

**STUDENT STUDY PROJECT WORK**  
**ON**  
**INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION AND HARAPPAN CULTURE**



**SUBMITTED TO**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,**  
**HANAMKONDA**

## LIST OF THE PARTICIPATED STUDENTS

G.S.ALI ANSARI
AMARAJU PRASHANTH
AMRUTHA HAREESH
BANGARI MADHUKAR
BANOTHU ANURADHA
BHUKYA PAVAN
BHUKYA RAJIN NAYAK
BOJJAM GANESH
CHETTABOINA PANINDRA
DASARAPU ABHI KUMAR
EEKA RAMANJAN
ESLAVATH JEEVAN
GUGULOTHU MAHENDER
ILONI ANVESH
KADARI RAKESH BABU
KUNAMALLA ARUN
MACHARLA SWAPNA
MARUPATLA SANDEEP
MOTAM THIRUPATHI
NAGARAPU RAJINIKANTH

## THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

→ This civilisation had developed an advanced and efficient drainage system not found amidst other contemporary civilisation. Each house had its private drinking well and a bathroom. The water from them ran through clay pipes into underground drains which ran into main drains.

→ These main drains were made up of bricks set in mortar and had large cross-section to accommodate even a large waterflow. The house drains were first emptied into a cesspit or a sump in which the solid matter would first settle allowing the water to drain in the main drain.

## THE GREAT BATH.

→ The great bath of Mohenjo-daro is one of the most important finds of this civilisation. Located on the citadel it was apparently used for ceremonial bathing purpose. The structure is rectangular in shape (12m by 7m and dept 2.43m).

→ It was accessible from two wide staircases each of the northern and the southern side. The tank was watertight, as it was made of tightly fitting bricks with coating of mud and gypsum plaster.

→ The great bath is a reflection of the achievement of this civilisation in the field of engineering and construction technology. Besides, it also indicates the social significance attached to religious/ceremonial matters in public life.

## INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION AND HARAPPAN CULTURE.

If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life and has found solutions, I should point India. - Man Mueller.

What is the Indus Valley Civilization?

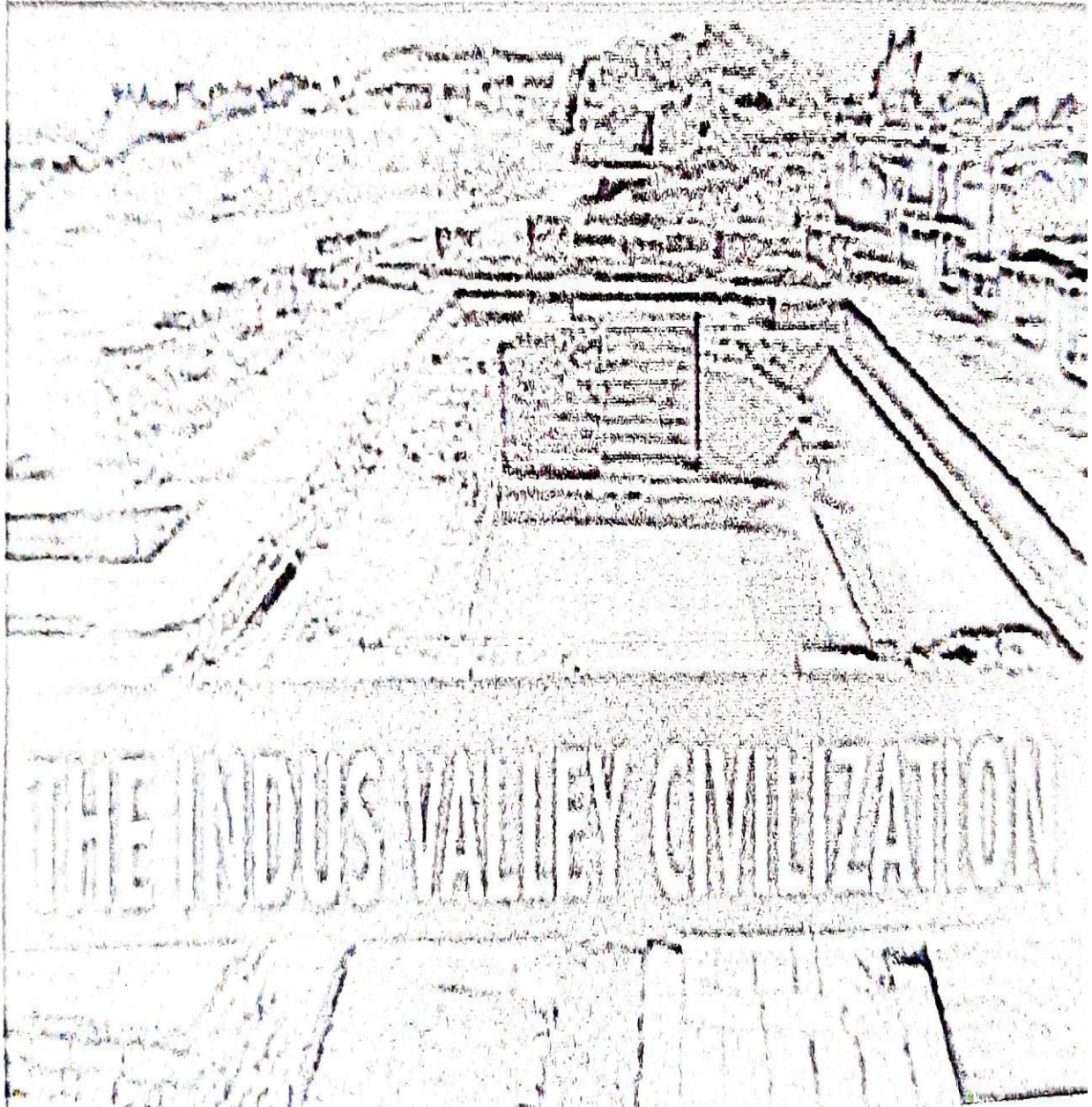
→ The Indus valley civilization was an ancient civilisation thriving along the Indus river and the Ghaggar-Hakra river in what is now Pakistan and north-western India. Among other names for this civilisation is Harappan civilisation in reference to the first excavated city of Harappa.

→ An alternative term for the culture is Saraswati-sindhu civilisation based on the fact that most of the Indus valley sites have been found along the Ghaggar-Hakra river.

→ R. B. Doyaram Sahni first discovered Harappa (1921), R. D. Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro (or) 'Mound of the Dead' (1922). Sir John Marshall played a crucial role in both these.

→ A number of other sites such as Lothal, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Chanhudaro, etc have subsequently been discovered.





→ These indicate that the civilisation had spread to vast areas now located in present day Pakistan, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, and Gangetic region in India and even in many parts of Afghanistan.

→ More than 100 sites belonging to this civilisation have been excavated.

→ According to radio-carbon dating, it spread from the year (2500-1750 B.C).

→ Copper, bronze, silver, and gold were known but not iron.

→ The largest and the latest site in India is Dholavira in Gujarat. Dr. G.P. Joshi and Dr. R.S. Bisht were involved in it.

## SALENT FEATURES OF THE HARAPPAN CULTURE.

The Harappan culture is known for some of its very distinct features. These include the development of urban centres, Planning of