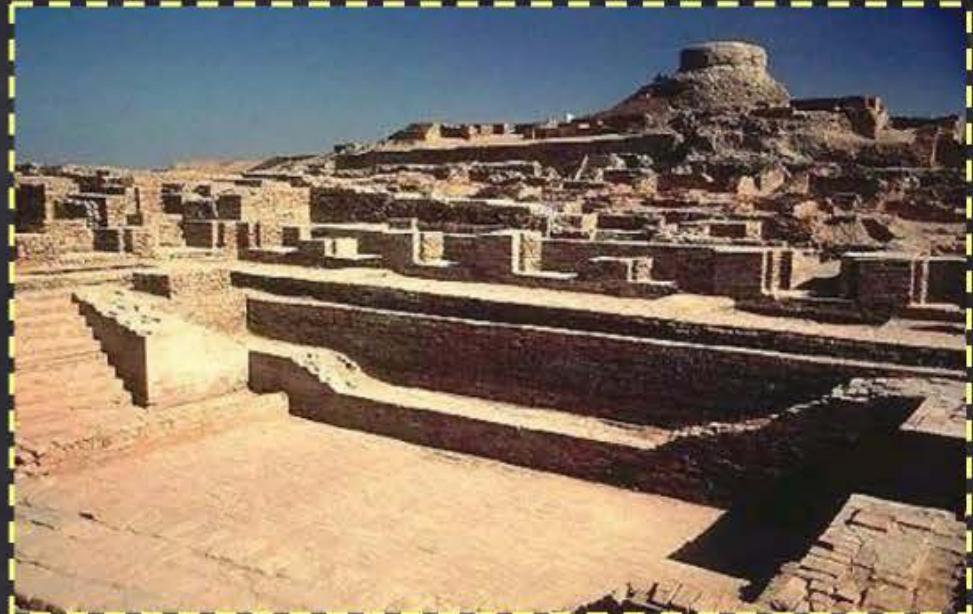




A variety of terracotta products painted with exquisite designs found at Harappa.



MOHENJO-DARO

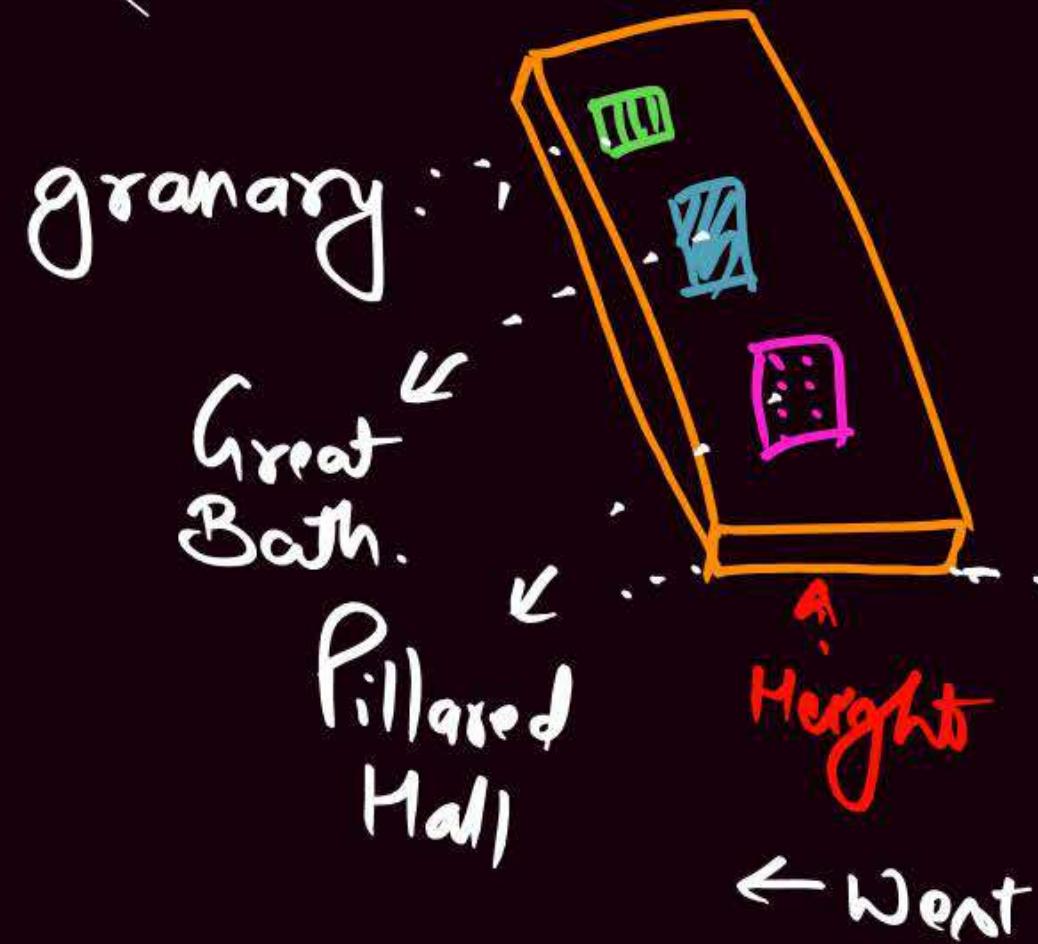


Mohenjo-Daro ('Mound of the dead')

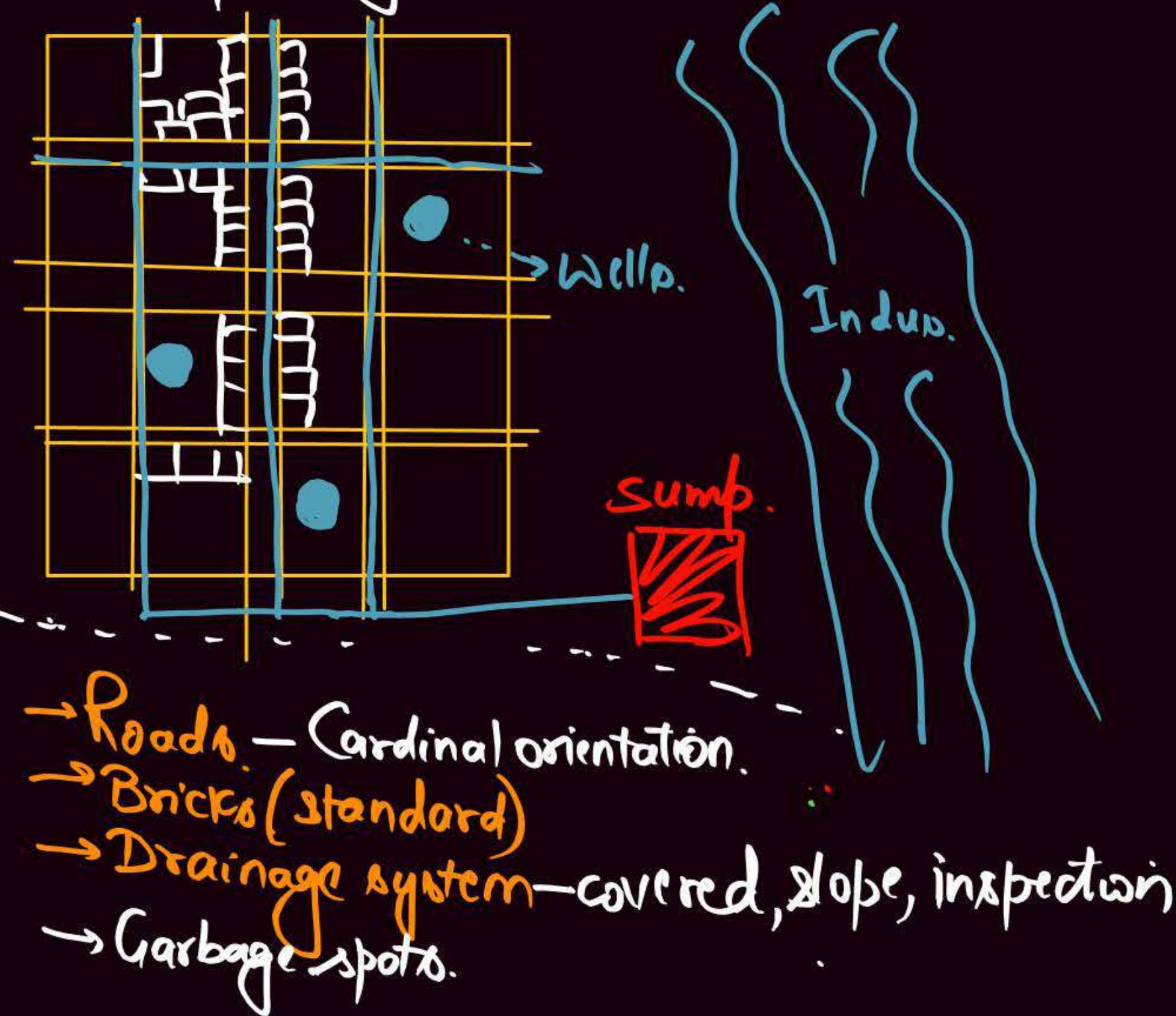
- Location: Pakistan (Sind)
- River: Indus (flooded 9 times)
- Excavator: R. D. Banerji (1922), E. Mackay, Kashinath Dixit, Sir John Marshall (1930)

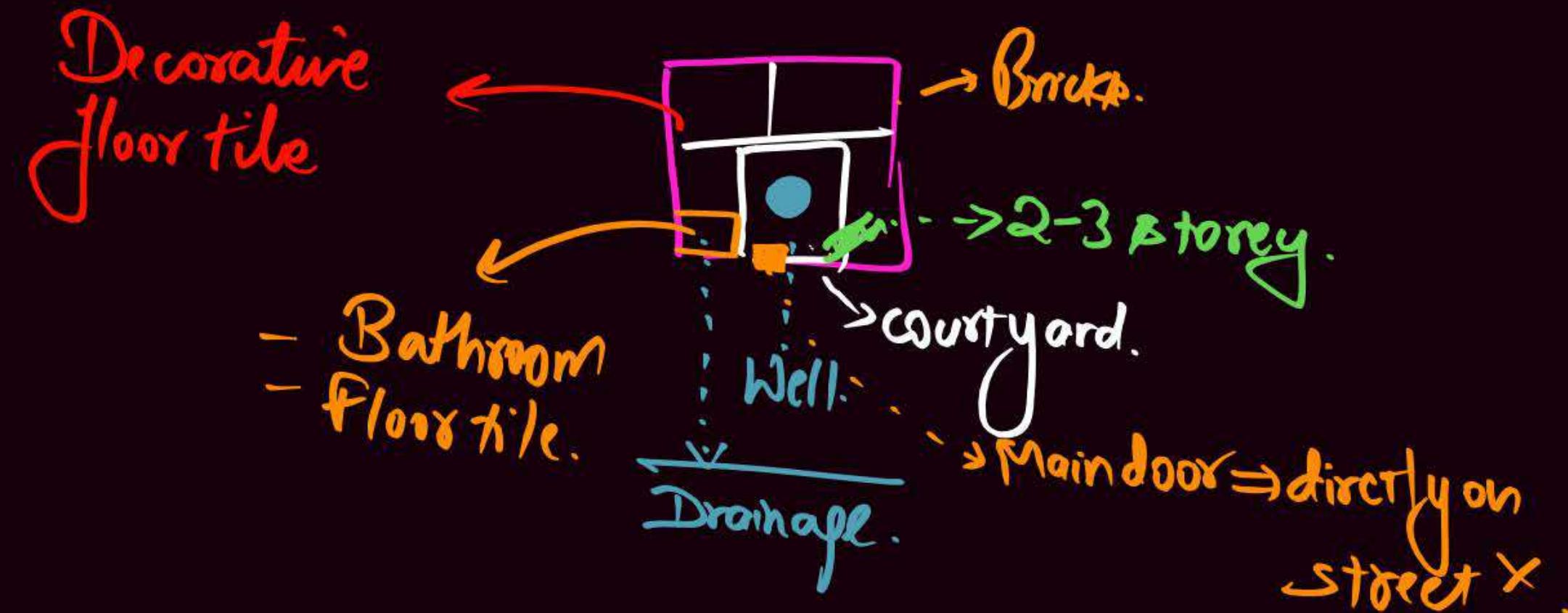


(dort =) Citadel.



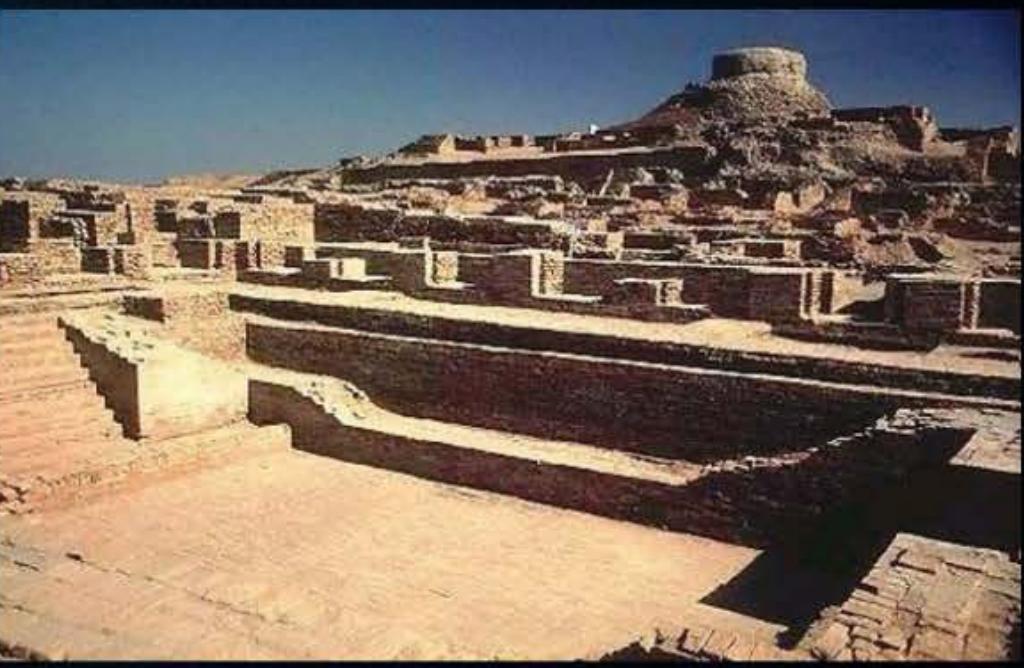
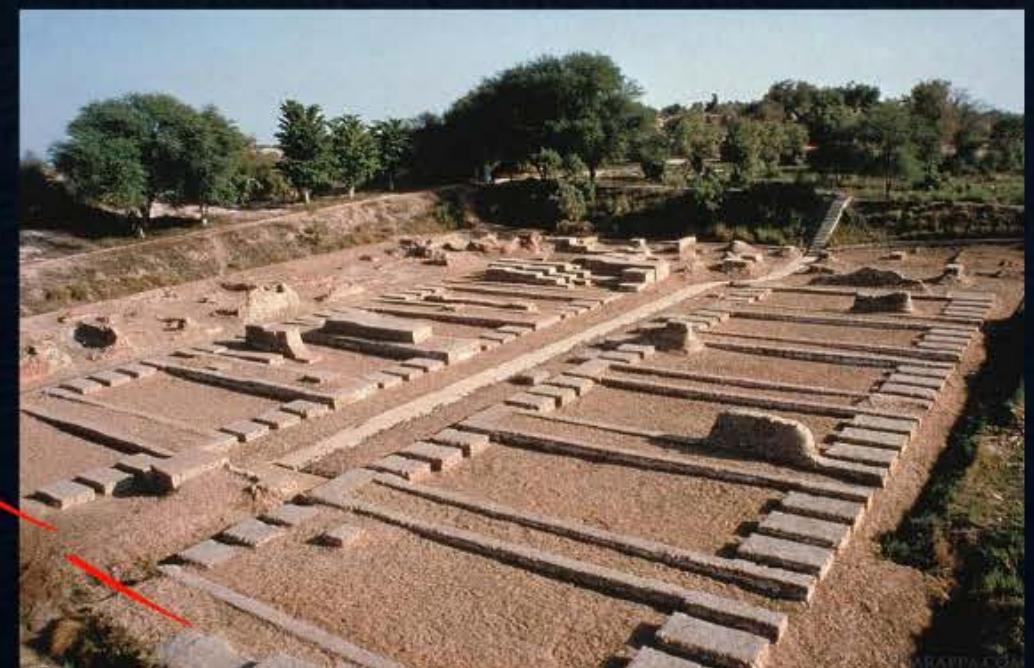
Lower town. Town planning- Grid Pattern.

