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Subject:- General & Environmental
Studies (GES)
B.COM Part-III (Group A)

Topic

Indus Valley Civilization:-

People believed that Indian civilization began with the advent of the Aryans. But the discovery of the ~~Indus~~ Indus Valley Civilization which was a highly developed civilization, proved that a highly developed urban civilization flourished in India much before the arrival of the Aryans.

Extent of the civilization

The Indus Valley Civilization was not confined to these two cities, but extended to various other cities in North-western part of the subcontinent. The influence of this culture extended to the Punjab,

Sindh, North west frontier province, Baluchistan, Rajasthan, U.P, Gujarat and even some parts of the South India.

The civilization was spread over an area of about 1600 kilometres from west to East and 1100 kilometres from North to South. characteristic ~~found~~ features of the civilization.

① Town planning

The excavations of the ruins showed a remarkable skill in town planning. The Indus towns had been constructed according to well set plan. The roads were straight and wide. The main road ran from North to South. The small road intersected the main road at 90° . The houses, small and big, were built of burnt bricks. The houses small rooms. The houses had a well, a bathroom, a courtyard, a kitchen, a toilet, a covered drain connected to the drain in the street and other basic amenities. The special features of the houses was that rooms were built around an open courtyard. Some house were double storeyed. Some building had pillared halls. Some of them were 30×30 square metres. It is

assumed that there also must have been places, temples or municipal halls.

② Great bath

one of the largest buildings was the great Bath measuring 180 feet by 108 feet. The bathing pool, 39 feet long 28 feet wide and 8 feet deep was in the centre of the quadrangle.

③ Great Granary

Another large building in the city was the Great Granary which was about 45 metres long and 15 metres wide. It was meant to store food grains.

④ The Assembly Halls

An important feature of Mohen-Jo-daro was the discovery of a 24 square metres planned hall. It had five rows of pillars, with four pillars in each row. Kildn-baked bricks were used to construct these pillars probably, it was the Assembly Hall or the ruler's court.