



INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

ORIGIN, SITES, TOWN
PLANNING, AND DECLINE



ORIGIN



SITES



TOWN
PLANNING



DECLINE





Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline.



1. INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS IT?

- One of the world's earliest **urban** civilizations.
- Flourished in the northwestern part of the **Indian subcontinent**.
- Contemporary to Mesopotamian, Egyptian & Chinese civilizations.
- Known for its advanced urban planning, trade, and sophisticated culture.



TIME PERIOD

- Flourished: c. 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE
- Mature Phase: c. 2600 – 1900 BCE (Harappan Phase)

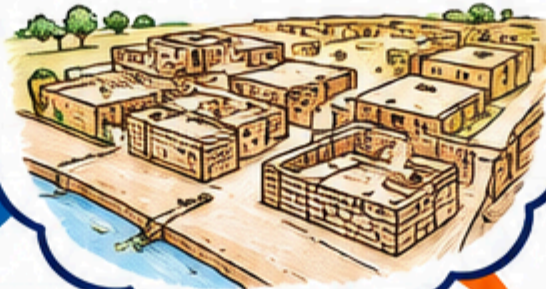
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

- Spread over a vast area of about **12,50,000 sq. km.**
- Bounded by:
 - West: Makran Coast
 - East: Yamuna river
 - North: Manda (Jammu)
 - South: Narmada river
- Key Rivers: Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Ghaggar-Hakra

MAJOR FEATURES

- Well-planned cities with **grid pattern**.
- Advanced **drainage system**.
- Standardized **weights & measures**.
- Extensive **trade** (within India and abroad).
- Script is undeciphered.
- No evidence of palaces or temples.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (c. 2600 – 1900 BCE)



CULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Pottery, seals, ornaments, toys, weapons, figurines.
- Agriculture: Wheat, barley, peas, sesame, cotton.
- Domestication of animals: Bull, buffalo, sheep, goat.
- Use of copper, bronze, and terracotta.

IMPORTANCE

- First **urban culture** of the Indian subcontinent.
- Laid the foundation for later developments in India.
- Shows a high level of social organization and cultural unity.

ECONOMY

- Based on **agriculture**, animal husbandry, craft production & **trade**.
- Important crafts: Bead making, metallurgy, pottery, shell working.
- Traded with Mesopotamia (Meluhha), Central Asia and beyond.



DISCOVERY

- 1921 – Daya Ram Sahni discovered **Harappa**.
- 1922 – R. D. Banerji discovered **Mohenjo-daro**.
- Excavations led by:
 - Sir John Marshall
 - Mortimer Wheeler
 - Rakhal Das Banerji
 - K. N. Dikshit

SITES (AT A GLANCE)

Major Sites:

- Harappa (Punjab, Pakistan)
- Mohenjo-daro (Sindh, Pakistan)
- Dholavira (Gujarat, India)
- Kalibangan (Rajasthan, India)
- Rakhigarhi (Haryana, India)
- Lothal (Gujarat, India)
- Chanhudaro (Sindh, Pakistan)



In a Nutshell:

The Indus Valley Civilization is a remarkable example of early urban life, showcasing advanced planning, culture, and trade, yet many mysteries remain unsolved.





Indus Valley Civilization:

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CHRONOLOGY AND PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

The Indus Valley Civilization flourished between c. 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE. It is broadly divided into three phases.

CHRONOLOGY

1

EARLY HARAPPAN (2600 BCE – 1900 BCE)



KEY FEATURES

- Emergence of agriculture and settled life.
- Early villages and small towns.
- Handmade pottery; use of copper and stone tools.
- No clear evidence of writing.
- Examples: Kot Diji, Amri, Rehman Dheri.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Foundation phase.
- Gradual evolution of culture, economy, and society.
- Development of rural settlements and craft specialization.

2

MATURE HARAPPAN (1900 BCE – 1300 BCE)



KEY FEATURES

- Flourishing of well-planned cities.
- Advanced urban planning and architecture.
- Standardized weights and measures.
- Developed drainage system.
- Writing (Indus Script) in use.
- Extensive trade within India and abroad.
- Examples: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Golden age of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- High level of urban culture, economy, and administration.
- Wide trade networks and cultural uniformity.