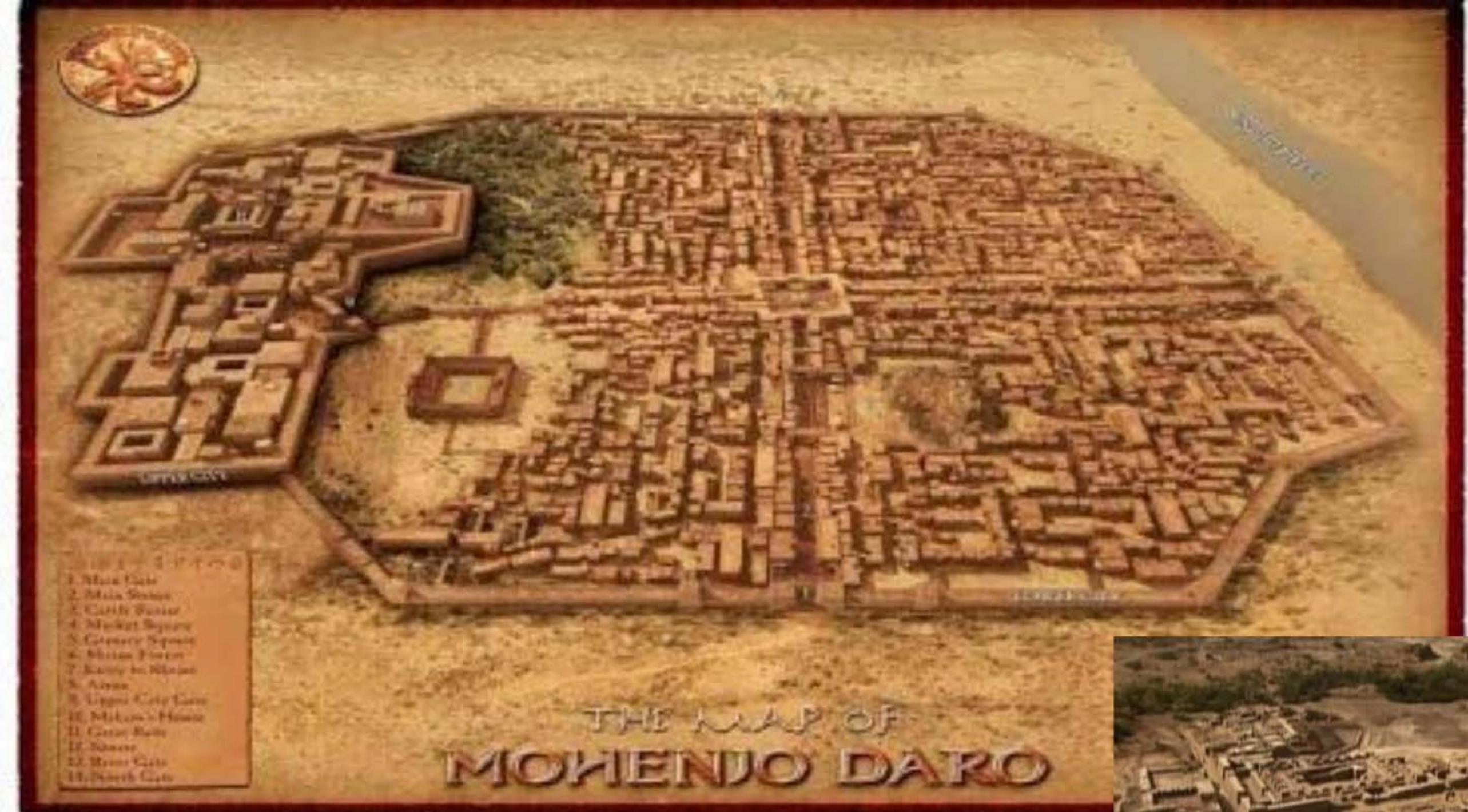


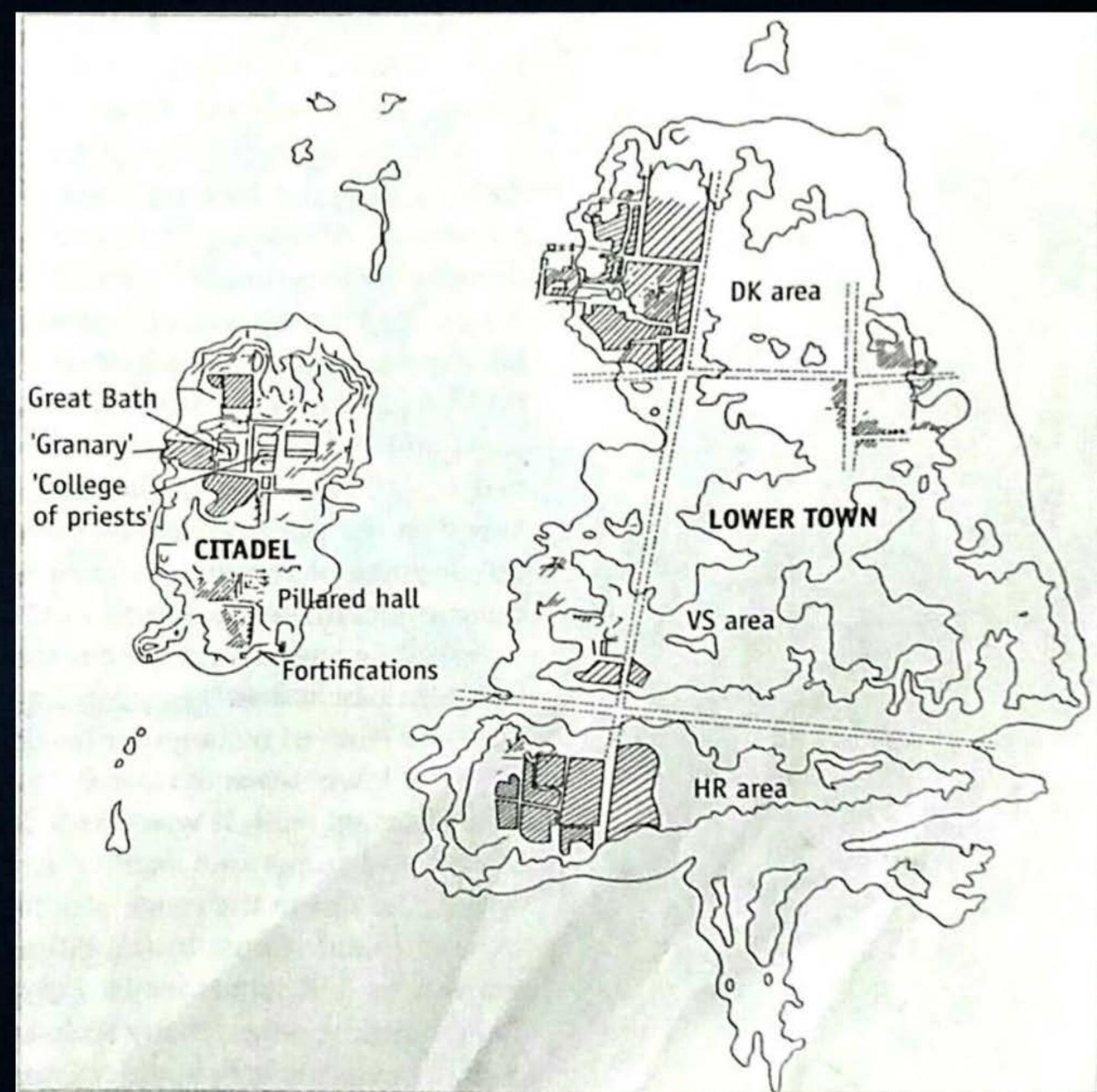
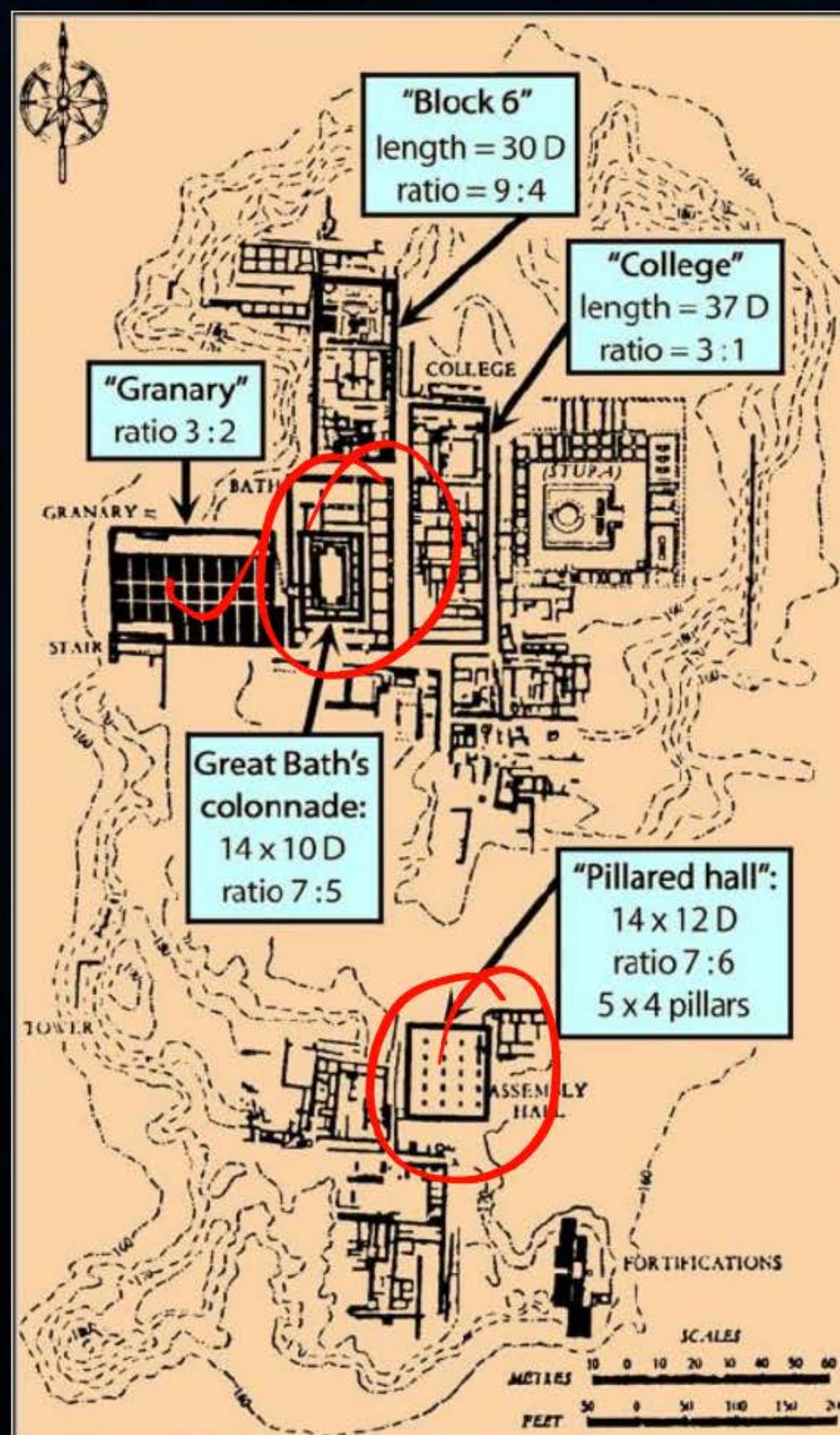


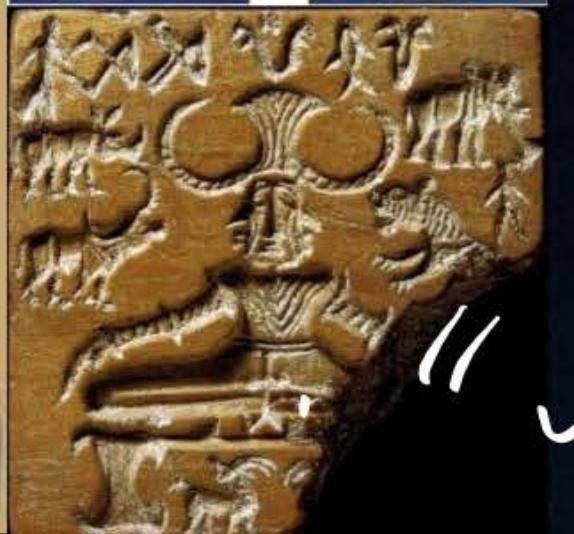
Discovered:

- town planning | model city of IVC
- ✓ most populated
- ✓ Multi-pillared assembly hall
- ✓ Great Bath (a public venue)
- College of priests
- ✓ Large granary
- ✓ Piece of woven cotton cloth









Violent death of some inhabitants
(discovery of human skeletons together)

- Bronze dancing girl ✓
- bearded man
- a woman to be sacrificed ✓
- seals of steatite
 - Bull seal ✓
 - mesopotamian cylindrical seal
 - Seal representing Mother Goddess, Pashupati,
- terracotta toys
- Evidence of ship/big boat
- Bangles of clay
- Brick kilns ✓

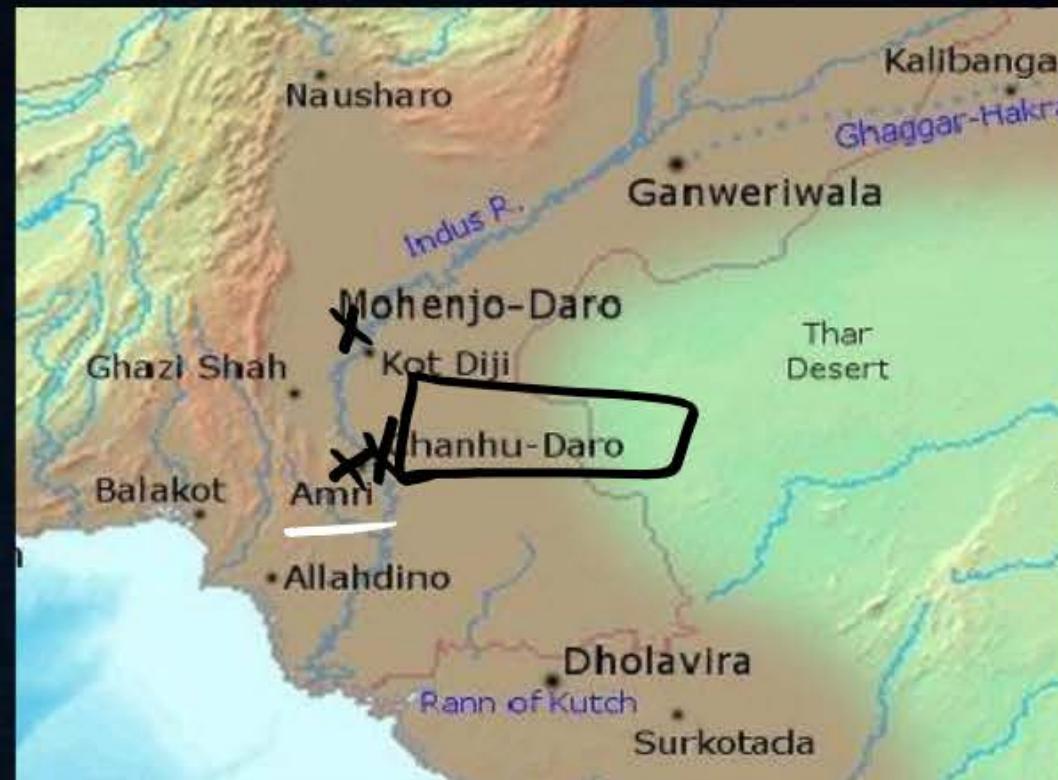


Mohenjo Daro
became WHS in
1980 ✓



Chanhу-Dаро

- Pakistan (Sindh) near Mohenjo-Daro
- River: Indus river ✓
- Excavator: N.G. Mazumdar (1931), E.Mckay ✓
- Discovery
- ✓ Bead factory ✓
- No fortified structure - Only Harappan city without a citadel!
- only stones and no bricks were used
- Bronze model of roofed chariot/toy cart
- Terracotta model of bullock cart
- ✓ Inkpot
- ✓ Lipstick
- ✓ Evidence of human sacrifice
- Remains of both pre-Harappan and Mature Harappan culture.



Amri Sindh

- On Sindh River, By Ghurey (1835) , Fazal Ahmed (1955)
- **Discovery**
 - remains of rhinoceros ✓
 - Pottery, terracotta cakes, chert flakes and other small objects have been excavated from this site.



