















Agriculture in Indus Valley Civilization

Agriculture related IVC signs are displayed here and a word of caution must be applied here, as these logo-syllabic signs are predominantly syllables and not ideograms, so caution must be applied in reading lines as other semantic values could apply in other instances.

M77 Sign	Glyph	Syllable	DED	Description	Tamil
12		uṛavan	688	farmer	உழவன்
13		uṛavāḷ	688	farm worker	உழவாள்
14		per-uṛavan	688	big farmer	பேர் உழவன்
15		uṛavūr	688	working, farming town	உழவூர்
112		ñālam, nallam	2913, 3613	land, fertile black-soil	நாலம், நல்லம்
169		nilam	3676	land, ricefield	நிலம்
169-112		ñālam-nilam	2913-3676	fertile land, ricefield	நாலம் நிலம், நல்லம் நிலம்
113		viḷai-ñālam	5437, 2913	cultivated land	விளை நாலம்
389		pañ-nilam	3837	ploughed land	பண்ணிலம்
178		kalappai	1304	plough	கலப்பை
124		ēr	2815	plough	கலப்பை
341		uṛu	689	harrow	உழு (பரப்பு, பரம்பு)
176		vanjī	5265, 56, 55	paddy, rice	வஞ்சி
412		nānkuṛu	2906	earthworm	நாண்குழு

Praise heaped on the farmer

The barter system's accumualtion of wealth by the ruling elite (sign-30 𑌕𑌃 “kovan”), accumulated in store-houses (sign-267 𑌕𑌃 “koṭṭa”) necessiates a rhetoric of praise on the toiling farmer (sign-12 𑌕𑌃 “vuṛavan”) like:

M77 signs	Glyphs	Syllable	Tamil	Description
12-75	𑌕𑌃 𑌕𑌃	peru.mu.kanni-vuṛavan	பெரும்பூக்கன்னி உழவன்	Enormously mature and soft farmer
12-2-86	𑌕𑌃 𑌕𑌃	mutal-kāvalan-vuṛavan	முதன்மை காவலன் உழவன்	First guardian farmer
12-325-86	𑌕𑌃 𑌕𑌃	mutal-ilai-vuṛavan	முன்னிலை உழவன்	The foremost farmer

Such eulogy of farmer and farming has continued even 2000 years after IVC culture in Thirukkural:

Kural 1031: Howe'er they roam, the world must follow still the plougher's team;

Kural 1032: The ploughers are the linch-pin of the world; they bear.

Franklin Southworth [1] work on connection between rice cultivation and Dravidian language shows how vanjī is related to rice:

“vari-(n)ci (with variants *vari, *varici, *varinci) ‘rice, paddy’ DED 5265 can be reconstructed for Proto-Peninsular Dravidian ... It is the source of the word for ‘paddy’—i.e., rice in the field or after harvesting and threshing, either husked or unhusked, but not yet cooked—in most of the modern Peninsular Dravidian languages. This word may be connected to the Elamite bar ‘seed’—though there is some doubt, as the phonetic correspondences are not regular. A related form, *ari-ci/ki, with variants ari, arici, akki, arki (the last two ← *ariki) DED 215”

References

[1] Franklin Southworth, Rice in Dravidian, Rice (2011) 4:142–148, DOI 10.1007/s12284-011-9076-9