

11th Facet : Early Harappan cultural factors

1. Dying early harappan phase. Transition from pre to mature harappan.
2. Sulep. on evolution represents imp phase in the rise of the civilisation. This phase exhibits various major characteristics of the civilisation.
3. The phase witnessed evolution of various regional cultural pattern in diff parts like **Sind**, **Baluchistan**, **Punjab**, **Rajasthan**. The first 2 being more imp.
4. Kulli culture in Baluchistan. The imp sites being **Kulli** and **Nindowari**
5. Nal culture in Baluchistan but extension to parts of **Sind** and **Gujarat**. Imp sites being **Nal**, **Amhi** **Dambudhi**. It is also known as **Amhi Nal culture**.
6. Queta culture in Baluchistan. Imp sites being **Dambasadat**.
7. Zhab culture in Baluchistan. Imp sites being **Ramoghundai**, **Mughalghundai** and **Puriamoghundai**.

8. Kot Diji culture in Sind but extends to N-W frontier area and western Punjab
Imp sites being Kot Diji, Rahman Dui in Baluchistan and Junila in Baluchistan.

9. Kot Diji cultural pattern represents the largest area and it has yielded very distinctive pottery characterised by dark brownish ft. It is a wheel thrown pottery and this pottery discovered from other regions apart from Sind.

10. Sothi usual cultural pattern presented by A. Ghosh. Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana
Imp sites being Kunal, Rakhigarhi, etc.

11. Early Harappan phase represent an imp phase of evolution in the context of socio-economic religious life.

A. graffiti

B. granary

C. fortification

D. distinctive pottery

E. Painted pottery

F. use of potter's wheel.

G. evidences of ploughing from Kalibangan.

- H. use of fire bricks.
- I. use of cart wheels.
- J. metal technology. Evidence of copper, bronze, gold and silver.
- K. gold, silver ornaments from Kalan Haryana.
- L. elements of alloy tech i.e. Bronze.
- M. evidences of stone industry and 3 imp sites related to this:
1. Sukkur in Sind
 2. Rohri in Sind
 3. Swan in N-W frontier area.
- N. evidences of horned deity, mother goddess, pupal, humped bull.
- O. evidences of external trade like trade with central Asia and Persian Gulf region.
- P. evidences of microlith and very imp site is Banawali in Rajasthan. very imp early Harappan site and v. im early Chalcolithic site in India.
12. growth of unifying trends and various evidences like like:

- A. "Kot Dijan Pottery discovered beyond Indus
- B. Evidence of mother goddess from various areas.
- C. Evidence of repreⁿ of ~~the~~ horned deity from various areas.
- D. Evidence of trakotta mother goddess from various areas.

15th Facet : Nature / character / features of IVC

1. Harappan phenomenon which took place (2500 - 2300) represents emergence of a civilization. In the light of the fundamental indicators of civilizational pattern.

- A. The nature of settlements and structure - urban pattern.
 - B. The nature of economy. urban based eco.
 - C. The nature of socio-religious life. developed socio-religious life and organisation.
2. Indigenous origin (in brief)
 3. River valley civiliⁿ (area + bank of river).
 4. Bronze age civilization.
 5. Multi-ethnic civilization (Mixed 4 races).
 6. Proto-historic civilization.

7. extensive civilization
8. economic base of the civilization.
9. urban civilization.
10. Developed socie - ~~see~~ religious life.
11. Peaceful evolution.
12. civilization characterized by survival and continuity.

Peaceful evolution :

1. evidences of co-existence of 4 races.
2. weapons discovered being very weak kind of weapons if compared with contemporary like mus. weapons.
3. weapons more like tools and many were absent like **swords**, **powerful spears**, **daggers**.
4. no evidence of military or police system.
5. on the basis of these evidences it can be considered that trends and mechanism of violence might have been very limited. This is indication of peaceful evolution of civilization unlike **vedic**.

written records - history
 no written records - pre history
 written records but no evidences - proto his.

47. When features of IVC.

River valley not required, indigenous, peaceful
evolution minimal and continuity,
extensive surplus agr. removed).