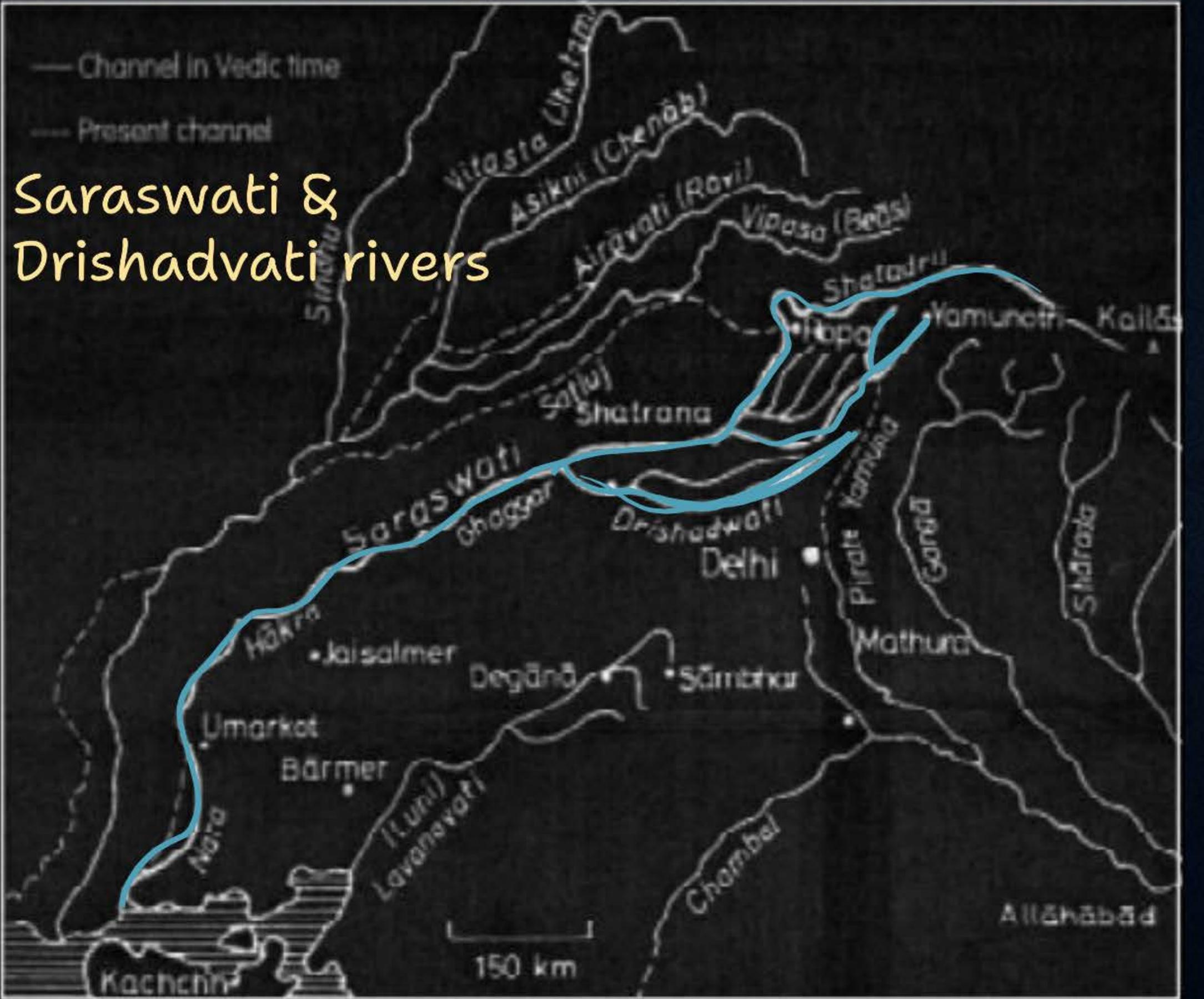
Koti-Diji

- In Sindh (Pakistan)
- On Sindh river
- Excavator: Ghurey (1835) , Fazal Ahmed (1955)
- **Discovery**
 - Pre-Harappan site
 - House made of stone
 - City destroyed by force ✓

— Channel in Vedic time

- - - Present channel

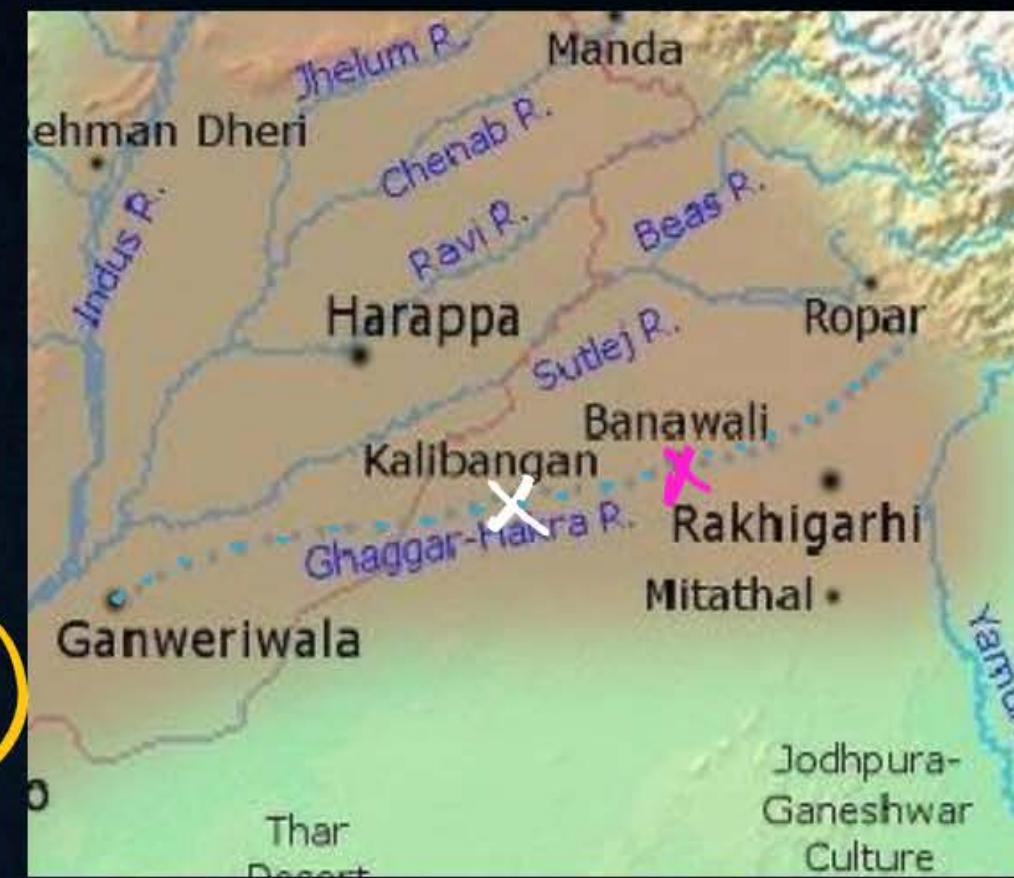
Saraswati & Drishadvati rivers



Kalibangan (means 'Black Bangles') ✓

- Rajasthan (Ganganagar) @ Ghaggar river
 - Ploughed field - biggest cultivated land in entire pre historic period
 - bangles and beads manufacture, Pottery
 - Mesopotamian cylindrical seal
 - **Fire altars** showing practice of cult of sacrifice
 - no evidence of worship of Mother Goddess, ✓
 - Bones of
- Not as well-planned and organised as Mohenjo-Daro; ✓
- did not even have a drainage system ✓
- Remains of massive brick wall around both citadel and lower town
- Decorative bricks used in flooring only at this site
- Burials in circular and rectangular graves sometimes brick chambered

Provides evidence of pre-Harappan civilisation at lower layer of excavation and mature Harappan at upper layer of excavation

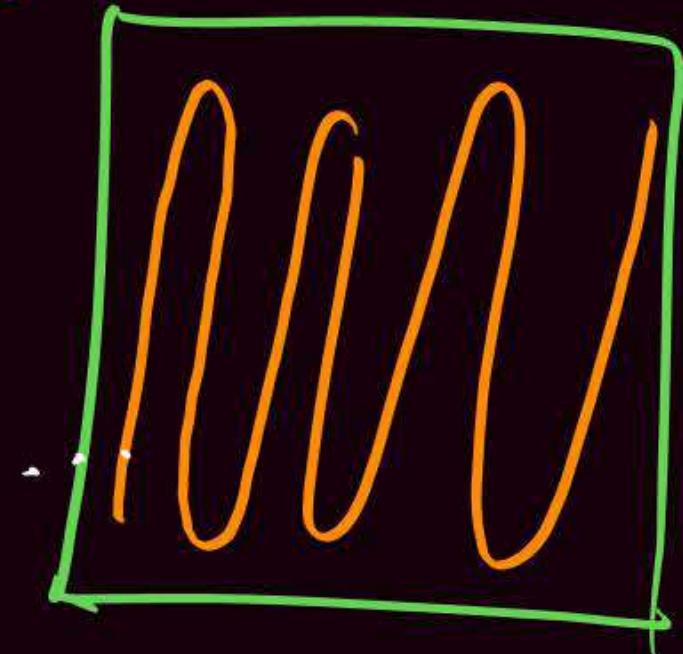


~~Kalibangan~~ → fire Altars.
Planning X.



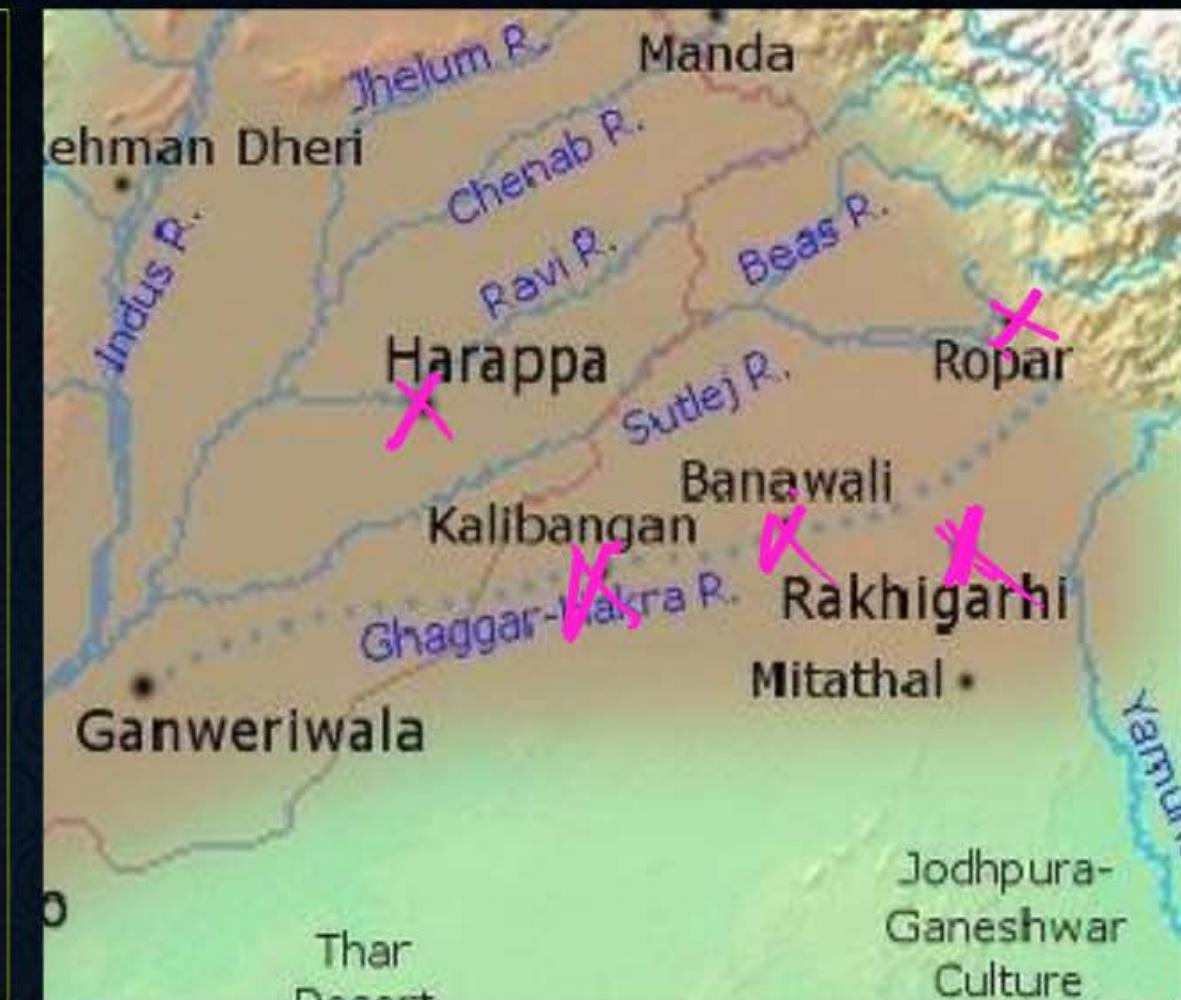
East side

Surroundings
Ploughshare.



Banawali Hisar , Haryana

- River: Rangoi
- Excavator: R.S. Bist (1973-1974)
- Discovery
 - Centre of pre-Harappan, Mature Harappan as well as Late IVC
 - High quality barley
 - Ceramics, steatite seal
 - Fire altars -
 - Clay model of plough ✓
 - Seals found only in lower town and not in citadel



Ropar - In Punjab (India) , On Sutlej river,

- By Y.D. Sharma (1955-1956)
- Discovery
 - Cemetery
 - seal
 - earthen pot
 - Buildings mainly of stone and soil
 - Evidence of burying dog below human

Alamgirpur, Meerut (U. P.) ✓

- On Hindon River
- Excavator: Y.D. Sharma (1958)
- Discovery
 - Late-Harappan culture
 - Impression of cloth on a trough
 - Pottery and beads

Famous Harappan Sites

Rakhigarhi (near Hisar), Haryana

- 350 hectares
- largest Indus site
- Shows all three phases

1. Largest is Rakhigarhi in Haryana (350 hectares)
2. Mohenjo-Daro (approx 200 hectares)
3. Harappa (approx 150 hectares)
4. Dholavira (approx 100 hectares)
5. Ganweriwala (approx 80 hectares)

reference - The Hindu

Rakhigarhi, the biggest Harappan site

Bigger than Mohenjo-daro, claims expert

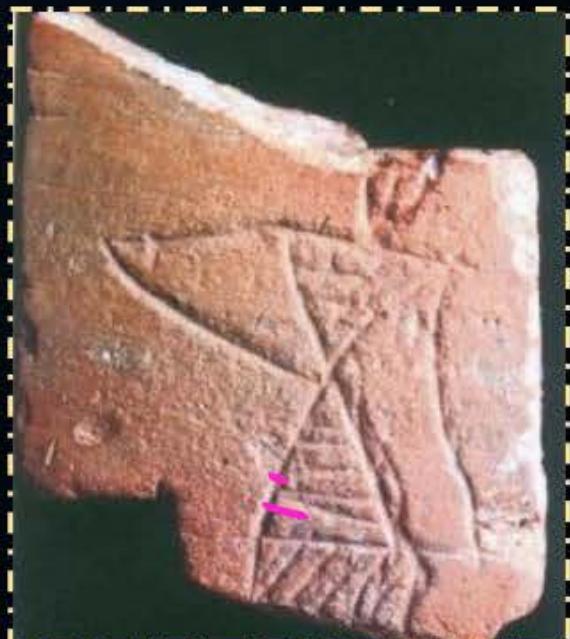
March 27, 2014 10:24 pm | Updated May 19, 2016 12:00 pm IST - CHENNAI:

World's largest museum of Harappan culture to be set up in Haryana's Rakhigarhi village

TIMESOFINDIA.COM / TRAVEL NEWS, HARYANA / Created : Sep 12, 2022, 10:27 IST

**Bhirrana (Fatehgarh),
Haryana**

a fragmented artefact of a thick, sturdy red ware with an incised female figure - 'dancing girl'



Why are we digging Rakhigarhi a 9th time? This Harappan site is a gift that keeps giving

The current excavation season aims to unearth the many land-use patterns within the limits of the seven mounds at Rakhigarhi and beyond.

DISHA AHLUWALIA 06 March, 2023 10:22 am IST



The journey of archaeological investigation at Rakhigarhi started when archaeologist **Suraj Bhan** added this site to academic data in **1968-69** with his PhD dissertation, **Prehistoric Archaeology of the Saraswati and Drishadvati Valleys**. His report extensively emphasised exposed structures, typical Harappan-painted pottery and associated cultural material, which further grasped the academic attention of archaeologists. However, it was not until three decades later, in **1998**, that the site was first subjected to scientific and systematic archaeological investigation. **Amarendra Nath**, former director of the Archaeological Survey of India's Institute of Archaeology, led the investigation for three continuous seasons from 1997 to 2000 (*Amerandra Nath, Rakhigarhi: A Harappan Metropolis in the Saraswati-Drishdwati Divide, Puratattva 28: 39-45*).

Massive reservoir found at Rakhigarhi is giving us more clues on Saraswati River

A reservoir unearthed last month in Haryana's Rakhigarhi is not just a marvel of Harappan engineering but also advances evolving research on the Saraswati River.

KRISHAN MURARI 21 January, 2025 08:00 am IST



Rakhigarhi Excavation (December 2024) – Key Findings

- Discovery of a Mammoth Reservoir
 - Archaeologists uncovered a massive Harappan-era reservoir at Mound 3 in Rakhigarhi, Haryana.
 - Second largest after Dholavira, Gujarat.**
- Size & Significance
 - Rakhigarhi spans 500 hectares, nearly twice the size of Mohenjodaro.
 - First such large-scale water storage structure found at the site.