3

LATE HARAPPAN (1300 BCE – 1900 BCE)



KEY FEATURES

- Decline in urban life.
- Smaller settlements in rural areas.
- Changes in pottery and other artifacts.
- Disappearance of Indus Script.
- Reduced trade and economic activities.
- Examples: Lothal (later phase), Rangpur, Daimabad.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Marks the decline and transformation of the civilization.
- People shifted to villages; regional cultures emerged.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE (AT A GLANCE)

Phase	Period (BCE)	Nature	Key Sites (Examples)
Early Harappan	2600 – 1900	Development of villages, agriculture, early crafts, no writing.	Kot Diji, Amri, Rehman Dheri, Sotkakah, Kalibangan (early)
Mature Harappan	1900 – 1300	Urbanization, advanced planning, writing, trade, standardized system.	Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhigarhi
Late Harappan	1300 – 1900	Decline of cities, ruralization, changes in culture and economy.	Lothal (later), Rangpur, Daimabad, Jhukar, Alamgirpur



NOTE:

The Indus Valley Civilization is contemporary with Mesopotamian, Egyptian (Old Kingdom) and other early civilizations, making it one of the earliest urban cultures of the world.





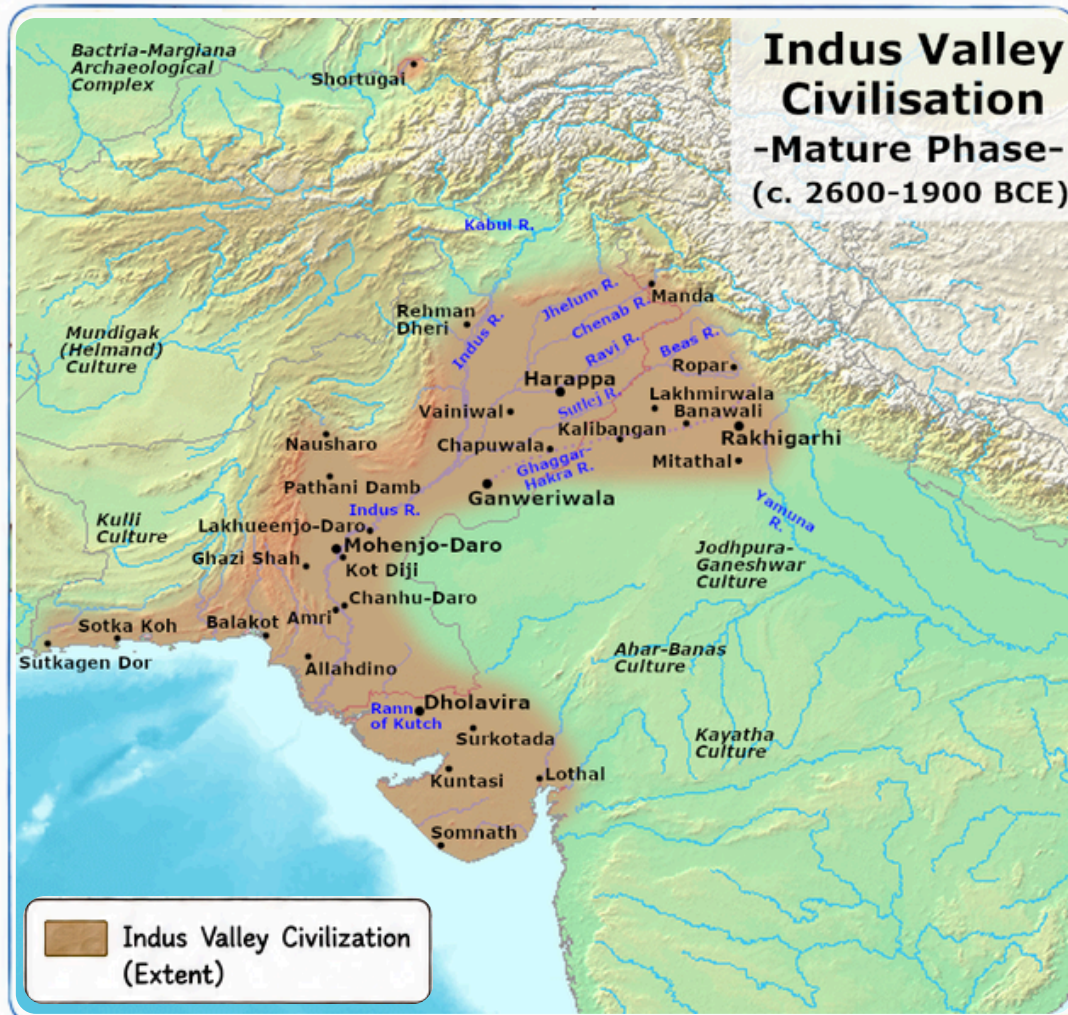
Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline



GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

The Indus Valley Civilization spread over a vast area of about 12,50,000 sq. km. It covered parts of modern-day India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.