Decline of IVC (in general):

1. Divergent views to be categorised under
2 parts:

A. theory of sudden decline.

B. theory of gradual decline.

2. theory of sudden decline.

3. theory of gradual decline. mainly ecological
imbalance.

4. nature of the process of decline in the light
of the above mentioned views and the
concerns among the historians and the
archaeologists.

1. Possibly it was not the case of abrupt end
rather the case of gradual decline.

2. There are evidences which are suggestive
of a gradual degeneratⁿ and deterioratⁿ
in the pattern of the civilisation
about 2000 BC onwards.

- A. construction of structure without strict plan
- B. Reuse of old bricks.
- C. Decline of water supply system.
- D. paucity of ornaments
- E. change in technology of pottery.
- F. Decline in active trading activities.
- G. Mesopotamian text stopped mentioning *mulha*.

3. The process of decline was not uniform. The nature being diff in diff areas.
4. No single factor can be considered for the decline of such a vast civilization possibly more than one factor beyond played a role.
5. It also appears that in certain cases combination of factors played a role.
6. It also appears that large scale abandonment of cities and the migratory movement of monuments from cities might have been imp trend.
7. Recent studies have focused on the decline of the urban phase.
5. Fundamental to decline in the light of recent studies. (First favourable L₁, L₂, L₃ and then unfavourable and decline).

Late Harappan :

12.

1. Recent shift in the studies i.e. shift from finding the cause of decline to survival and continuity. Two persons who presented study of this wing S.C. Malik and G.L. Posselt.

2. The nature of decline suggest that possibly it was a process. Beginning 2000 BC and ending 1800-1750 BC. Reason evidence of degeneration.

3. - Recent studies have also shown that what happened in 1800-1750s was decline of urban phase and the rest continued.

- The various archaeological evidences related to Gujarat, Punjab, and suggesting of emergence of new settlement and growth of a new phase.

- A very imp evidence is from Gujarat where there existed about 12-14 sites in urban phase and this number grew to 200 in the post urban. This tremendous growth from 12-14 to 200 might not have been due to internal growth of population. migratory movements might have played role.

4. sub Indus / late Indus / lateral Harappan / late Harappan.

5. - coming of the Aryans 1500 BC and their settlements in N-W of India.

- It appears that the advent of Aryan did not fundamentally destroy what was existing completely.

- Result was Harappan element contd. got mixed up and became the part of later phase Indian life. Evidence of Mandla, Dadhri, Bhagnapura Katapole to be given.

6. Disruption of continuity. The elements continuity visible in both secular and religious field.

20th Facet :

- Part 1-5 in brief and Part 6 in detail.

"The continuity of Harappan elements was just not confined to religious field discuss."

- Part 1-5 in brief and Part 6 in detail.

22.11.10.

Theory of sudden Decline of IVC :

1. Flood theory

- (i) Marshal - Mohanjodaro
- (ii) Raikes - Mohanjodaro.
- (iii) Mackey - Chamudaro
- SR Rao - Lotham and Bhagtra

2. Inundation theory

MR Shahani

3. Tectonic disturbances theory

- i H.T. Lambric
- ii M.S. Vats
- iii G.F. Dales (earthquake dist so change in the course of Khakkar Hakra River & its tributaries.

4. Climate change theory.

- i. Sureil Stann Stein
- ii. A.N. Ghosh
- iii. D.P. Agrawal
- iv. Gurdip Singh

- About 2250 B.C the wet phase was replaced

- by **dry phase** because of lower rainfall.
- Result was drying up of Ghakkar H.
 - It caused natural disaster in settlement in GH Basin.

5. **Ariditary theory :**

VN Mishra.

- Growing aridity not because of ^{lower} ~~growing~~ rainfall not but because of the Yamuna and Satluj diverted the G.
- Result was drying up of GH River.

6. **Foreign invasion theory.**

7. **Epidemic theory** K. V. R. Kennedy

8. **Physical chemical explosion theory** M. D.

Simitriyev.