

## EARLY HARAPPAN CULTURE

### प्रारम्भिक हड़प्पा संस्कृति



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➤The Early Harappan Culture was the product of the **gradual development of those early farming communities** which were emerged in greater Indus-Saraswati plain.

➤Early Harappa Culture was **spread in the valley of Indus, Saraswati, Darishadwati**, etc.

➤Due to a huge expansion of Early Harappan Culture, it had **several regional diversities in assemblage but many common elements** found in the entire area which shows the uniformity in culture.

➤The Early Harappan Culture may have been flourished during the later phase of **fourth millennium B.C. to half of third millennium B.C.** in the whole greater Indus-Saraswati region.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY HARAPPAN CULTURE

## STRUCTURE

➤The remains of fortification wall which was constructed with molded mud brick having the brick ratio of 1:2:3.

➤Structure activities were encountered at Kalibnagan, than Mitathal, Siswal, Balu, Kunal, Rakhigarhi, Bhirrana, Farmana, etc.

➤There were found various types of structures like **fortification walls, house complexes, drains, and wells**, etc.

➤Burnt bricks were **used only for drains at Kalibnagan**.

### Fortification wall

➤Fortification wall is **very important feature** of Harappan Civilization, earlier it was considered as a characteristic of Mature Harappan/ Urban Phase, but the excavation at **Kalibnagan and Siswal fortification walls have found in Eearly Harappan**.

➤Noteworthy, during the excavation at **Kalibnagan a massive fortification wall with the width of 1.90 to 2.20 m** were came into light from the **Early Harappan level** having an entrance on the northern side.

➤Used bricks sizes for fortification wall are **10x20x30 cm. (1:2:3)**

### House complex

➤Excavation at Kalibangan revealed many house plan of the Early Harappan phase which was built with the **mud bricks**.

➤It seems to be that normally a house consisted a **Kitchen, bathroom and three to four rooms with courtyard** and it is also like a dining hall in the houses.

➤These houses constructed of mud bricks **with ratio 1:2:3 and brick masonry was according to English bond**.



➤The excavations at Mittathal (Haryana), Siswal, Kunal, Balu, Rakhigarhi, mud bricks (sun-dried ) with ratio 1:2:3 have used in making houses in Early Harappan.

### Drains

➤Drains are an especially significant feature of the Early Harappan phase **at Kalibnagan**, there were found two types of drains as **burnt brick drain and mud brick drain**.

➤These drains were in the application to **exit the water of Bathroom and Kitchen** for the main drain.

➤**Rakhigarhi** have been given the example of **brunt brick public drains**' remnants with the house drains from the Early Harappan level in this sequence.

➤Excavation **Siswal** also yielded the **drains system** from the Early Harappan period as well.

## ECONOMY

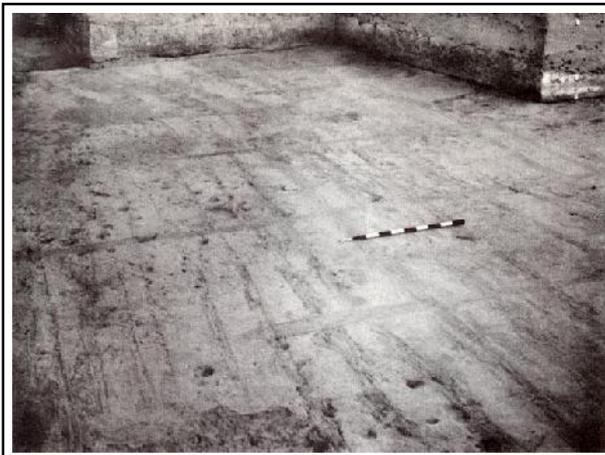
➤The economy of The Early Harappan phase also based on the **agriculture and animal husbandry**.

➤Remains of **domestic animals** were found from many sites in **Sothi-Siswal complex** which were used for **agricultural movement, transportation, food product, leather, and woolen** as well.

➤Often the important development noticed in the trade during the Early Harappan phase.

### Agriculture

➤Sufficient proofs of instrumentation cultivation were recovered at Kalibnagan, there were came in the sight remains of a ploughed field (furrow mark) in the vast area.