BOUNDARIES

WEST

Up to Makran Coast (Baluchistan)

EAST

Up to Yamuna River in the east.

NORTH

Up to Manda region (Jammu) and the foothills of the Himalayas.

SOUTH

Up to Narmada River in the south.

SOUTHEAST

Some influence likely up to Gujarat region.

MAJOR RIVERS

- Indus River – The lifeline of the civilization.
- Its major tributaries:
 - Jhelum
 - Ravi
 - Sutlej
 - Chenab
 - Beas



REGIONS COVERED

- North-West: Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan)
- North: Parts of Afghanistan
- West: Parts of Iran
- East: Western Uttar Pradesh (Yamuna basin)
- South: Gujarat and upper Narmada Valley

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT



- Fertile river valleys supported agriculture and settlements.

- Riverine system facilitated trade, transport and communication.

- Access to natural resources like metals, stone, timber, and marine resources.

- Geographical diversity includes plains, river valleys, deserts and coastal areas.



SIGNIFICANCE

- Wide geographical spread shows the advanced organization and cultural unity.
- River valleys provided ideal conditions for agriculture, settlement and trade.
- The civilization's extent helped in the development of a large internal market and external trade networks.



NOTE



The Indus Valley Civilization is one of the world's earliest urban civilizations, with a well-defined geographical spread centered around the Indus River and its tributaries.





Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline



SALIENT FEATURES OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

The Harappan Civilization (c. 2600 – 1900 BCE) was one of the world's earliest urban civilizations, known for its advanced planning, prosperity, and cultural achievements.

1. URBAN PLANNING

- Well-planned cities with grid pattern.
- Two main parts – Citadel (raised platform) and Lower Town.
- Wide roads, lanes and proper drainage.



2. WELL-BUILT CITIES

- Major cities: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Lothal, Chanhudaro.
- Fortified citadel, bathrooms, granaries and assembly halls.



3. ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- Covered drains along the streets.
- Drains made of baked bricks and covered with slabs.
- One of the earliest examples of sanitary engineering.



4. STANDARDIZED WEIGHTS & MEASURES

- Use of uniform weights made of chert, stone and other materials.
- Standardized measuring rods and scales.
- Shows advanced trade and administrative control.



5. WRITING SYSTEM

- Indus Script is still undeciphered.
- Written on seals, pottery, copper plates, tablets.
- Short inscriptions, mostly 5–6 signs.



6. ECONOMY

- Based on agriculture – wheat, barley, peas, sesame, cotton.
- Domestication of animals – bull, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine.
- Crafts: Pottery, bead making, metallurgy, seals, textiles.



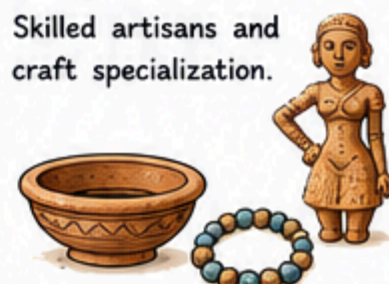
7. TRADE AND COMMERCE

- Extensive trade within India and abroad.
- Trade with Mesopotamia, Central Asia, Oman, Bahrain.
- Lothal had a dockyard, showing maritime trade.



8. ART AND CRAFTS

- Exquisite seals, terracotta figurines, pottery, beads, ornaments.
- Famous bronze statue 'Dancing Girl'.
- Skilled artisans and craft specialization.



9. SOCIAL LIFE

- Society was well-organized and peaceful.
- No evidence of palaces or temples.
- People lived in houses made of baked bricks.



10. RELIGION AND BELIEFS

- No large temples but seals indicate worship of nature, animals and fertility.
- Pashupati seal suggests proto-Shiva worship.
- Mother Goddess figurines indicate fertility cult.



11. TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

- Use of copper, bronze, lead, silver and gold.
- Knowledge of wheel, plough and boat.
- Advanced in brick making, building techniques and metallurgy.



12. PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro.
- Granaries for storing grain.
- Wells, bathrooms and community structures show public welfare planning.



13. ADMINISTRATION

- Evidence of a well-organized administration.
- Seals and uniform system suggest centralized control.
- Planning of cities indicates disciplinary governance.



14. DECLINE (IN BRIEF)

- Gradual decline due to natural calamities, climate change, river shifts, and decline in trade.
- Urban centres were abandoned and people moved to rural areas.



KEY TAKEAWAY

The Harappan Civilization was characterized by urban excellence, advanced technology, trade prosperity, social harmony and rich cultural diversity, making it a remarkable achievement of the Bronze Age.

IN A NUTSHELL

The Harappan Civilization stands as a testimony to the ingenuity and collective efforts of its people, forming the foundation of India's ancient cultural heritage.





Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline



MAJOR HARAPPAN SITES AND KEY DISCOVERIES

Excavations have revealed many Harappan sites across the Indian subcontinent. These sites provide valuable information about urban life, economy, culture and technology.

MAJOR HARAPPAN SITES

1 HARAPPA

(Punjab, Pakistan)

- Discovered by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921.
- One of the earliest excavated sites.
- Granaries, cemeteries (R-37), seals, pottery.



2 MOHENJO-DARO

(Sindh, Pakistan)

- Discovered by R. D. Banerji in 1922.
- "Mound of the Dead".
- Great Bath, assembly hall, granaries, drainage system.



3 DHOLAVIRA

(Gujarat, India)

- Discovered by J. P. Joshi in 1967–68.
- Unique water management system.
- Three parts – Citadel, Middle Town, Lower Town.
- Signboard with Indus Script.



4 KALIBANGAN

(Rajasthan, India)

- Discovered by B. B. Lal in 1960–61.
- Ploughed field – one of the earliest evidences of agriculture.
- Fire altars, beads, pottery.



5 RAKHIGARHI

(Haryana, India)

- One of the largest Harappan sites.
- Extensive remains of settlement.
- Pottery, ornaments, skeletons.



6 LOTHAL

(Gujarat, India)

- Discovered by S. R. Rao in 1955.
- Dockyard – evidence of maritime trade.
- Bead factory, seals, weights.



7 CHANDHU-DARO

(Sindh, Pakistan)

- Excavated by N. G. Majumdar.
- Craftsmen's quarters, beads, seals.
- Evidence of trade and craft specialization.



8 SOTKAKOH

(Sindh, Pakistan)

- Discovered by A. A. Khan.
- Located near the Makran Coast.
- Evidence of trade with Persian Gulf region.



KEY DISCOVERIES

SEALS

Steatite seals with animal motifs and Indus Script.



INDUS SCRIPT

Still undeciphered; short inscriptions on seals, pottery, copper plates.



TERRACOTTA

Toys, figurines, carts, animal models, and game pieces.



POTTERY

Well-baked pottery with red ware, black designs.



METAL OBJECTS

Tools and objects made of copper, bronze, lead, silver and gold.



ORNAMENTS

Beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli, faience, shells, gold, silver.



OTHER IMPORTANT FINDS

- Great Bath (Mohenjo-daro)
- Granaries (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro)
- Weights and Measures (standardized system)
- Ploughed Field (Kalibangan)
- Dockyard (Lothal)
- Human and animal skeletons



SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE DISCOVERIES

- Reveal advanced urban planning and public utilities.
- Show skills in crafts, trade and technology.
- Indicate a well-organized economy and administration.
- Provide insights into the social, religious and cultural life of the Harappans.



These sites and discoveries prove that the Harappan Civilization was a highly developed, organized and prosperous urban culture of the Bronze Age.





Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline



DECLINE OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

The Indus Valley Civilization declined gradually around 1900 BCE. There was no sudden destruction. It was a slow process caused by multiple factors.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DECLINE

1 CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL CALAMITIES

- Change in climate led to droughts and floods.
- Shifting of river courses, especially the Saraswati River.
- Repeated floods may have damaged cities and farmlands.



2 RIVER CHANGES

- Rivers like the Saraswati dried up or shifted their courses.
- Indus and its tributaries also changed paths.
- Affected water supply, agriculture and trade.



3 DECLINE IN TRADE

- Trade with Mesopotamia and Central Asia declined.
- Loss of trade networks affected the economy.
- No evidence of long-distance trade in the later phase.



