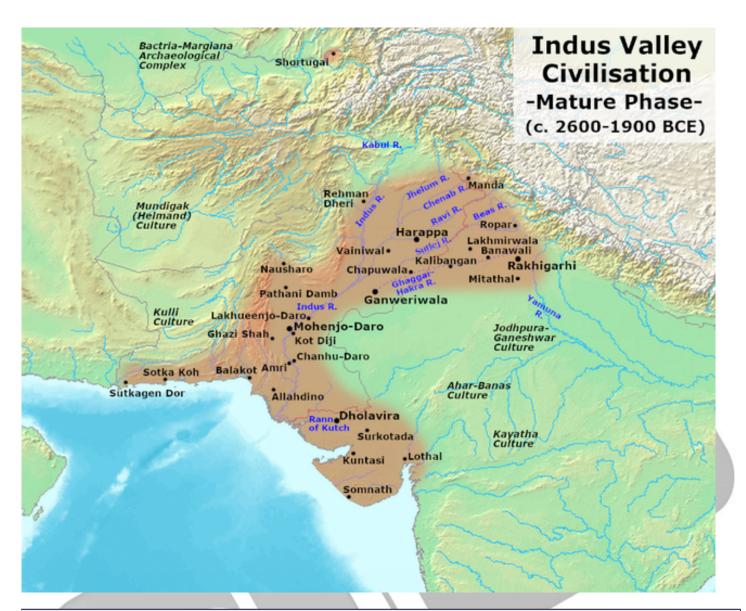


Dholavira

Source: PIB

The <u>President of India</u> visited <u>Dholavira</u>, appreciating the technological advancements of the **Harappan civilization**.

- Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization:
 - It was an **urban civilization** that flourished along the **Indus River** from around **3300-1300 BCE**. It was **discovered** by **John Marshall** in the 1920s.
 - Major sites of the Harappan civilization include Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Banawali, Dholavira, Lothal, and Ropar.
- Dholavira:
 - It is located in Kutch (arid island of Khadir), Gujarat, is a significant archaeological site inhabited from 3000 BCE to 1800 BCE.
 - It was discovered by Jagatpati Joshi in 1968.
 - It is the fifth-largest site of the Indus Valley Civilization and lies between two seasonal streams, Mansar and Manhar.
 - Archaeological findings include terracotta pottery, seals, ornaments, and evidence
 of metallurgy. It was a trade hub for copper, jewelry, and timber, with inscriptions in
 Indus Valley script.
 - No human remains have been found at the site.
 - Dholavira features a walled city with a fortified castle, middle and lower towns, and a cemetery.
 - Its advanced water system includes 16 reservoirs and step wells.
 - It was declared a <u>UNESCO World Heritage Site</u> in 2021.



Read More: India's 40th World Heritage Site: Dholavira

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/dholavira-1