● Advanced Water Management

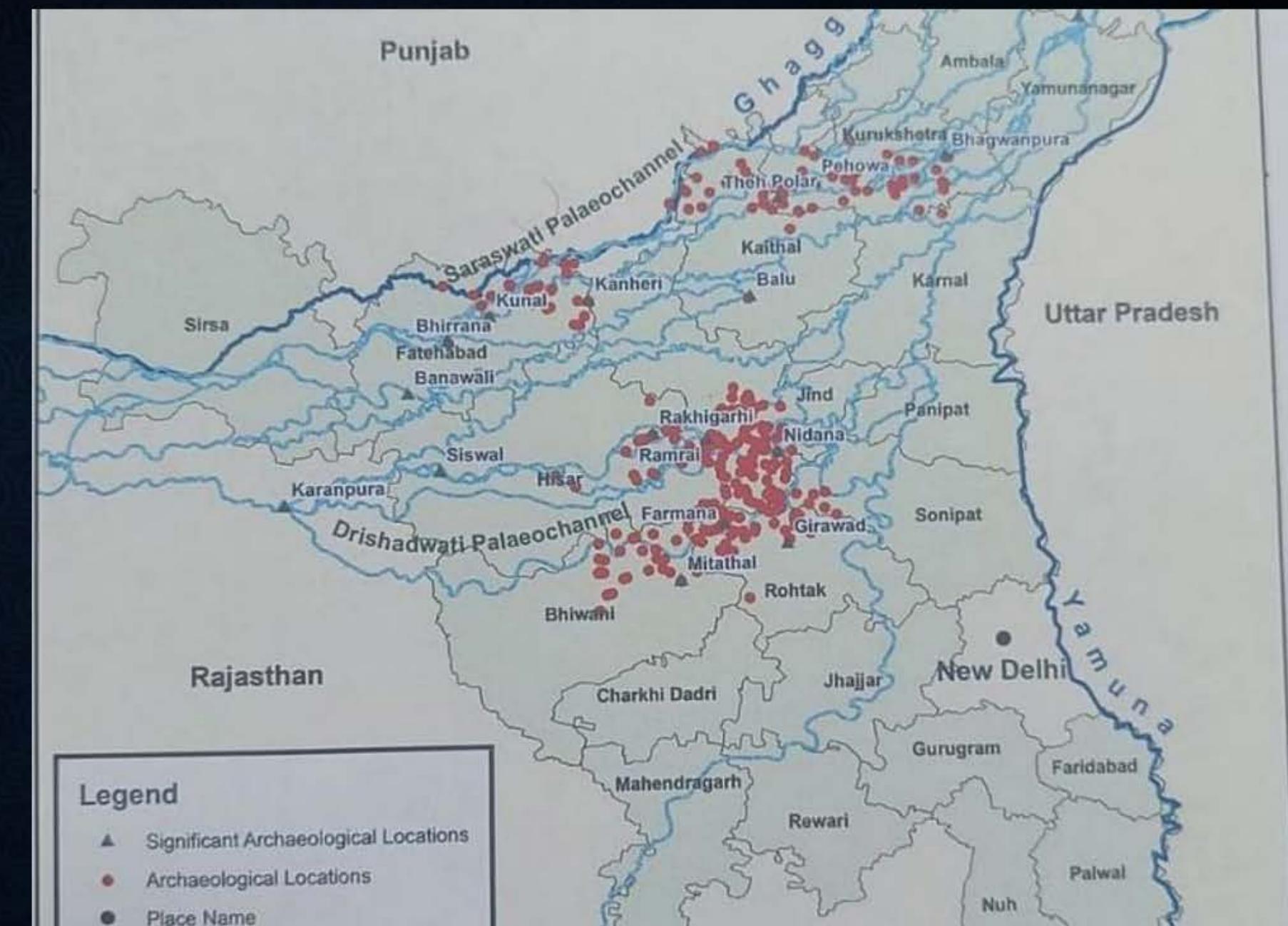
- Depth: 3.5 to 4 feet.
- Sheds light on Harappan strategies for water conservation as rivers began drying.

● Link to Saraswati & Drishadvati Rivers

- Reservoir likely built in response to the drying of the Drishadvati (Chautang) River, a tributary of Saraswati.
- Remote sensing confirms paleochannels of the Drishadvati 400m from the site.

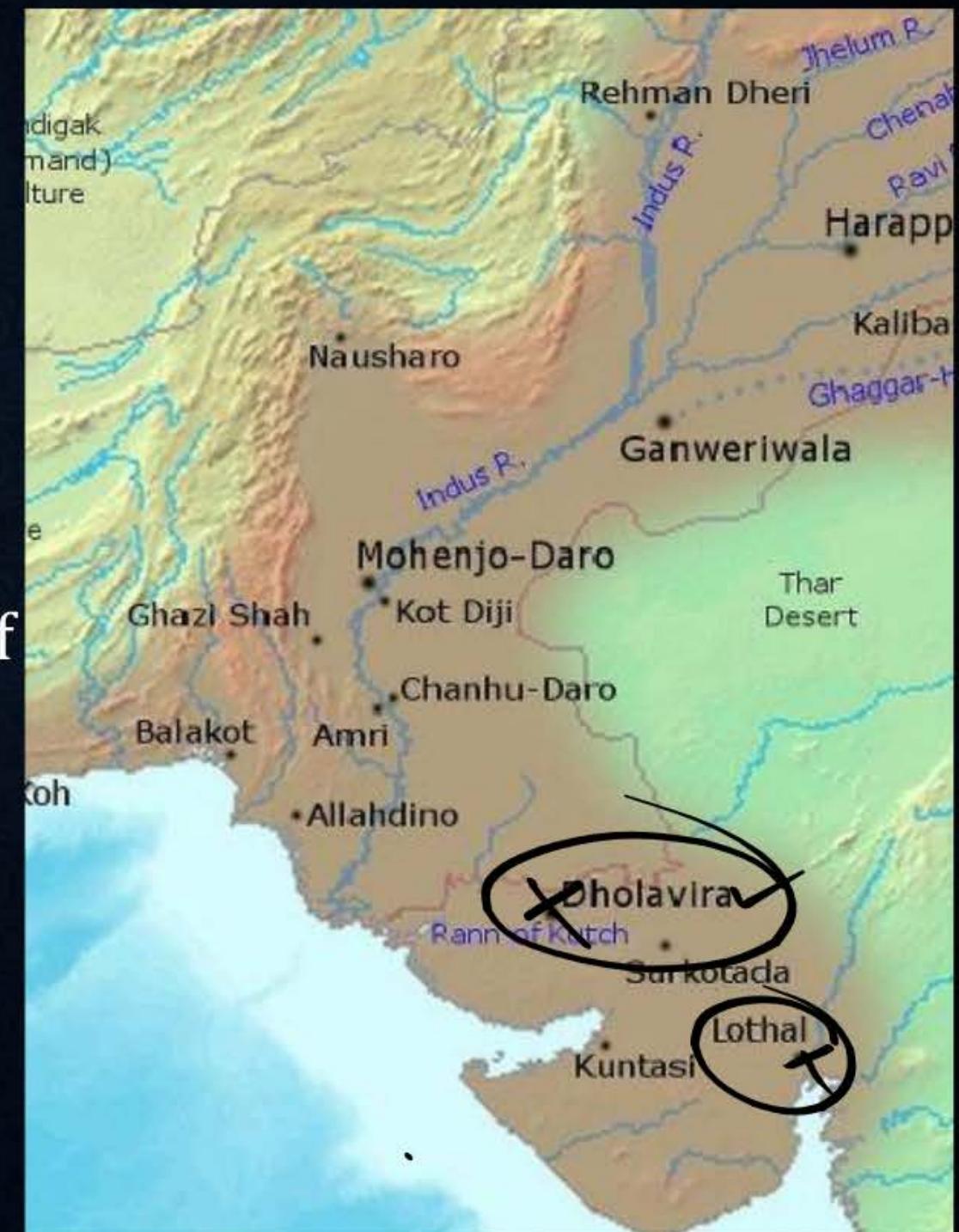
● Historical & Archaeological Impact

- Aligns with Rig Vedic references to Saraswati & Drishadvati.
- Supports ongoing research on the lost Saraswati River.



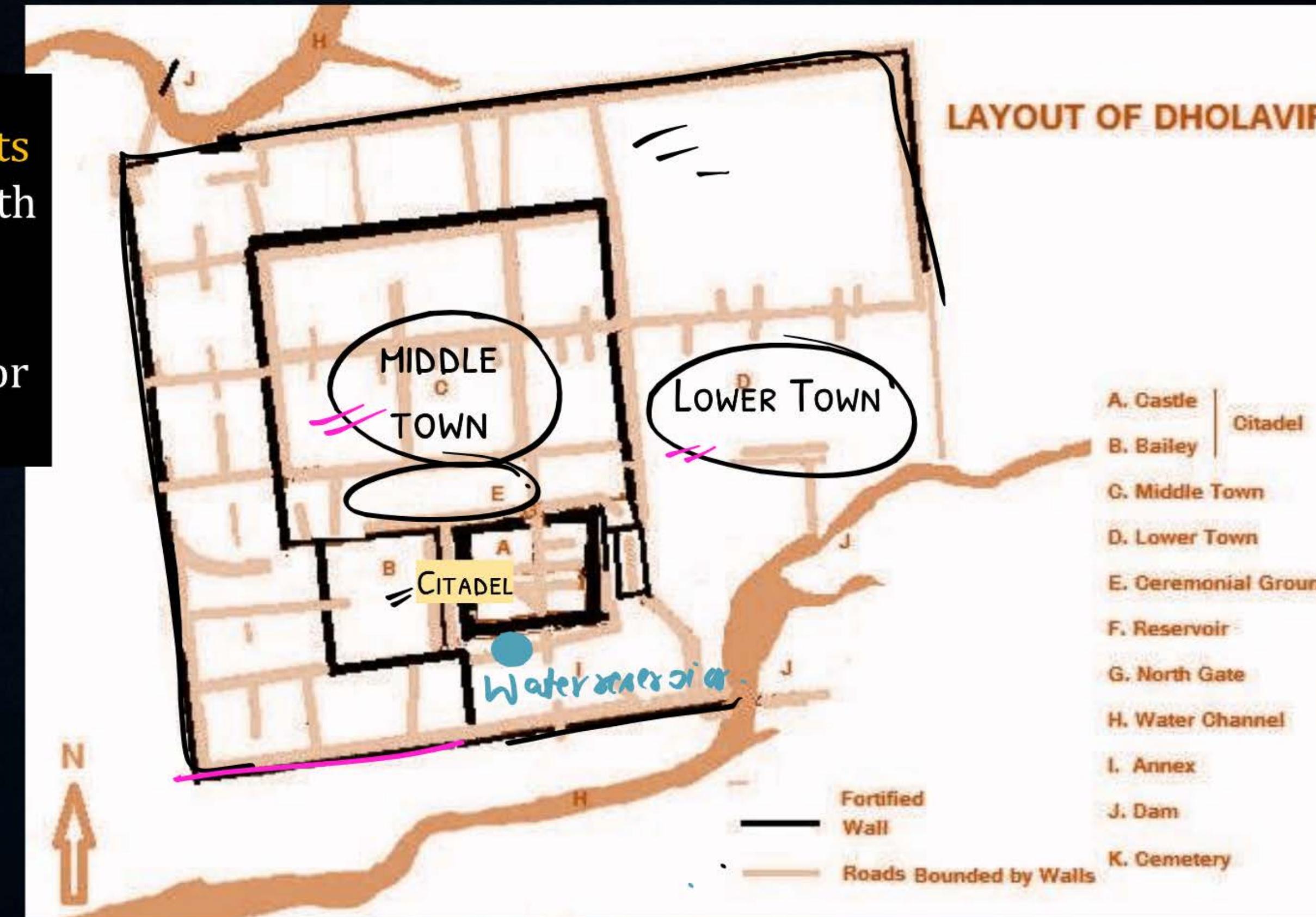
Dholavira (Gujarat)

- Excavated by: J.P. Joshi - (1990-1991)
- banks of river luni
- Located on Khader Beyt in Rann of Kutch (Gujrat)
- Discovery
 - Giant water reservoir
 - Unique water harvesting system
 - An inscription/signboard
- diagram of **chariot** drawn by naked human pulled by pair of bullocks.
- signboard



Dholavira

- Divided in three parts
- Surrounded with massive stone walls
- Gateway entrances
- Large open area for ceremonies





Intersection of streets at Dholavira laid bare during the excavation. The streets cut at right angles for bullock-carts to move about freely.

A bullock-cart was used to reconstruct a possible scenario. | Photo Credit: ASI

Stone rubble veneer



Remains of stone pillars at citadel



Massive fortification wall at Dholavira

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE included in 2021

The ancient city of Dholavira is one of the most remarkable and well-preserved urban settlements in South Asia dating from the 3rd to mid-2nd millennium BCE.

Discovered in 1968, the site is set apart by its unique characteristics, such as its water management system, multi-layered defensive mechanisms, extensive use of stone in construction and special burial structures.

Of note is also the art associated with the city - artefacts of various kinds such as copper, shell, stone, jewellery of semi-precious stones, terracotta, gold, ivory have been found at the site.

In addition, the interregional trade links associated with Dholavira, have also been acknowledged as contributing to the shared heritage of humanity.

Explained: What UNESCO heritage site Dholavira tells us about Indus Valley Civilisation

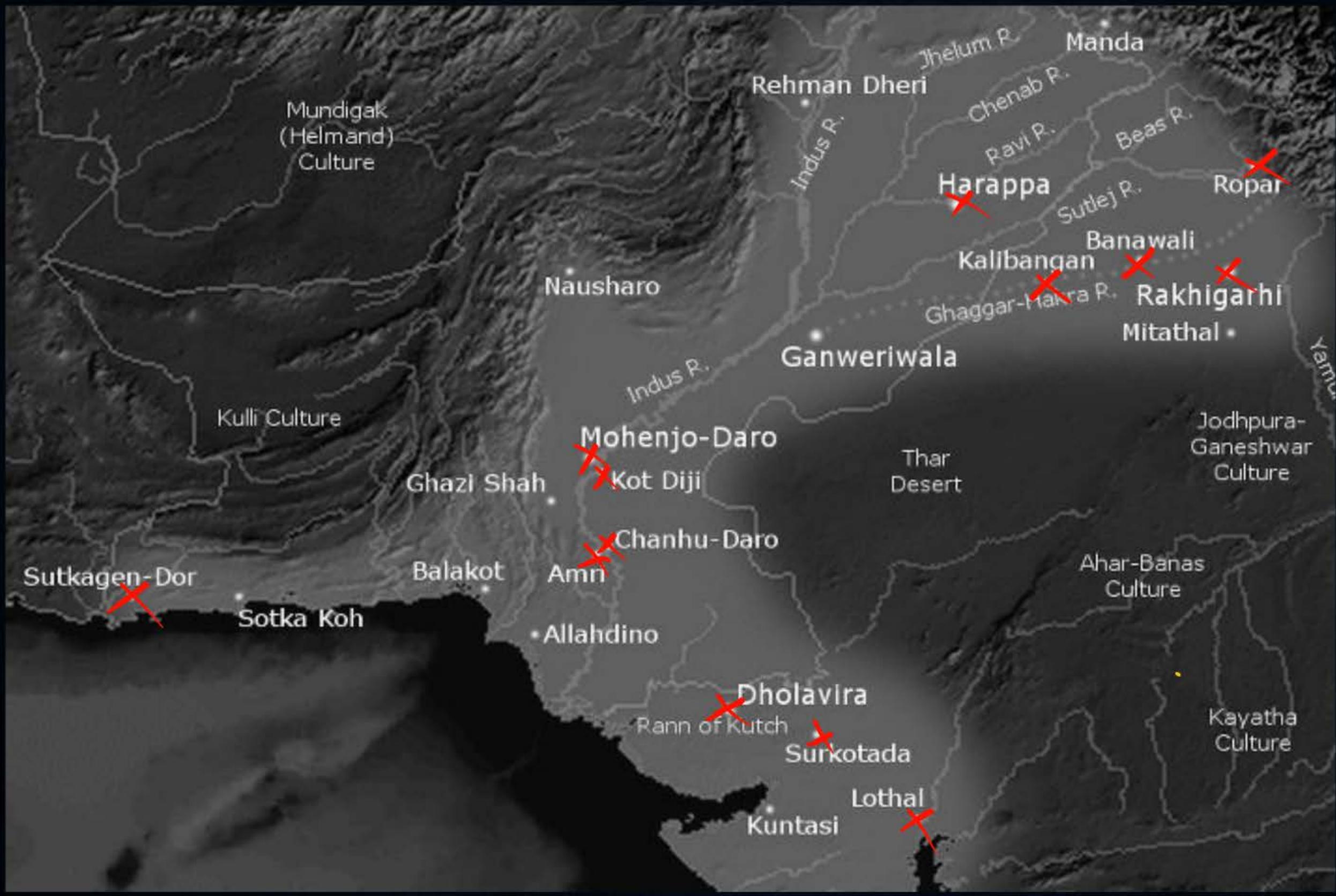
The IVC acropolis is located on a hillock near present-day Dholavira village in Kutch district, from which it gets its name. It was discovered in 1968 by archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi.

