PREFACE

The Harappan civilization was the earliest civilization of south Asia. It flourished in the plain of the Indus and the Saraswati River during third second millennium B.C. Harappan, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Dholavira, Rakhigari etc were its important cities. Like Mosopotomia and other old world civilization, the Harappan civilization seems to have grown out of the skillful exploitation of the rivers valley resources in the north-western region of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. Excavation in the 1920s had revealed ancient cities which have architectural planning that was unparalleled in the ancient world. Their systematic town planning, fortifications, elaborate drainage system, granaries, etc. throw light on the surplus economy, and geometric instruments etc. The Harappan people made some quarters for works which show the quality of welfare state. They were master in hydraulic engineering. They used some geometrical instrument to design the building.

The present research work is entitled "Harapan Architecture: A study" includes the architectural aspect of Harappan civilization. The present dissertation aims to reconstruct the archaeological data after deep study. The main focus of the research work is one of the architectural study of the Harappan civilization. Climatic and geographical factors should be discussed because they influenced the town planning and the material which was used while the construction of the building.
and houses. The researcher has tried to describe the facts and
details. Photographs are also used where they required.

This thesis is divided into several chapters with maps and
photographs.

Chapter 1 is an introductory part and it contains
nomenclature & terminology, expansion, history of discovery,
chronology, geographical and climatic conditions. In the end of
this chapter, brief introduction of some important Harappan sites
are given.

Chapter 2 is focused on the layout of Harappan cities. It
includes fortification wall, citadel and lower town, street plans,
drainage system and water management etc. In all these parts
photographs are also given for the help of discussion.

Chapter 3 is House plan and Public Building. It is mainly
concerned with the general house plan, workers quarter,
commercial complex, industrial complex, exclusive buildings etc.
It is also divided into sub parts to make the concepts more clear.

Chapter 4 is Architectural materials and Technique. In this
chapter researcher include architectural material like brick,
stones and wood etc. Buildings technique like foundation of the
building, platforms, staircase, windows, interlocking of brick-
bond technique and geometrical instruments are also explained in
this chapter.

Chapter 5 is conclusion of all four chapters. In this chapter
all four chapters are concluded in brief. It is based on the self
study of the researcher.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the valuable help received from many individual and agencies in the completion of my research work.

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(DHARMBIR SINGH)
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ABBREVIATIONS

AI : Ancient India
AIIS : American Institute of Indian Studies
AIPS : American Institute of Pakistan Studies
ASIAR : Archaeological Survey of India Annual Reports
CASIR : Coningham's Archaeological Survey of India
DCPRI : Deccan college Postgraduate and Research Institute.
IAR : Indian Archaeology-A Review
IHQ : Indian History Quarterly
IHR : Indian Historical Review
IIAS : Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Shimla
JASB : Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal
JH : Journal of History
JHS : Journal of Haryana Studies
JIH : Journal of Indian History
JOIB : Journal of Oriental Institute of Baroda
KLB : Kalibangan
KURJ : Kurukshetra University Research Journal
MASI : Memoir's of the Archaeological Survey of India
SAA : South Asian Archaeology
SAIP : South in the Archaeology of India and Pakistan

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