- After that excavation at Siswal unearthed plough toy of terracotta from Harappan level which may be representative of the gradual development of cultivation technology from the Early Harappan to the Harappan phase.
- Often the Early Harappans were familiar with the cultivation of rice, barely, dwarf wheat, jawar, millet, lentil, field pea, gram, and date.
- The remains of fruit cultivation were found during the excavations at Balu and Kunal as common water-melon, amla, grape, lemon from Early Harappan occupation.
- Above said remains shows that a big part of economy came from agriculture.
- Animal Husbandry was one of the prominent components of the economy.
- In the course of the gradual developments, it bright to many animals in domestication like the dog, sheep, goat, cow, bull,

- Thus Kalibnagan, Siswal, Kunal Bhirrana, Rakhigarhi Farmana, Balu and other the Early Harappan sites presented the remains of domestic animals as the fragments of bones and skeletons.
- Apart from this several terracotta figurines of animals like bull, goat, sheep, dog, and others also indicate the animal husbandry position during the Sothi-Siswal cultural which was recovered.
- Probably bull was used for the cultivation and transportation.
- The indication of transportation by bull represented by many instances of the terracotta bull cart which were occurred from Kalibnagan, Siswal, Kunal and other related sites.

### Trade

- Trade is the most significant element for the development of society.
- Regarding the trade position Early Harappan, the both types of trade activities have been noticed.
- But during the Early Harappan phase mostly trade activities seems to be at regional level.
- Most probably copper for tools and ornaments was import from Khetri mines because, it was the nearest source copper.
- Most likely they imported the stones like Sand stones for households from the Hills of Arawali range and Siwalik foothills.
- Possibly raw material like Carnelian, Jasper, Agate, and shell imported from other regions.
- Seals originate from the Early Harappan deposit at Kunal.



### CERAMICS

**Categories**

**Fabric-A:** Wares of this category are **wheel made** with red to pinkish coarse surface devoid from any wash and slip. The **motifs on these wares found in black but sometimes white** also added. Includable designs of motifs are thick or thin **horizontal band on neck and Shoulder, loops underneath** the bands at a time in-between the bands, opposite **triangles** enclosed.

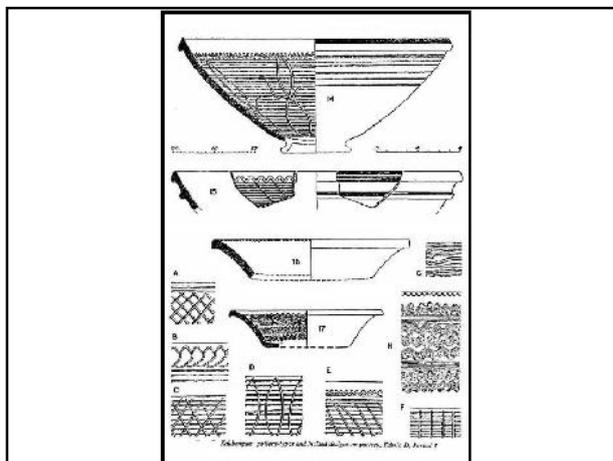
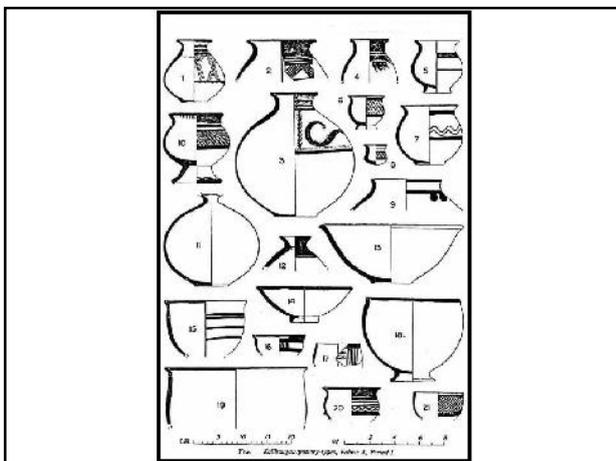
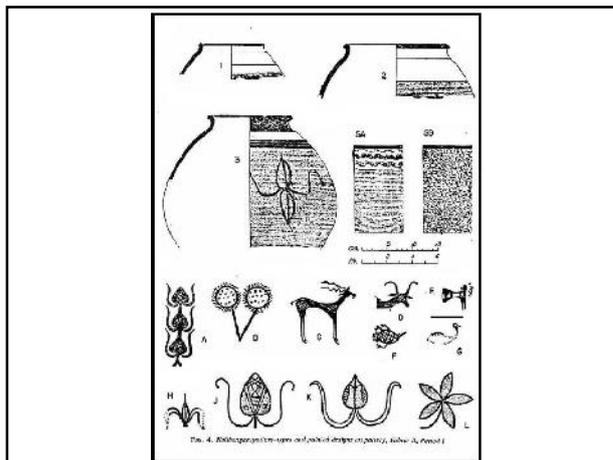
**Fabric-B:** This fabric is in some **advance stage than Fabric-A**. It is carefully potted ware which is **covered by a red slip** up to shoulder or belly. Below the belly it is treated by thin clay solution with **sand and having rustication as the wavy or horizontal line** may be executed by the finger or another device. Slipped surface of pot painted with the black horizontal band with varying thickness.