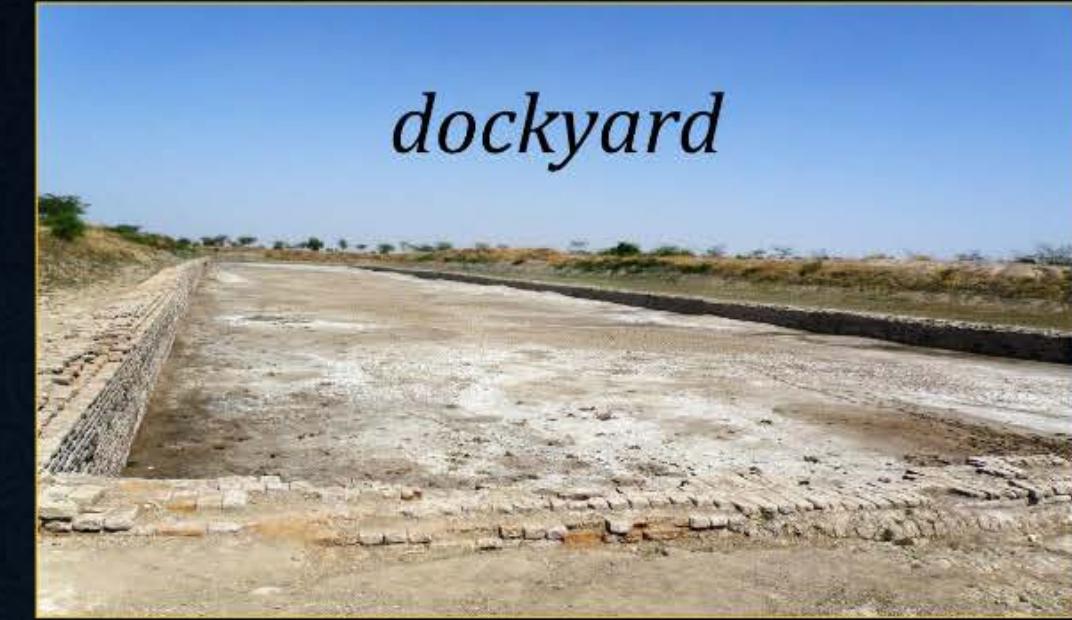
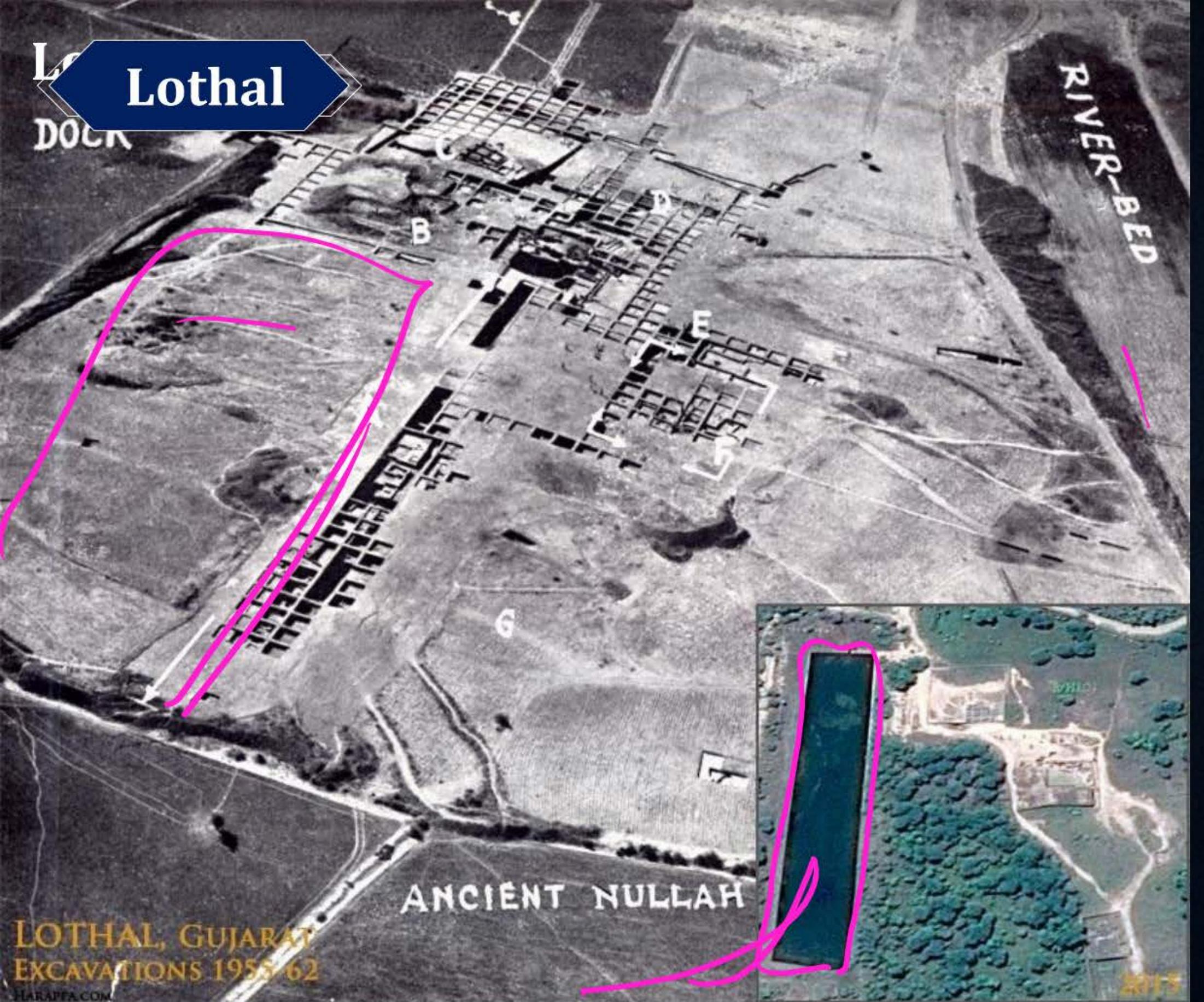
Written by Gopal B Kateshiya .
Updated: August 3, 2021 1:28:52



 acropolis
noun

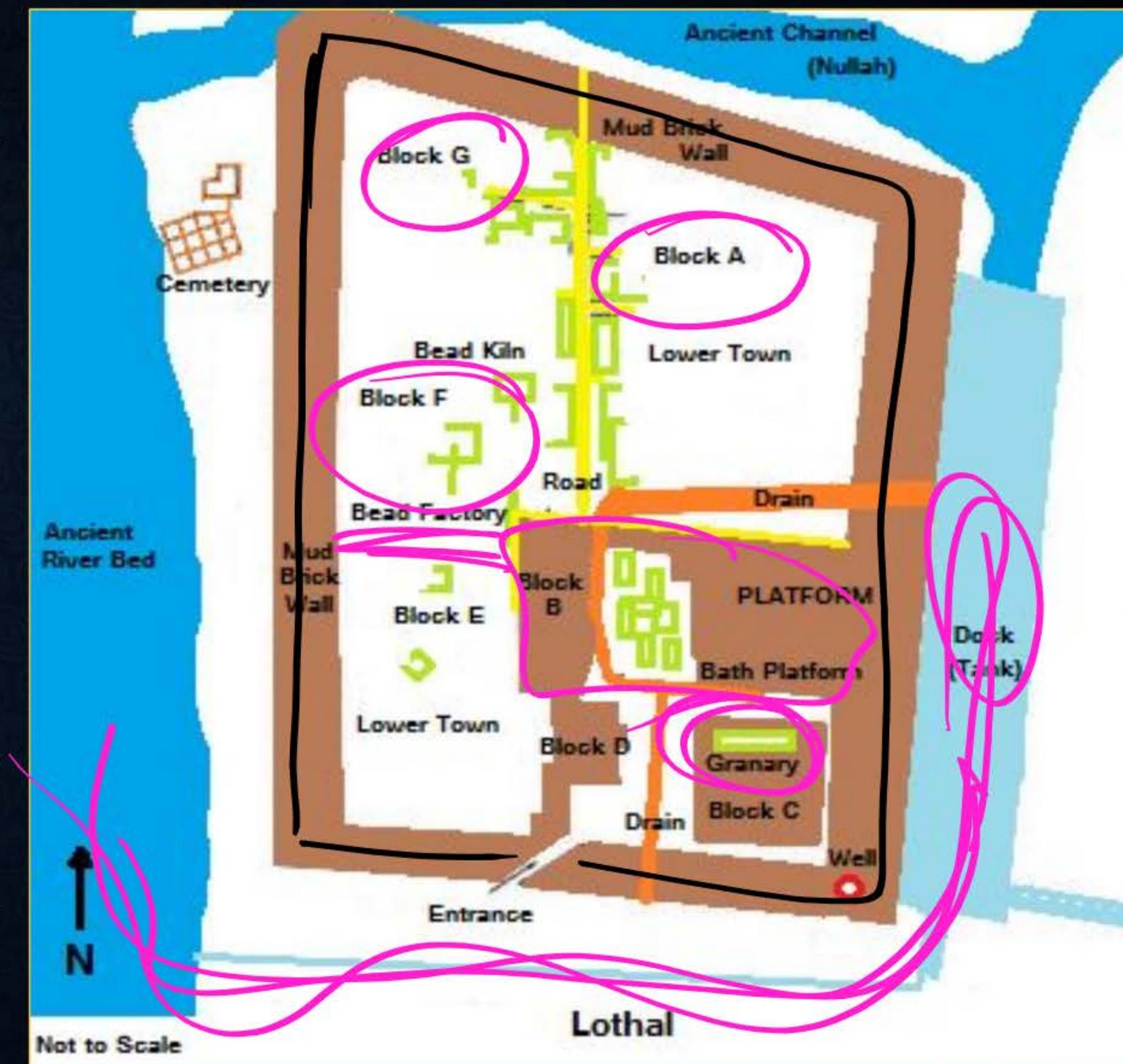
a citadel or fortified part of an ancient Greek city, typically one built on a hill.





Lothal

- Gujarat (Ahmedabad District, at the head of Gulf of Cambay)
- River: Bhogava and Sabarmati river confluence
- Excavator: S.R. Rao (1957)
- Discovery:
 - ✓ Dockyard - Important sea trade centre
 - Terracotta model of ship
 - ✓ bead-making factory
 - ✓ well-planned wall city
 - six sectors and each section was built on a wide platform of bricks
 - Houses with entrances on the main street



Lothal

- ✓ rice husks
- ✓ cunning fox
- ✓ double burial m+f ✓
- Seal from Mesopotamia ✓
- Ivory scale ✓
- Fire altar ✓



Suktagendor (Pakistan) Balochistan

- On Dasht/ Dashak river
- Excavated by: A Stein, George Dales
- **Discovery:**

- Ash filled pot
- copper axe
- earthen bangles and pottery
- Originally a port but later cut off from sea due to coastal uplift
- Had trade links with Babylon.

Rangpur Gujarat (near Lothal)

- Madar river
- **Excavator:** M.S. Vats (1931) , S.R. Rao (1953-1954)
- **Discovery**
- Remains of both pre-Harappan and Mature Harappan culture + Late Flakes
- Yellow and grey color pots of pre-Harappan people.

Surkotada, Gujarat (Bhuj)

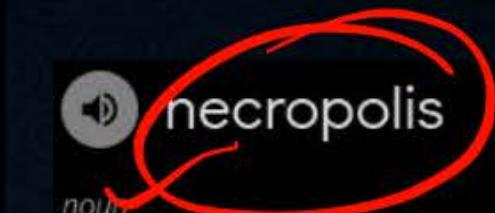
- By J.P. Joshi (1964)
- ✓ Bones of horses***
- Oval graves
- May be active in trade

At a Kutch Harappan graveyard, team works to unlock a mystery: Life and times of those buried

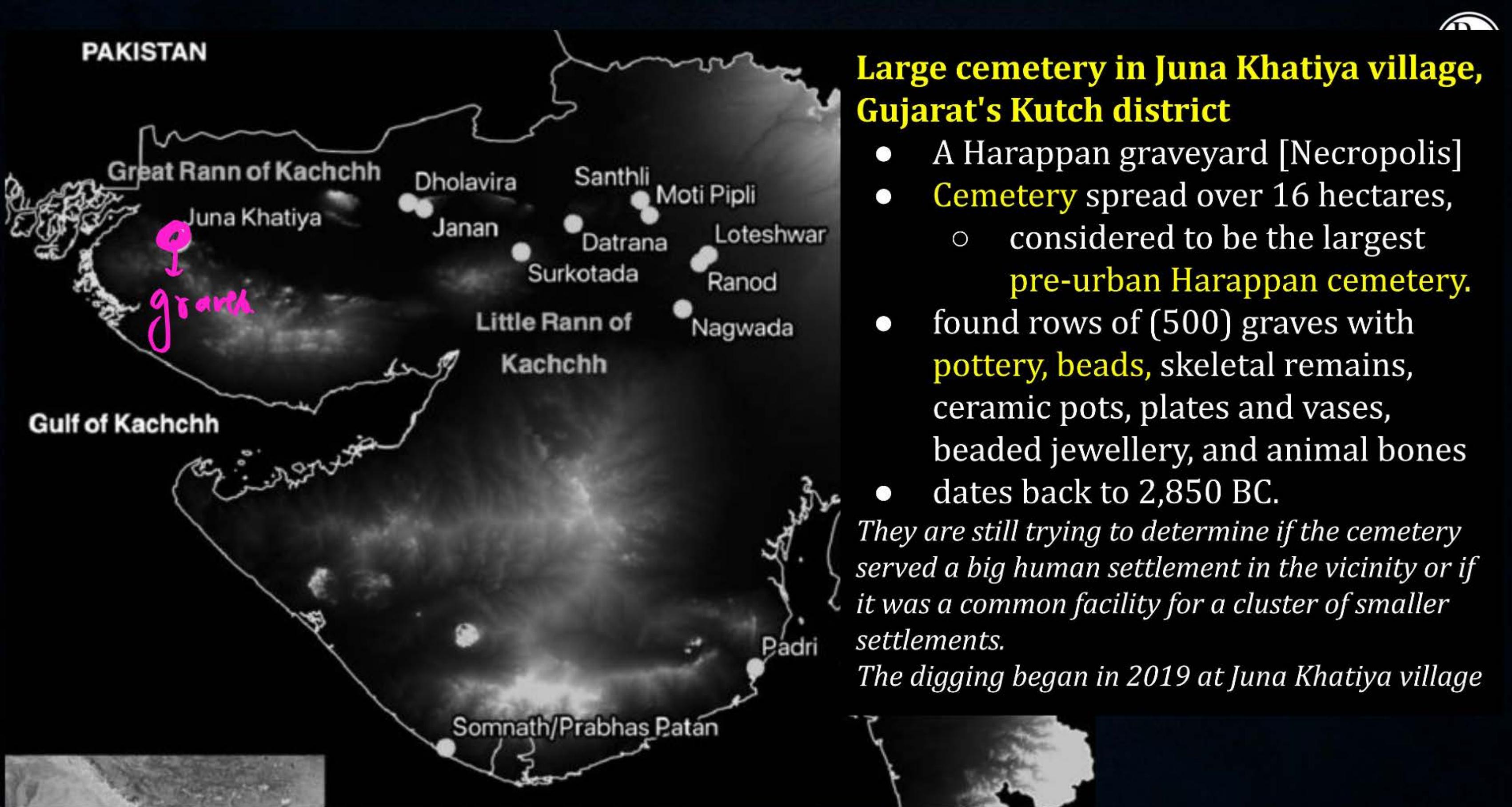
The burial site, spread over 16 hectares in a Kutch village, is considered to be the largest pre-urban Harappan cemetery

Written by [Gopal B Kateshiya](#)

Kutch | Updated: May 23, 2023 10:24 IST



a cemetery, especially a large one belonging to an ancient city.



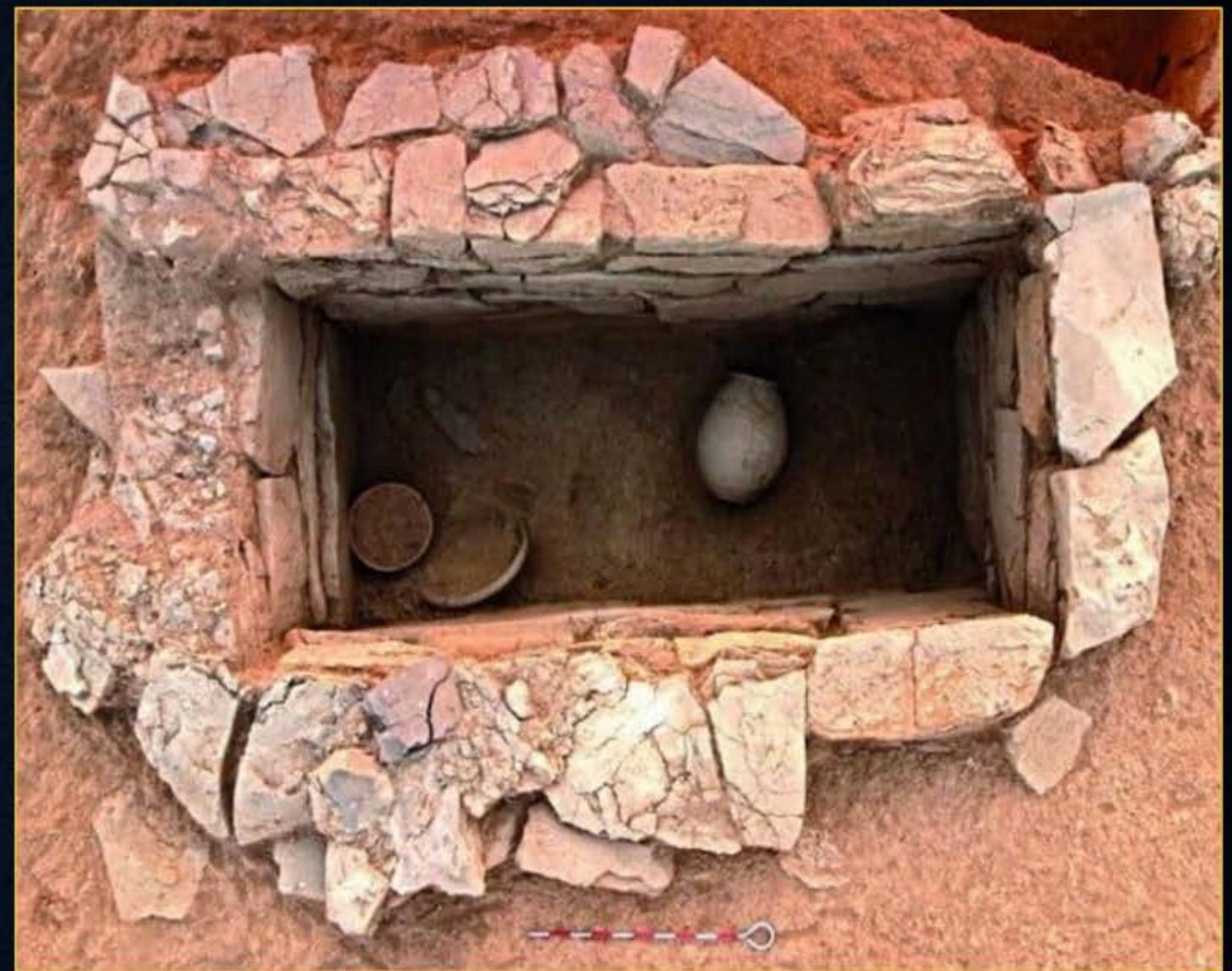
Large cemetery in Juno Khatiya village, Gujarat's Kutch district