4 DEPLETION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Deforestation for bricks, fuel and construction.
- Overuse of land led to soil erosion and reduced productivity.



5 URBAN DECLINE AND RURAL SHIFT

- People moved from cities to smaller villages.
- Urban centers were abandoned.
- Indicates breakdown of urban economy and administration.



6 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISRUPTION

- Breakdown of centralized authority.
- Decline in craft production, trade and public works.
- Led to social and economic instability.

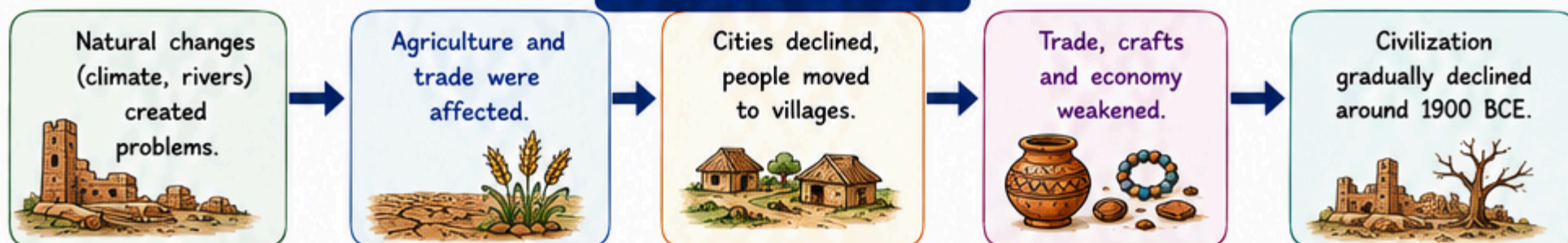


7 INVASION THEORY (LESS ACCEPTED)

- Earlier believed Aryan invasions destroyed the civilization.
- Now considered a less likely cause.



PROCESS OF DECLINE



EVIDENCE OF DECLINE

- Smaller size of towns and reduced population.
- Poorly built houses and lack of proper drainage.
- Decline in seal usage and potteries.
- Less trade and no new cities in the later phase.
- Indus Script use reduced and eventually disappeared.



SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING THE DECLINE

- Helps us understand the fragility of even the most advanced civilizations.
- Shows the importance of environment and natural resources.
- Teaches lessons for sustainable development and urban planning today.



NOTE:

The decline of the Indus Valley Civilization was gradual and due to multiple causes. It was not destroyed by a single event.





Indus Valley Civilization:

Origin, Sites, Town Planning, and Decline



QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS

- The Indus Valley Civilization flourished around 2600 BCE – 1900 BCE.



- It is also called the Harappan Civilization.



- Major sites: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Lothal, Rakhigarhi, Chanhudaro, Sotkakoh.



- Discovered first at Harappa in 1921 by Daya Ram Sahni.



- Another major site Mohenjo-daro was excavated by R. D. Banerji in 1922.



- It had well-planned cities with grid pattern, wide roads and proper drainage.



- Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is a unique example of public bathing system.



- People used baked bricks of standard size (1:2:4 ratio).



- Advanced drainage system – covered drains along the streets.



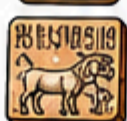
- No evidence of palaces or temples.



- Indus Script is still undeciphered.



- Writing found on seals, pottery, copper plates and tablets.



- Economy based on agriculture, animal husbandry and trade.



- Major crops: wheat, barley, peas, sesame, cotton.



- Animals: bull, buffalo, sheep, goat, elephant, camel.



- Crafts were highly developed – pottery, bead making, metallurgy, seals.



- Famous bronze statue – 'Dancing Girl' from Mohenjo-daro.



- Standardized weights and measures show advanced trade and control.



- Trade was carried on within India and abroad (Mesopotamia, Oman, Bahrain).



- Lothal had a dockyard, showing maritime trade.



- Religion: No temples, but worship of nature, animals and fertility.



- Pashupati seal suggests proto-Shiva worship.



- Mother Goddess figurines indicate fertility cult.



- Decline started around 1900 BCE.



- Causes: Climate change, river shifts, decline in trade, overuse of resources, social & economic disturbances.



- Cities declined, people moved to smaller villages.



- Indus Script gradually disappeared.



- Later Harappan phase continued in some regions.



- Indus Valley Civilization is one of the world's earliest urban civilizations.



- It laid the foundation of India's ancient cultural heritage.