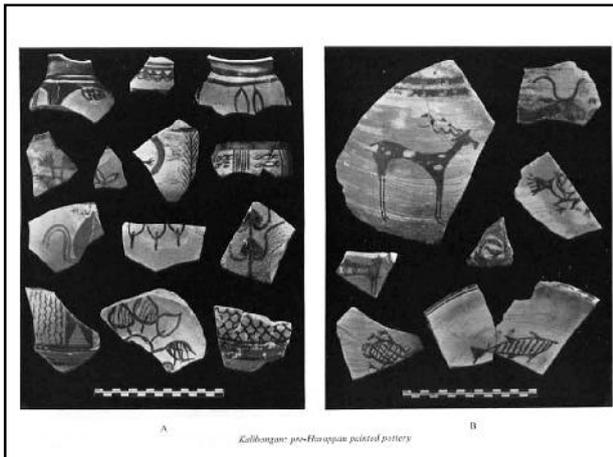
**Fabric-C:** Pots of this category were treated by **finer texture** paste and red to pale **red smooth slip was applied on whole outer surface** of pots. Reported painted **designs** were **Horizontal bands, pendant triangles, loops, Butterfly** or double axe, **wavy verticals**, and the scales. Usually, shapes of this fabric are a **globular and ovoid body** with disc base, vertical sided bowls, offering stand with flange rim, lids, dishes etc.

**Fabric-D:** It is a very distinctive variety of Early Harappan ceramics, which were identified as the very **thick sturdy section's wares bearing red slip on the outer surface**. These wares were represented by the heavy body **jars, basins** or troughs with ring base. Basins of this category **decorated with the incised pattern on the inner surface**, thus executed incised pattern are like multiple **wavy lines, horizontal lines, vertical lines, oblique lines** and cross the horizontal lines, flowers, and leaves, etc

**Fabric-E:** This category is comprised by the **buff to reddish slip** surface ceramics. Potteries shapes are **large and medium jars** with flange round rim, offering **stand on dishes, bowls, lids** and **small chalice** etc. Reported **motifs** patterns on pottery are as early fabrics.

**Fabric-F:** This is **gray colour** pottery which is **very distinct from other the Early Harappan pottery** as surface colour. **Shapes** are generally similar to other categories like **Dish-on-stands, Bowls, Vases, and Basins**. Usually, **black and white pigments** were used for the painting decoration on the surface. Frequently **horizontal bands and criss-cross design** were found as motifs on the pots.





## OTHER OBJECTS

➤ Excavations and explorations yielded the big quantity of households as the stone objects, copper objects, terracotta objects, shell objects and ivory objects.

➤ **Copper objects**- Early Harappan were the copper user society so many copper objects were recovered from the Early Harappan sites like **fish hook, axe, chisel, arrowhead, rod, plate, copper bar, spearhead, copper needle, bangles, rings, wires, lumps.**

➤ **Gold**- A few counts of gold objects were found from the Early Harappan level at **Kalibangan** like fragments of **long barrel circular bead, disc bead, circular bead and a gold sheet with unfinished two holes.**

➤ **Stone object**- A lot of stone tools were found from Early Harappan as Sandstone, Chert, Chalcedony, Agate, and Jasper were used for **tools and ornaments** making.

**Terracotta**- terracotta objects have been reported from the Early Harappan sites, like animal figurine for example bulls with prominent hump, and handmade human figurines, terracotta cakes, cots, wheels, balls, spindle whorls, Bangles.

• The Early Harappan people used the **shell, bone and ivory objects.**

• **Bhirrana** excavation yielded a button seal, made of Shell and many types of shell bangle,

• **Bone objects** like stylus, needles, pins, and pointer were found from Kalibangan.

• A big quantity of **bone tool found at Rakhigarhi and Bhirrana.**

• **Ivory was also used for tools and ornaments and toys** like a hub wheel and spatula were found from the Early Harappan level at Kalibangan.