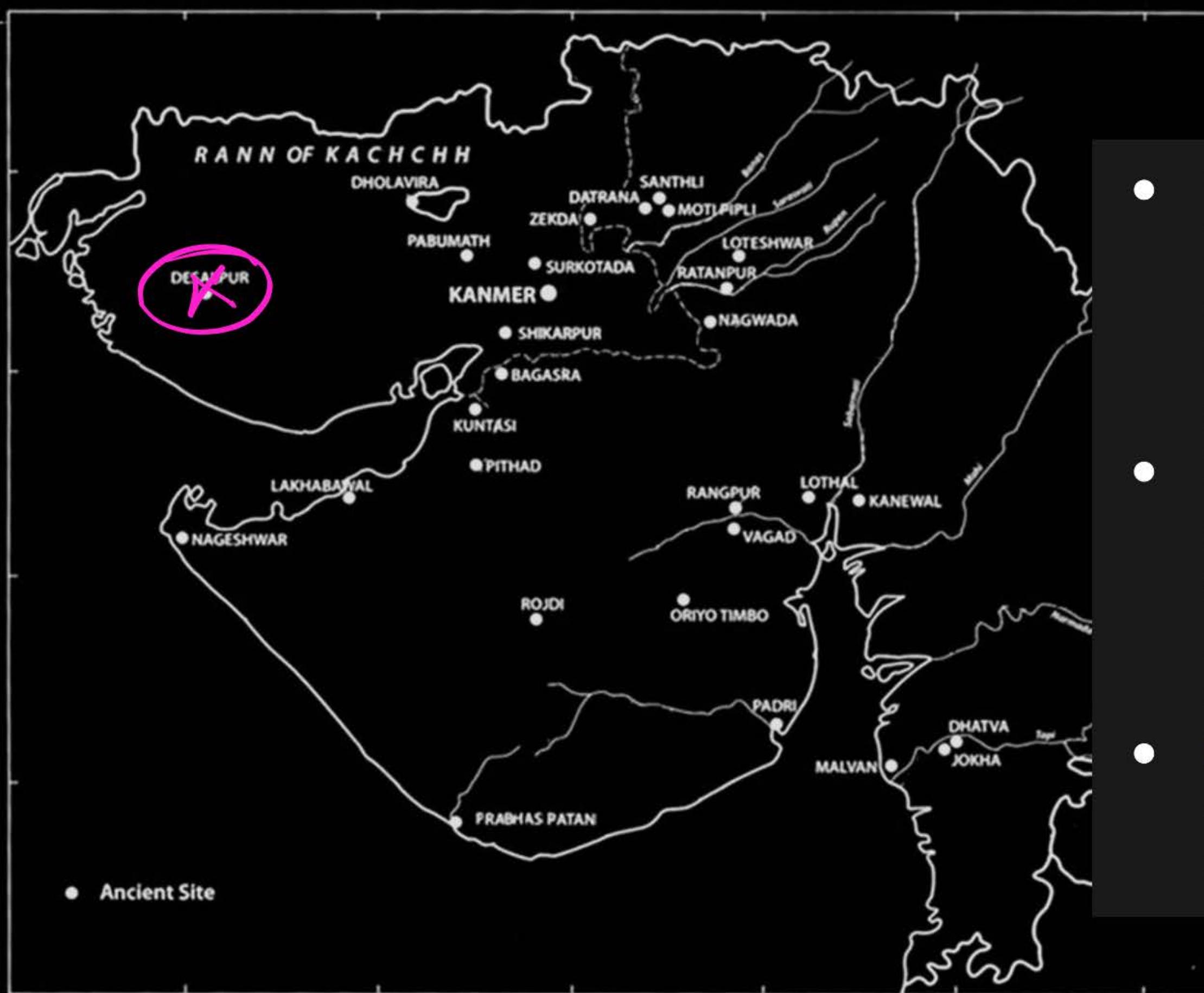
- A Harappan graveyard [Necropolis]
- Cemetery spread over 16 hectares,
 - considered to be the largest pre-urban Harappan cemetery.
- found rows of (500) graves with pottery, beads, skeletal remains, ceramic pots, plates and vases, beaded jewellery, and animal bones
- dates back to 2,850 BC.

They are still trying to determine if the cemetery served a big human settlement in the vicinity or if it was a common facility for a cluster of smaller settlements.

The digging began in 2019 at Juno Khatiya village

- The cemetery is believed to be the largest of its kind and raises questions about the nature of the settlements it served.
- The pottery found at the site matches the pre-urban Harappan pottery of Sindh, Balochistan, and North Gujarat.
- The acidic soil in Khatiya makes it challenging to extract DNA samples from the excavated remains.
- The **distance between Khatiya and Dholavira** suggests that the people buried in Khatiya were not from the urban settlements of Dholavira.

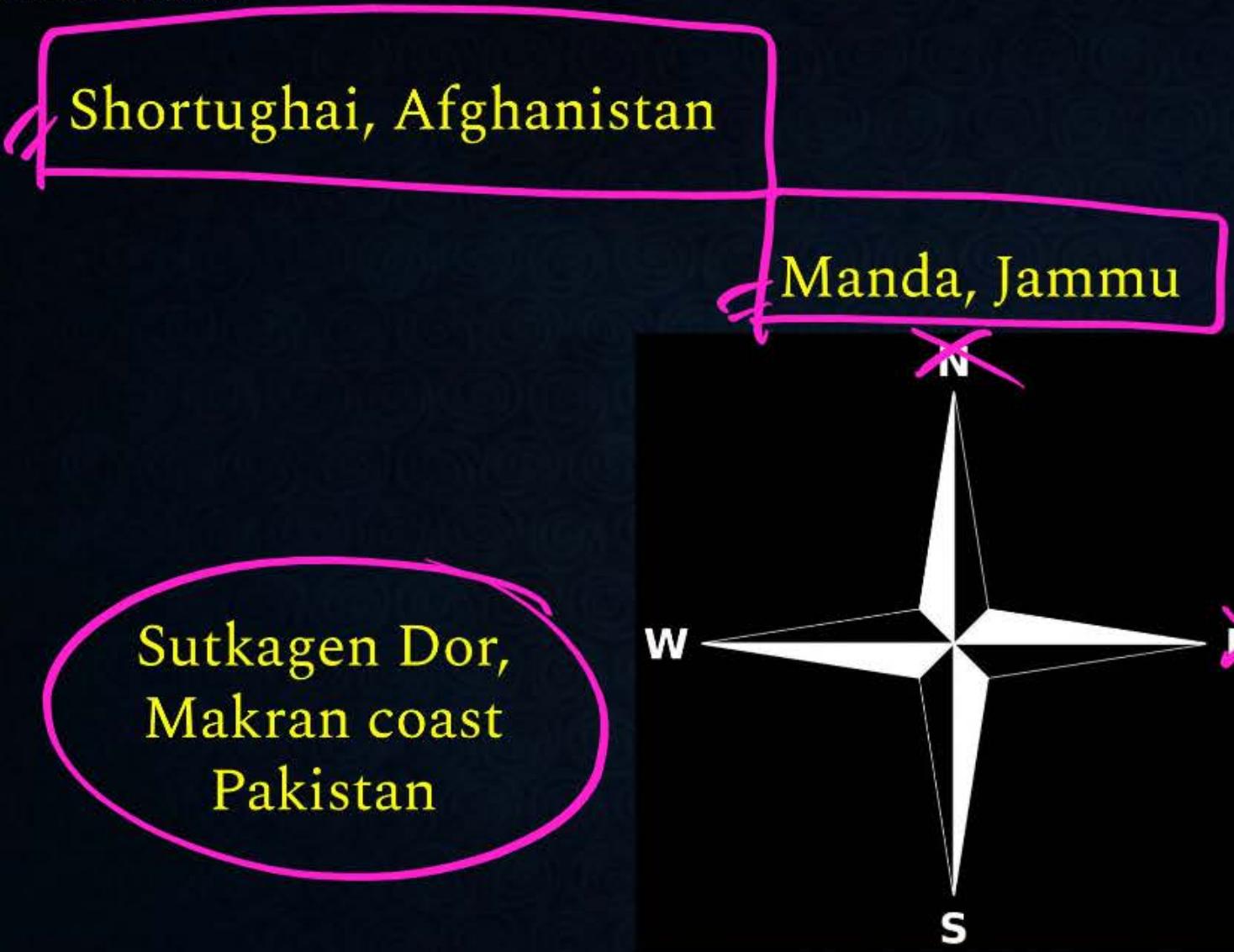




- The researchers speculate that Khatiya could have been a big settlement itself or a common burial ground for smaller settlements in the vicinity.
- Next to explore a new site called **Padada Bhit**, located about 1.5 km from the cemetery, which they believe could be related.
- **Lakhapar**, a nearby village, is also identified as a potential source of clues

Indus Valley Civilization

Extreme sites



= Malvan, Surat distt.
Gujarat

Daimabed.

Practice MCQ

UPSC

2002

Match List I (Ancient site) with List II (Archaeological finding) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

(Ancient site)

- A. Lothal
- B. Kalibangan
- C. Dholavira
- D. Banawali

(Archaeological finding)

- 1. Ploughed field
- 2. Dockyard
- 3. Terracotta replica of a plough
- 4. An inscription comprising ten large signs of the Harappan script.

- (A) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
- ~~(B) A-2 B-1 C-4 D-3~~
- (C) A-1 B-2 C-4 D-3
- ~~(D) A-2 B-1 C-3 D-4~~

UPSC CSE 2019 PYQ

Which of the following is not a Harrapa site?

- 1. Chanhudaro
- 2. Kot Diji
- 3. Sohagaura
- 4. Desalpur

UPSC CSE 2021 PYQ

Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs?

- a) *Dholavira*
- b) *Kalibangan*
- c) *Rakhigarhi*
- d) *Ropar*

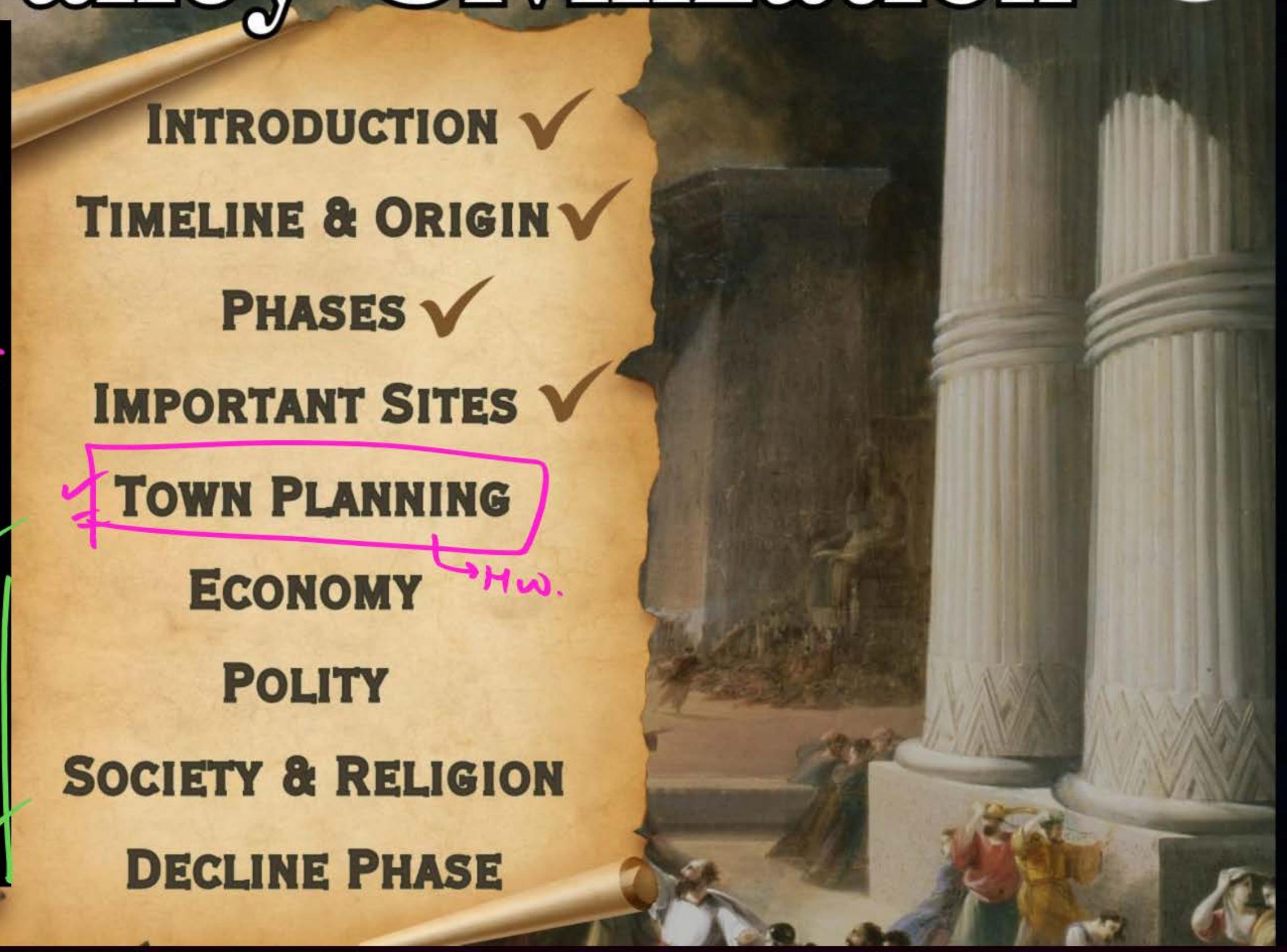
Indus Valley Civilization



2014 - To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present day urbanization? Discuss.

1996 - Write about the chief features of the following: Town Planning in Indus Valley Civilization.

- INTRODUCTION ✓**
- TIMELINE & ORIGIN ✓**
- PHASES ✓**
- IMPORTANT SITES ✓**
- TOWN PLANNING**
- ECONOMY** ↗ H.W.
- POLITY**
- SOCIETY & RELIGION**
- DECLINE PHASE**



V. Gordon Childe

1892- 1957

Australian social evolutionist and archaeologist

- one of the pioneers and most influential theorists on the major transformations in the development of human society
- significant contribution → introduction of the concepts of the **Neolithic Revolution** and the **Urban Revolution** to understand and conceptualize urbanism.
 - word ‘revolution’ → to see these major social transformations of prehistory in comparison with the Industrial Revolution.
 - Since these changes affected all aspects of human life, they needed to be understood and received that way.
 - employed the data found during the **excavations at Ur in the 1920s**
 - ‘city’ → himself acknowledges as something extremely hard to define. He presents the city historically as the symbol and outcome of a revolution with which began a new economic stage altogether.

City-Civilization



V. Gordon Childe

'The Urban Revolution', in the Town Planning Review in 1950

1. In terms of size, the first cities must have been **more extensive** and **densely populated** than the previous settlements.
2. The urban population differed from any village or town in **composition and function**, as here we find full-time specialist craftsmen, merchants, officials, traders and priests.
3. Every producer, even the most primary ones, had to **pay tax** on the small surplus that was obtained with limited technical equipment. This tax **was paid** to a divine king or an imaginary deity who collected all the surplus.
4. ✓ **Monumental architecture** distinguishes cities from villages and also fulfills the symbolic role of the concentration of social surplus.
5. A major share of the concentrated surplus was retained by a few who formed the "**ruling class**". This group included priests, administrative officials and civil and military leaders.
6. The invention and use of **writing** for administrative and communication purposes.
7. The elaboration of **sciences** like geometry, arithmetic and astronomy.
8. Production of sophisticated styles of **art**.
9. ✓ **Foreign trade** over long distances.
10. ✓ **a state organization** which was now based on residence and not kinship.

10

Urban Culture

Urban Culture: first known urban culture in Indian subcontinent.