ONE LINE MEMORY TRICKS



People

+



Sites

+



Cities

+



Trade

+



Culture

+



Decline

=



Indus Valley



Remember: People built cities, traded far and created a rich culture, but nature and changes led to their decline.





Indus Valley Civilization:

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MCQs

Page 1



Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

1

The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as:

- A. Aryan Civilization
- B. Harappan Civilization
- C. Vedic Civilization
- D. Mauryan Civilization

Answer: B. Harappan Civilization

Explanation:

The Indus Valley Civilization is also called the Harappan Civilization because the first major site, Harappa, was discovered in 1921.



2

Which of the following was one of the largest Harappan sites?

- A. Dholavira
- B. Rakhigarhi
- C. Lothal
- D. Kalibangan

Answer: B. Rakhigarhi

Explanation:

Rakhigarhi (Haryana) is considered one of the largest Harappan sites and has yielded extensive evidence of settlement.



3

Which river was the lifeline of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Ganga
- B. Yamuna
- C. Indus
- D. Narmada

Answer: C. Indus

Explanation:

The Indus River and its tributaries – Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej – supported the growth and development of this civilization.



4

Which of the following is NOT a feature of Harappan cities?

- A. Grid pattern of streets
- B. Fortified citadel
- C. Palaces
- D. Advanced drainage system

Answer: C. Palaces

Explanation:

No evidence of palaces has been found in Harappan sites. They had citadel, residential areas, public buildings and drainage system.



5

What is the status of the Indus Script?

- A. It has been fully deciphered.
- B. It is written on paper.
- C. It is still undeciphered.
- D. It is the earliest alphabet in the world.

Answer: C. It is still undeciphered.

Explanation:

The Indus Script consists of short inscriptions on seals, pottery, copper plates, etc., but it has not yet been deciphered.



Quick Tip:

Remember key sites, rivers, features and important facts to answer questions easily in exams.





Indus Valley Civilization:

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MCQs

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Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

6

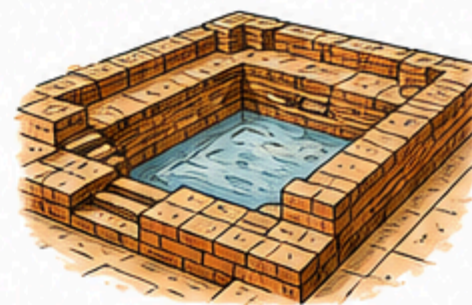
Which of the following was a unique feature of Mohenjo-daro?

- A. Fortified walls
- B. Great Bath
- C. Royal palace
- D. Iron smelting

Answer: B. Great Bath

Explanation:

The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is a well-constructed public bathing tank, considered a unique feature of this site.



7

What was the primary material used in the construction of Harappan buildings?

- A. Stone
- B. Wood
- C. Baked bricks
- D. Marble

Answer: C. Baked bricks

Explanation:

The Harappans used standard-sized baked bricks in the ratio 1:2:4 for building houses, walls, wells and other structures.



8

Which of the following best explains the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Invasion by the Aryans
- B. Sudden natural disaster
- C. Climate change and river shifts
- D. Overuse of metals

Answer: C. Climate change and river shifts

Explanation:

The leading theory suggests that climate change, river course shifts (especially of the Saraswati), and resource depletion contributed to the gradual decline.



9

Which of the following items is associated with trade in the Harappan Civilization?

- A. Gold coins
- B. Iron tools
- C. Copper and bronze objects
- D. Paper documents

Answer: C. Copper and bronze objects

Explanation:

Copper and bronze tools, ornaments and artefacts have been found in Harappan sites, indicating active trade within India and abroad.



10

Which of the following is a correct statement about the Indus Script?

- A. It is written from right to left.
- B. It is written on palm leaves.
- C. It has not been deciphered yet.
- D. It is an alphabetic script.

Answer: C. It has not been deciphered yet.

Explanation:

The Indus Script consists of short inscriptions on seals, pottery, copper plates, etc., but it remains undeciphered till today.



Quick Tip:

Read questions carefully, eliminate wrong options, and choose the most appropriate answer. Practice regularly to improve your score!





