

# **HISTORY OF EARLY INDIA**

## **MODULE-1**

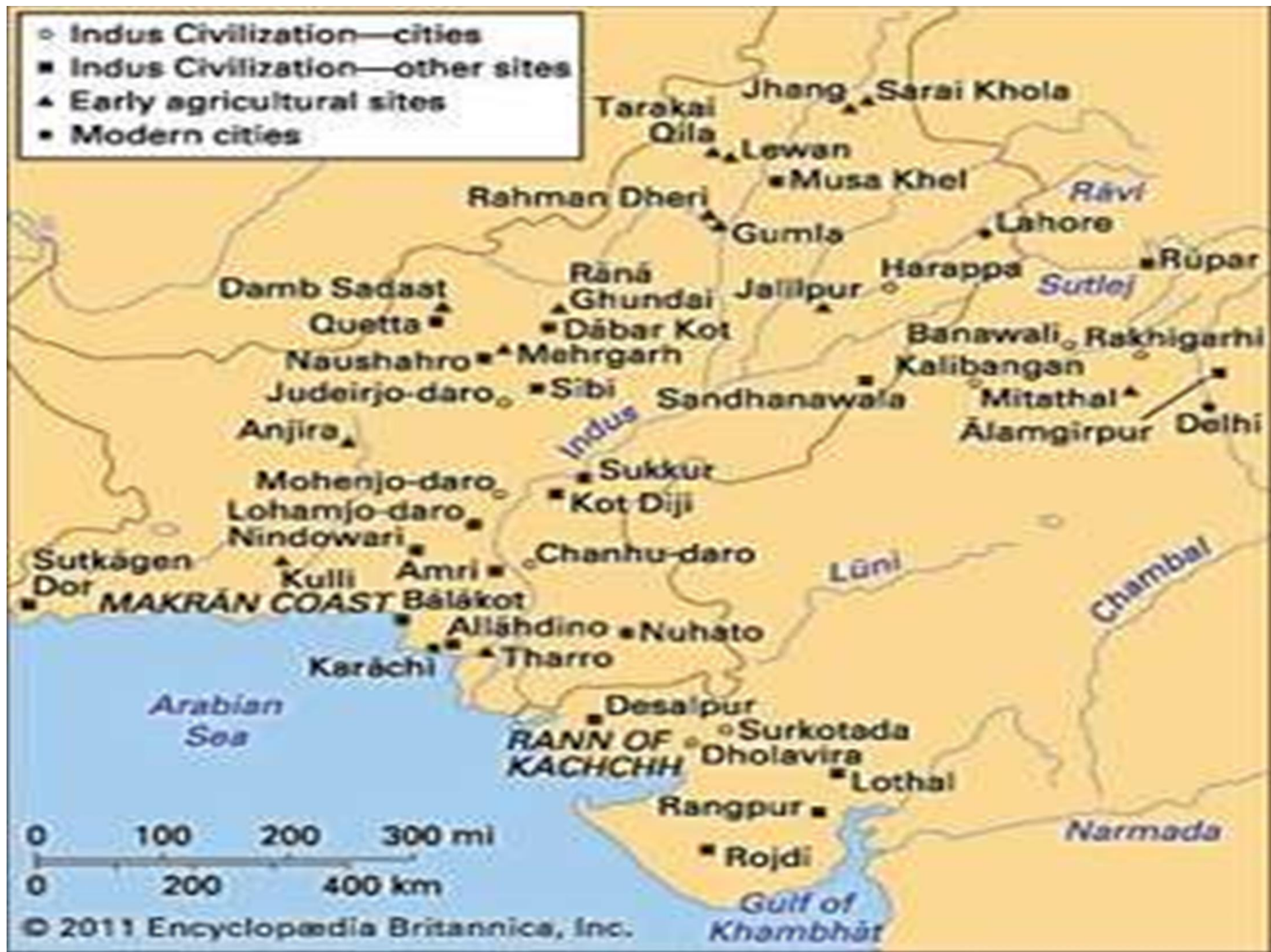
### **INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION**

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**LITTLE FLOWER COLLEGE, GURUVAYOOR**



# FEATURES OF URBANISATION

Modern criteria for urbanisation

- Large population
- Density of population
- Dominated by non-producing class
- Administrative centres

All these were not found in Harappa

Large residential places indicates density of population

Dominance of non-producing class supported by food producing classes of village

Functional relationship between urban and rural had existed.

- Craft specialists were also stayed in the urban centres
- Big buildings as part of religious and administrative purposes are constructed at the urban centres
- Concentration of surplus in the hands of ruling class in the urban centres facilitated foreign trade
- Invention of writing-specific characteristics

- Town planning
- Cities are divided into citadel and lower city.
- Citadel built on high platform of mud brick.
- Large structures might have been the centres of administration
- Lower city had residential palaces
- Citadel in Harappa and Mohenjodharo was surrounded by a brick wall.
- In Kalibangan, both the citadel and lower city were surrounded by brick wall.
- The whole city was arranged according to a grid system

- The lower city was divided into a number of blocks of houses built on each side of the streets.
- The roads cut across on another, almost at right angles
- The city of Lothal had no division into citadel and lower city
- Rectangular settlement surrounded by a brick wall

- Houses in various sizes
- Single room tenements to Big houses with courtyard and up to 12 rooms with private wells and toilets
- Entrance to houses were through narrow lanes which cut the street again at right angles
- Drainage system- Mohanjodaro
- Drains were covered with stone slabs
- Sanitary requirements of the city were the responsibility of a civic administration

- Harappa, Mohanjodaro & Kalibangan- remains of large structures
- Built on separate high platforms
- Great bath at Mohanjodaro-flights of steps-siderooms-water for tank from adjacent well
- Granary at Mohanjodaro
- Granary at Harappa- 6 granaries
- Long building with courtyard and assembly hall – Mohanjodaro
- A series of brick platforms with a row of 7 Fire Altar- Kalibangan



- Large structures with Assembly hall- Mohanjodaro indicates centralised ruling system
- Division of the city into citadel and lower city- division between ruling class and commons
- Ruling class exercised political,religious and economic authority
- Seals- authoritative marking of traders,priests or administrators
- Evidence of ruling class- a feature of urbanisation