FEATURES

- Town planning
- Road
- Sanitation
- Drainage system
- Double storied houses of burnt- bricks
 - bathroom, a kitchen and a well*
- Public Buildings in Citadel
 - Great Bath
 - Granaries
 - Assembly Halls

ADDITIONALLY

- Standardized brick sizes in the ratio of 1 x 2 x 4.
- Planned towns with citadels, platforms and podiums
- Specific burial patterns
- Standardized weights
- Black on red painted pottery
- Parallel sided blades
- Copper and bronze articles
- Terracotta toys
- Cotton, barley and wheat

IVC

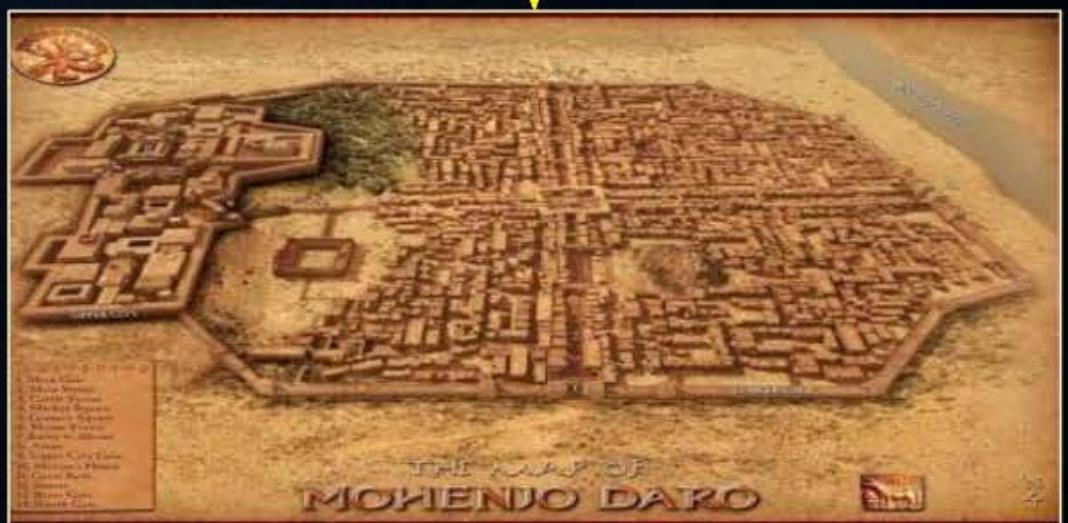
- Cultural Complexity
- Homogeneity
- far reaching political control

Villages to Cities

- cities grew out of earlier villages

Before 2600 B.C. sites like, Harappa, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, Kalibangan, Rehman Dheri, Nausharo, Kot Diji and many more existed in the form of rural Harappan settlements.

- Population growth →
 - Strong agriculture base →
 - Growth of specialized skilled craftsmen →
 - Developed trade
- ⇒ Growth of towns and cities

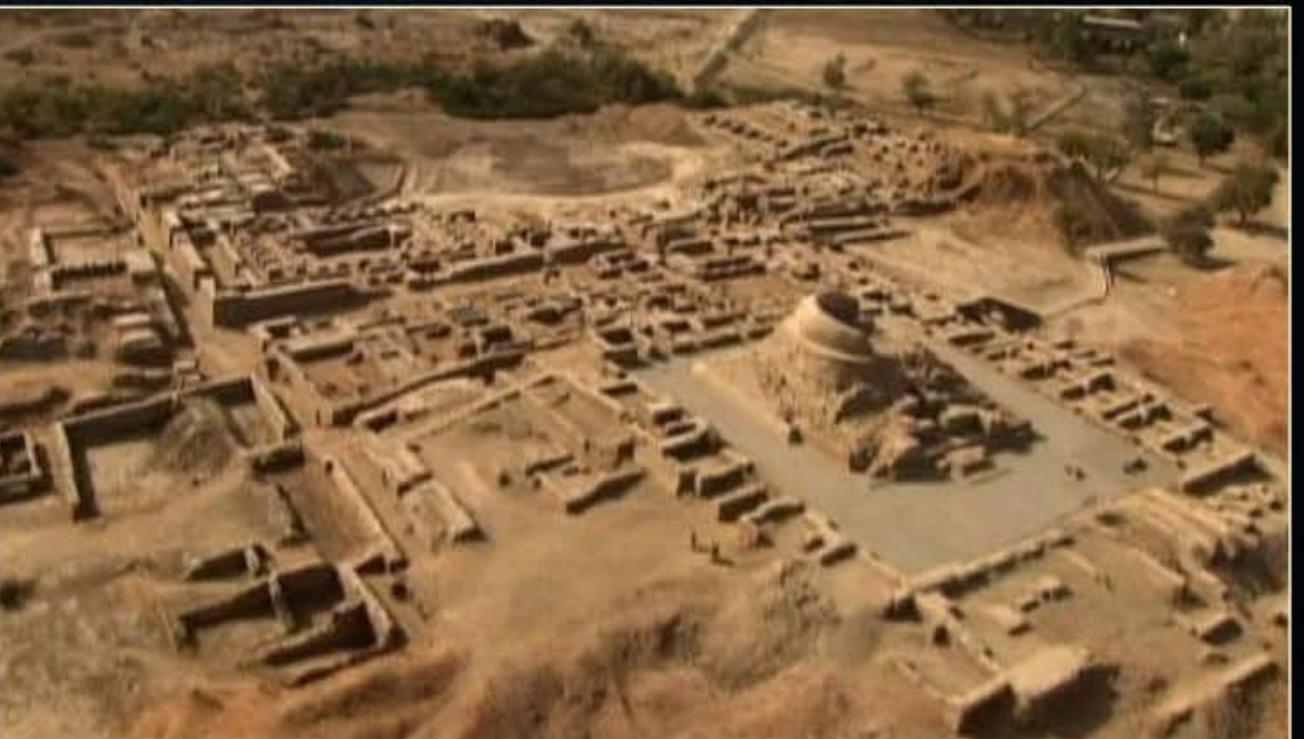


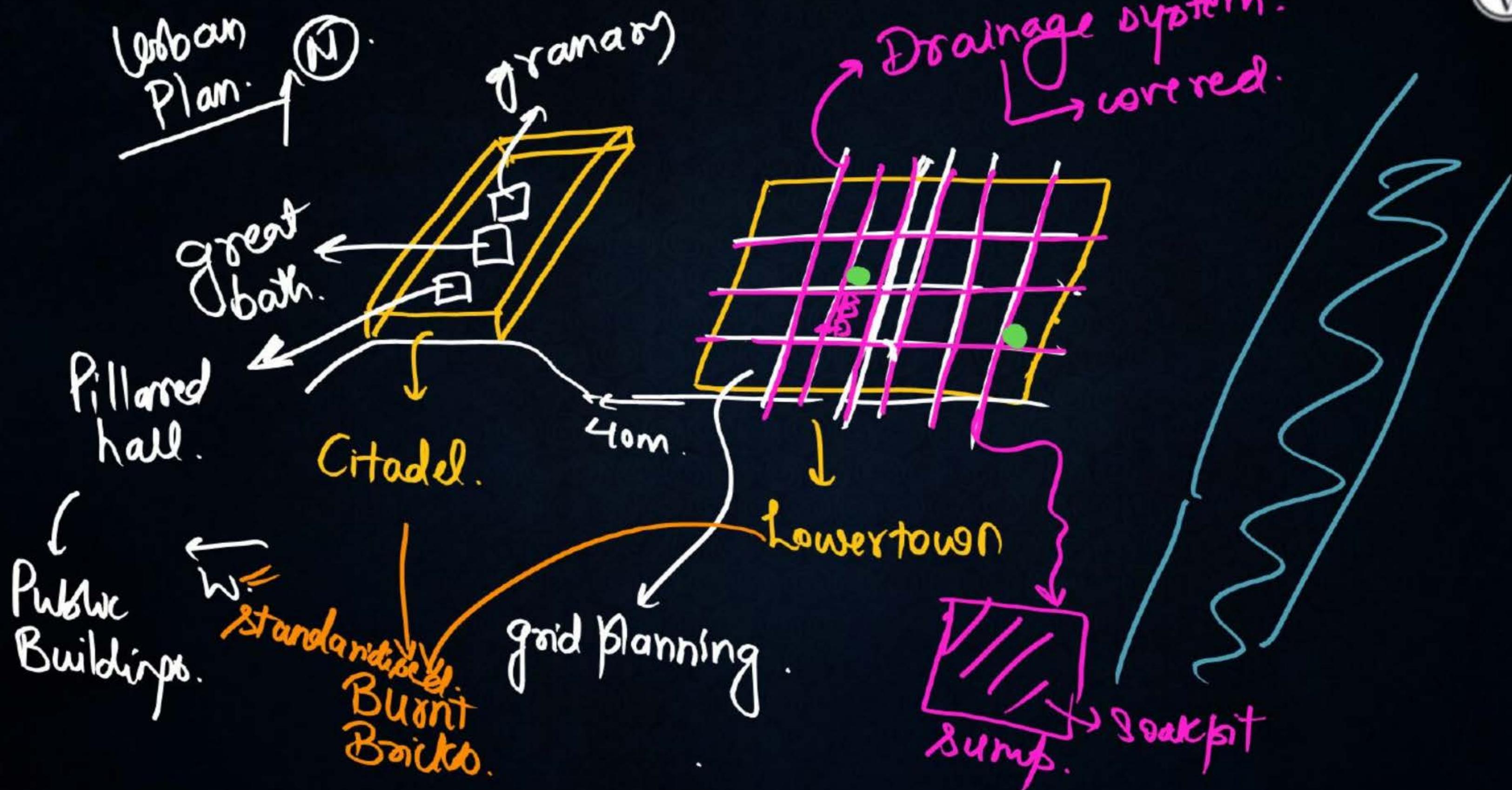
Architecture of Indus Valley Civilisation

City divided into two parts:

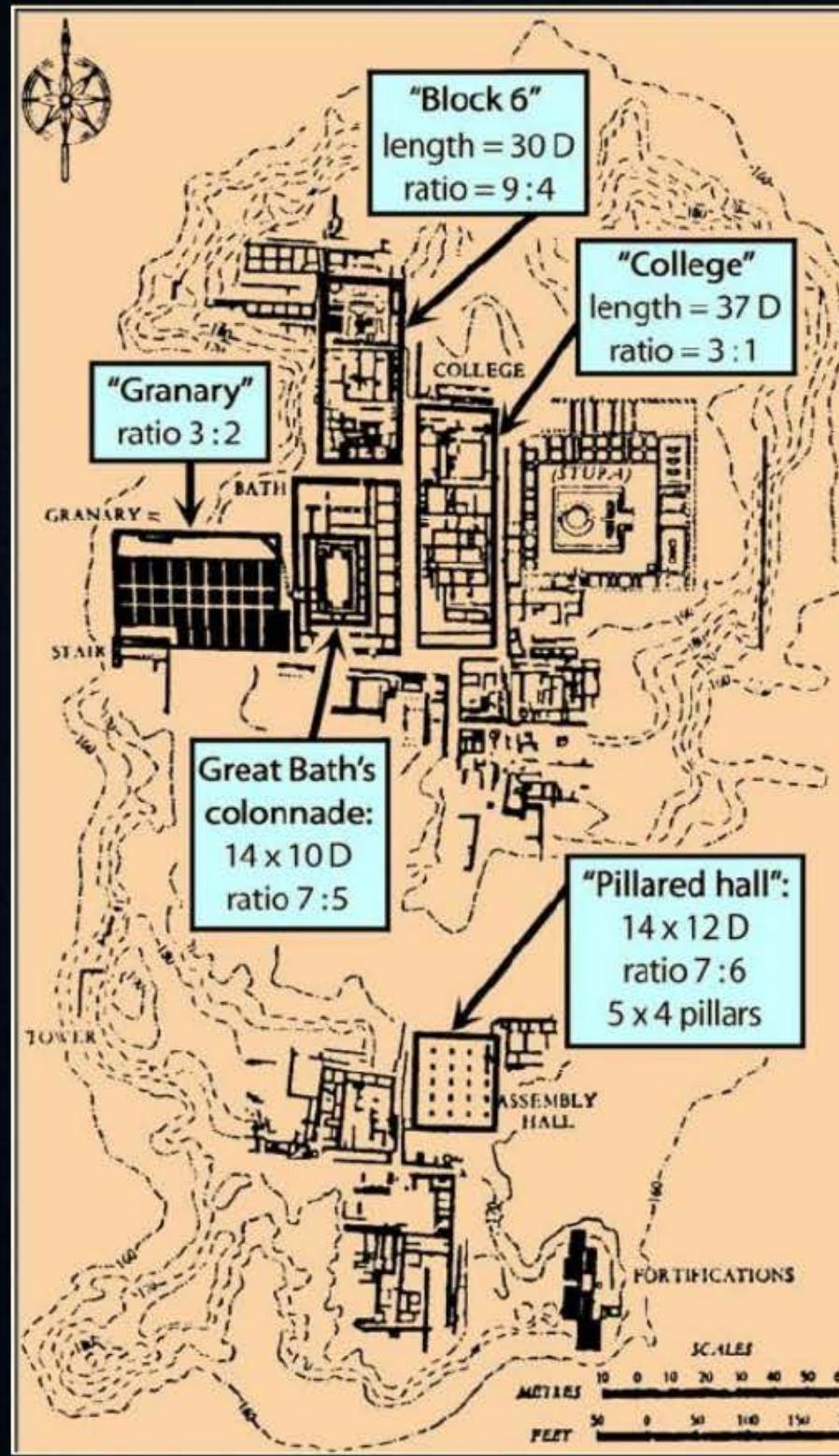
1. Citadel (Upper Part/Raised Part)
2. Lower Part

Grid plan



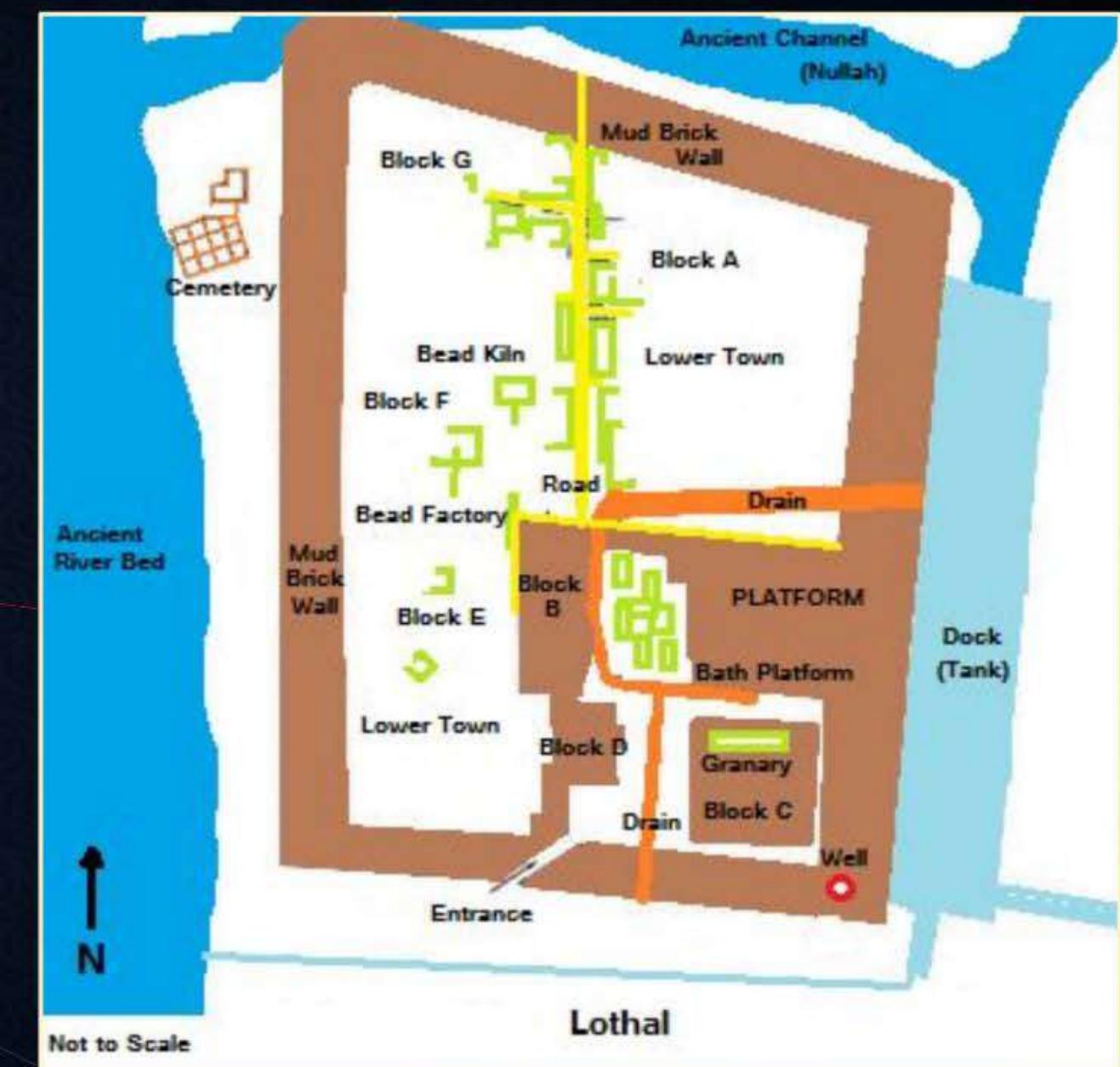
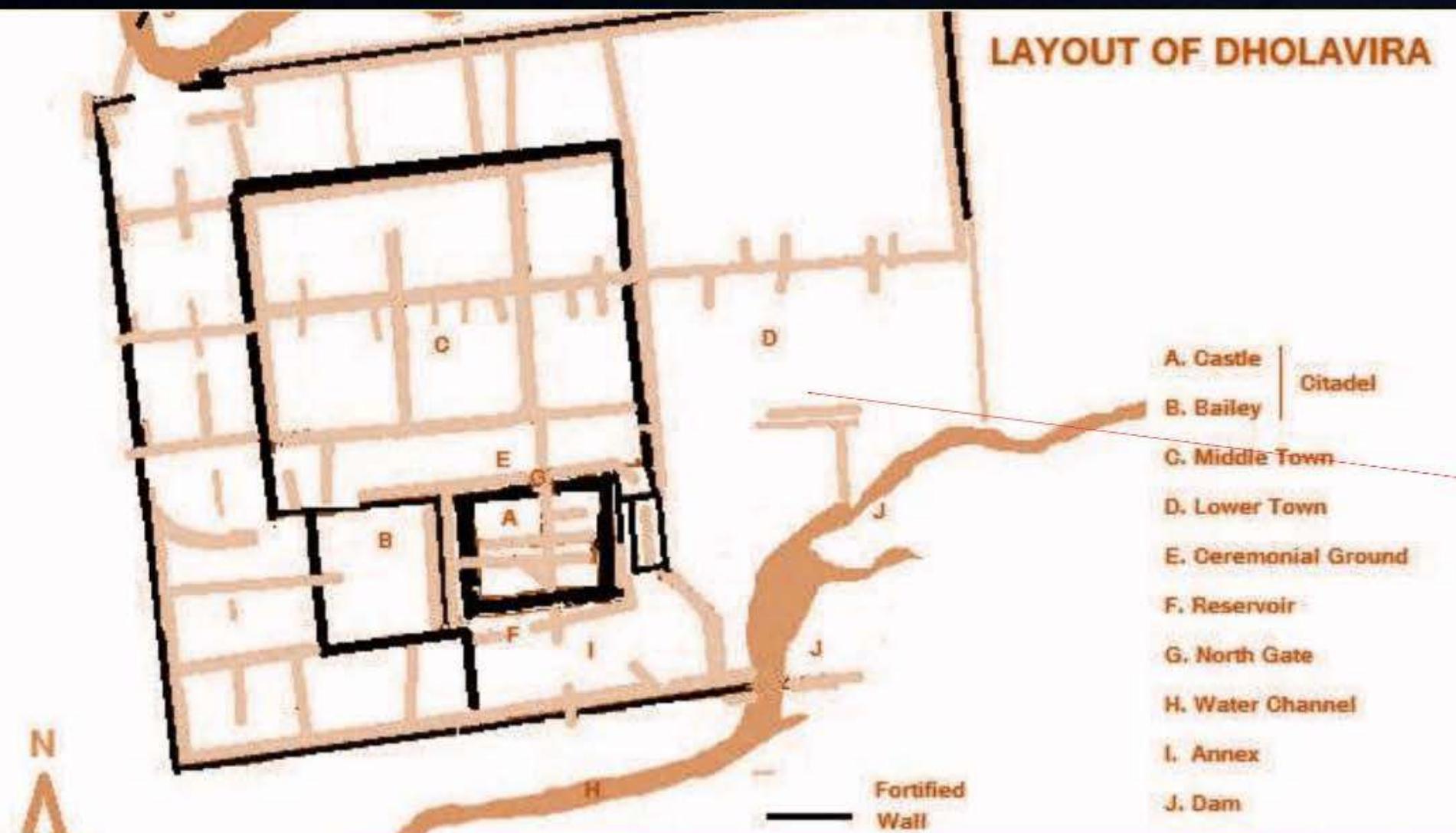