Indus Valley Civilization:

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MCQs

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Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

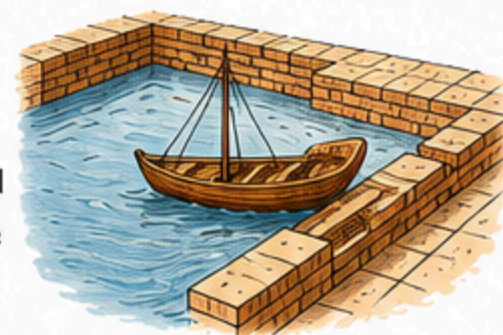
11 Which city is known for its well-planned dockyard indicating maritime trade?

- A. Harappa
- B. Lothal
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Dholavira

Answer: B. Lothal

Explanation:

Lothal, located in Gujarat, has a dockyard which shows that the Harappans were engaged in maritime trade.



12 The famous bronze statue 'Dancing Girl' was found at:

- A. Harappa
- B. Kalibangan
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Chanhudaro

Answer: C. Mohenjo-daro

Explanation:

The bronze statue of the 'Dancing Girl' is one of the most famous artifacts discovered at Mohenjo-daro.



13 Which of the following is a feature of Harappan town planning?

- A. Narrow and winding streets
- B. Grid pattern of streets
- C. Haphazard layout
- D. No drainage system

Answer: B. Grid pattern of streets

Explanation:

Harappan cities were well-planned with a grid pattern of streets, dividing the city into blocks and ensuring proper drainage and sanitation.



14 Which of the following agricultural crops was commonly grown in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Rice
- B. Wheat
- C. Millets only
- D. Maize

Answer: B. Wheat

Explanation:

Wheat, barley, peas, gram, sesame, cotton and other crops were grown by the Harappans with the help of irrigation.



15 Which of the following is NOT considered as a major cause for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Climate change
- B. River course shifts
- C. Invasion by the Greeks
- D. Overuse of resources

Answer: C. Invasion by the Greeks

Explanation:

There is no evidence that the Greeks invaded the Indus Valley. The decline was gradual due to climate change, river shifts, resource depletion and other factors.



Quick Tip:

Understand key sites, features, artifacts and reasons for decline to answer questions confidently in exams.





Indus Valley Civilization:

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MCQs

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Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

16 Which of the following sites is located in present-day Haryana?

- A. Dholavira
- B. Rakhigarhi
- C. Mohenjo-daro
- D. Kalibangan

Answer: B. Rakhigarhi

Explanation:

Rakhigarhi is one of the largest Harappan sites and is located in the Hisar district of Haryana.



17 Which of the following is a religious belief of the Harappans?

- A. Worship of Vedic gods
- B. Worship of nature, animals and fertility
- C. Construction of grand temples
- D. Worship of fire in yagnas

Answer: B. Worship of nature, animals and fertility

Explanation:

The Harappans did not have temples. They worshipped nature, animals, trees and also practiced fertility cult.



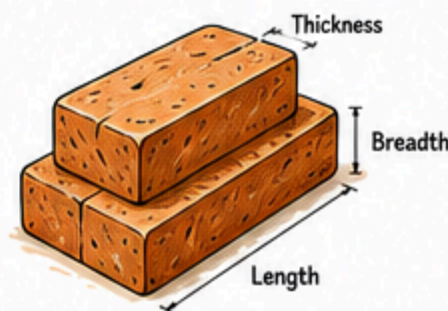
18 What is the ratio of length, breadth and thickness of Harappan bricks?

- A. 1 : 1 : 2
- B. 1 : 2 : 4
- C. 2 : 4 : 8
- D. 1 : 3 : 6

Answer: B. 1 : 2 : 4

Explanation:

Harappans used baked bricks in the standard ratio of 1 : 2 : 4, which shows their advanced planning and uniformity.



19 Which of the following is an example of a script used by the Harappans?

- A. Brahmi Script
- B. Kharoshthi Script
- C. Indus Script
- D. Devanagari Script

Answer: C. Indus Script

Explanation:

The Indus Script is still undeciphered. It is found on seals, pottery, copper plates and other objects.



20 Which of the following statements is TRUE about the later Harappan phase?

- A. Urban life continued without any change.
- B. Writing system was fully developed.
- C. People moved to smaller villages and rural areas.
- D. Trade expanded to Europe.

Answer: C. People moved to smaller villages and rural areas.

Explanation:

During the later Harappan phase, cities declined and people moved to smaller settlements. Trade reduced and regional cultures developed.



Exam Tip:

Make a timeline, learn major sites, features, causes of decline and key artifacts for better retention and scoring.





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