TOWN PLANNING



Cultural template



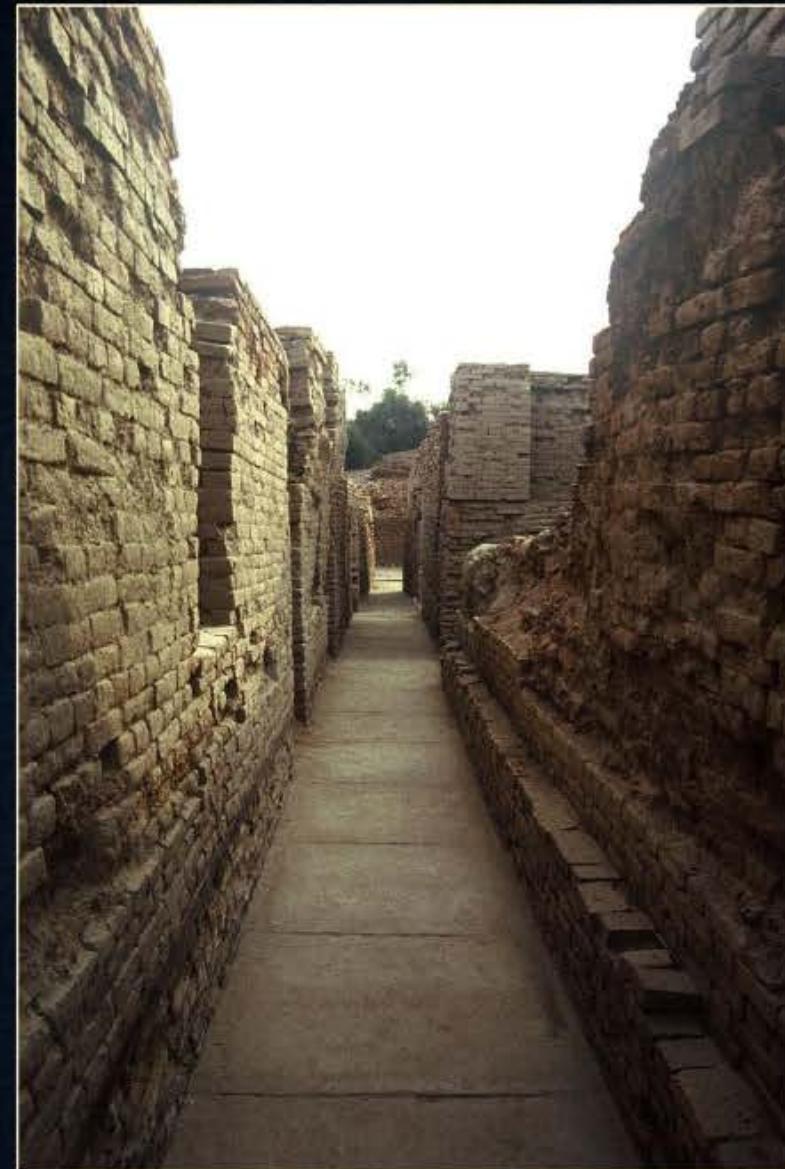


TOWN PLANNING

Roads/Streets

- wide
- Intersected at right angles
- Main street - 10m wide
- Lamp-posts
- corners rounded

Cardinal orientation



Bricks

- Burnt bricks
- Identical ratio of 1:2:4 [**thickness:width:length**]
- Uniformity in size of bricks
 - Houses: 7 x 14 x 28 cm
 - City walls: 10 x 20 x 40
- Interlocking pattern
- **Egypt** - dry bricks.
- **Mesopotamia** - burnt bricks at much smaller scale

TOWN PLANNING

Drainage System

- Covered drains
 - bricks or stone slabs.
- Inspection holes/Manholes
- Gentle slope
- connected to house drains
- made of mortar, lime and gypsum



TOWN PLANNING

Houses:

- Two or more storeys//staircases
- tiled bathrooms
- No window faced the streets
- 1/ 2 storey high
- Rooms around courtyard
- Main door does not open on main street except in _____
- paved floors
- roofs - mud, reed and wood
- own wells + public wells

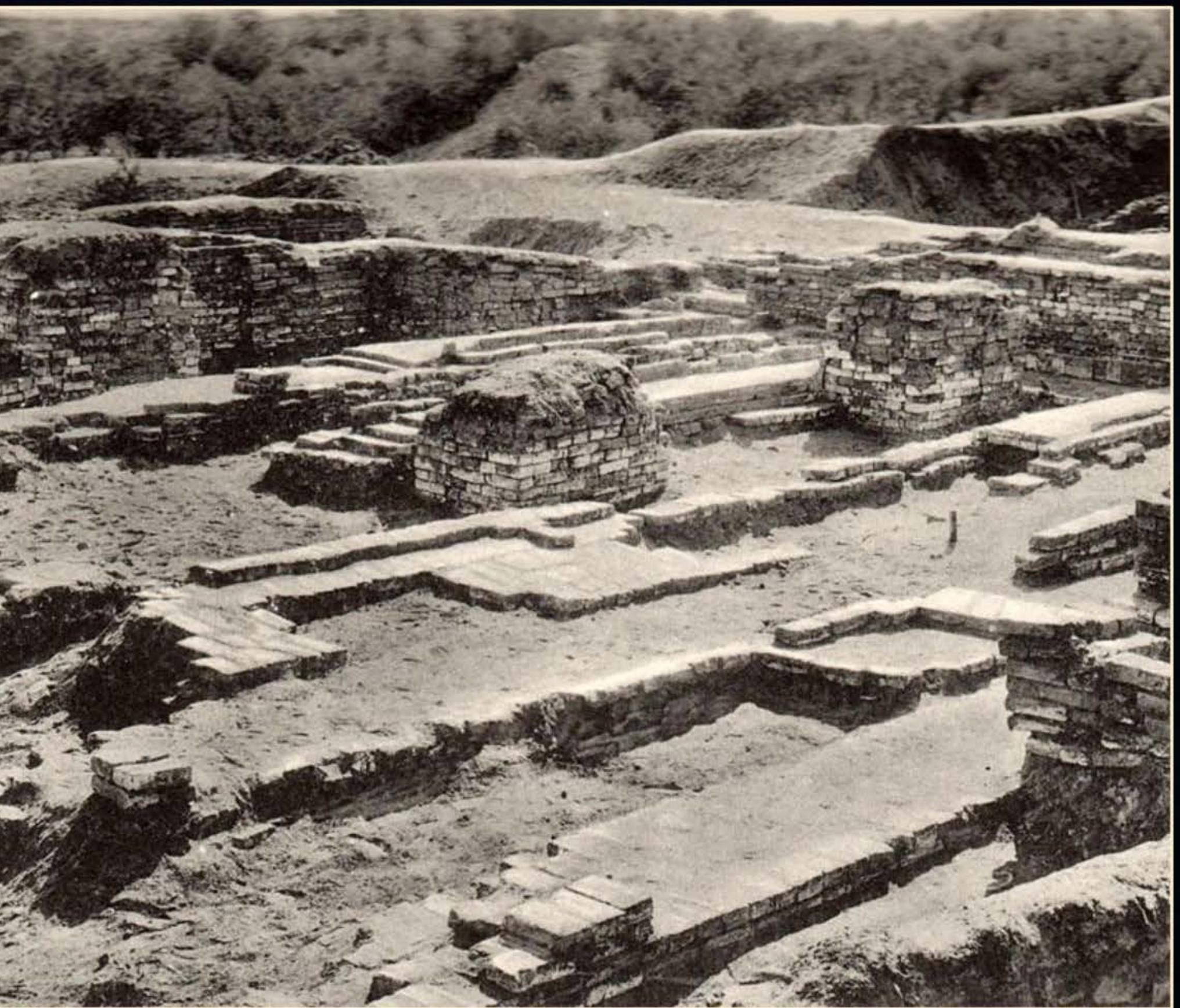
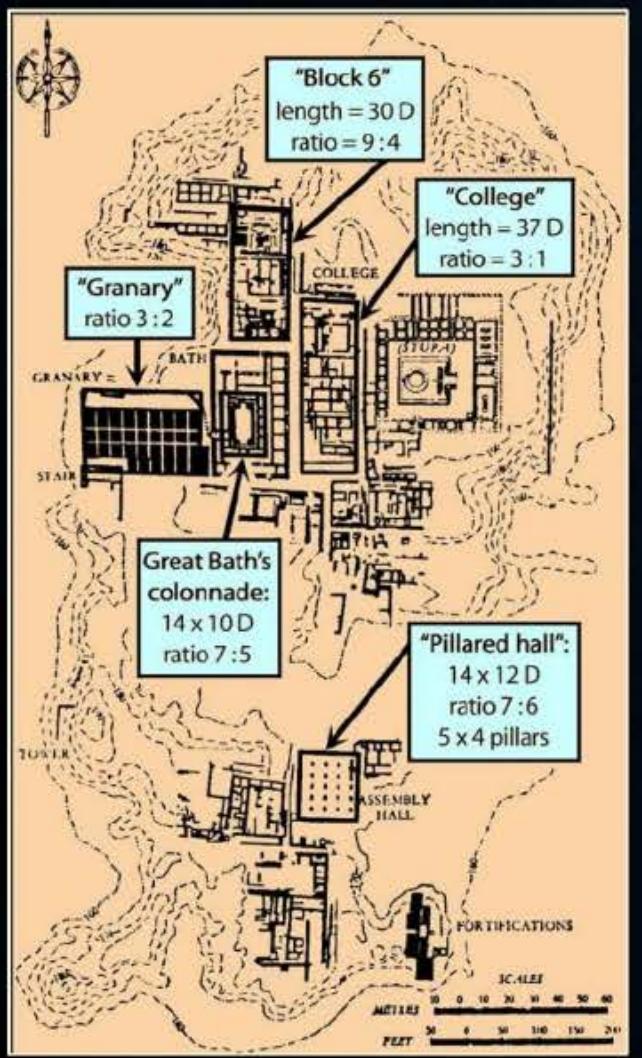


- watch and ward arrangement
 - specific places to throw rubbish and waste materials
 - public wells in every street
 - No arbitrarily and encroaching
 - pottery kilns were not allowed within the town
-
- some **barrack-like groups** of single roomed tenements at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa similar to the coolie lines of Indian tea and other estates.



Public Buildings

A high pillared hall
area 80 sq. ft -
Assembly hall

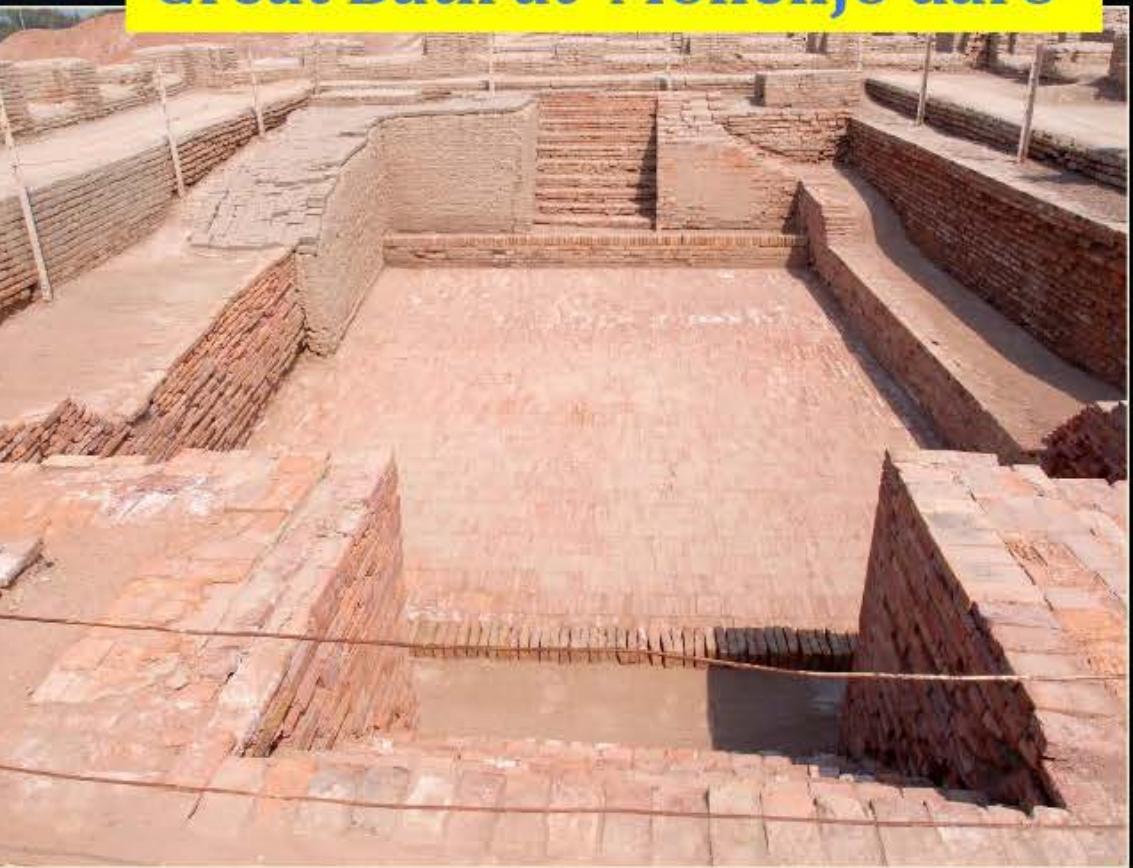


GREAT BATH

- 180 ft X 180 ft sq
- Bricked lining
- Plastered
- water tight with tar
- **bricks** 20 in. × 8 in. & 9 × 4
- surrounded by rooms
- **flight of steps**

fed by a well situated **adjoining room**.

Great Bath at Mohenjo daro



Great Granary

- 27 blocks of brick-work crisscrossed by narrow ventilation channels.
- 200 ft X 150 ft
- further subdivided into smaller storage blocks
- brick platforms @ kalibangan.

Granary @ Harappa

- 6 granaries
- smaller and measure 15m X 6 m
- **working floors** - rows of circular brick platforms arranged in rows.
 - used for threshing grains.
 - A two-room barrack



Indus Valley Civilization



- INTRODUCTION ✓**
- TIMELINE & ORIGIN ✓**
- PHASES ✓**
- IMPORTANT SITES ✓**
- TOWN PLANNING ✓**
- ECONOMY ✓**
- POLITY ✓**
- SOCIETY & RELIGION ✓**
- DECLINE PHASE**

Thank You !