



Dholavira

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The [President of India](#) visited [Dholavira](#), appreciating the technological advancements of the **Harappan civilization**.

- **Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilization:**

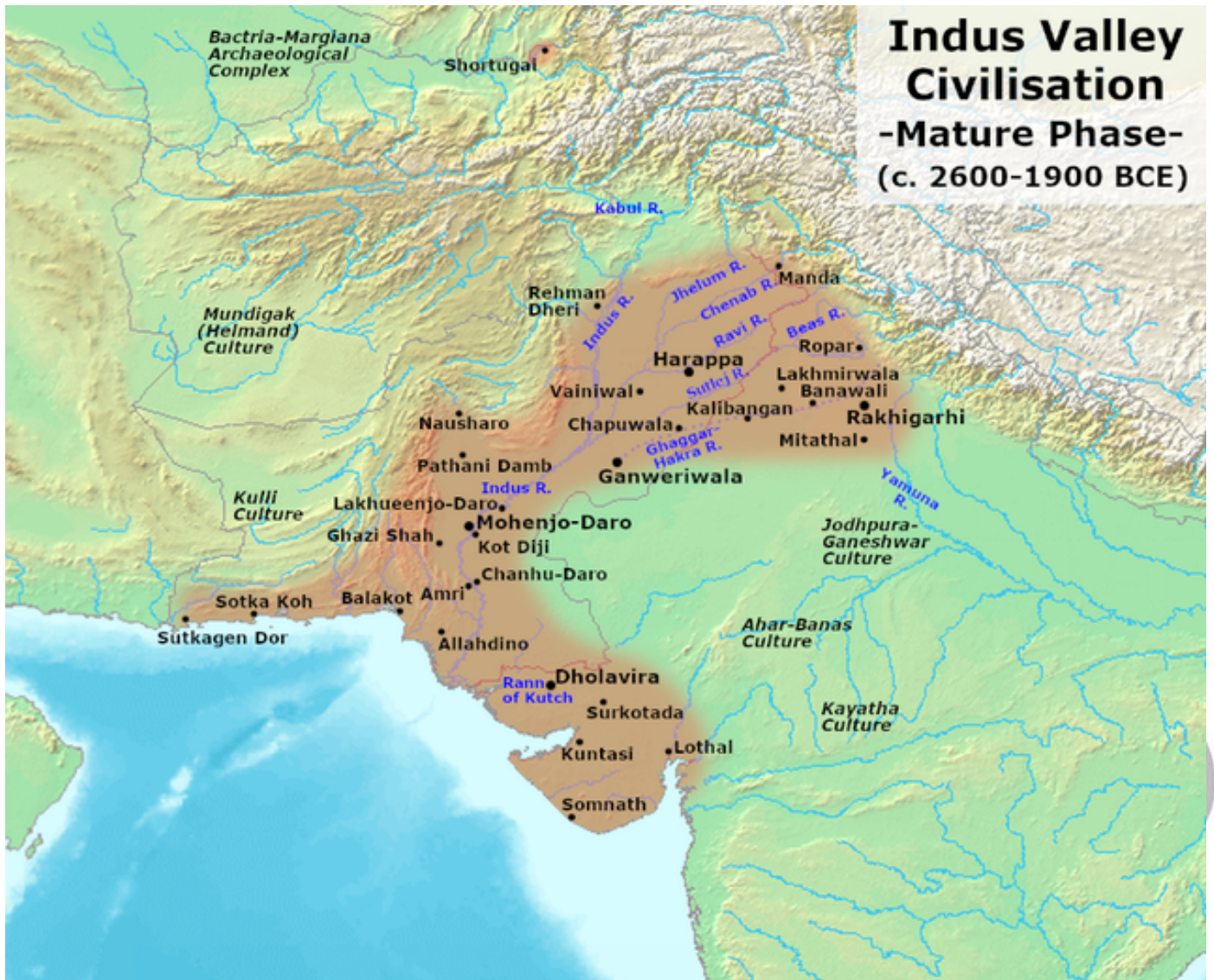
- It was an **urban civilization** that flourished along the **Indus River** from around **3300-1300 BCE**. It was **discovered** by **John Marshall** in the 1920s.
- **Major sites of the Harappan civilization** include **Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Banawali, Dholavira, Lothal, and Ropar**.

- **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 [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) in **2021**.

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Indus Valley Civilisation -Mature Phase- (c. 2600-1900 BCE)



Read More: [India's 40th World Heritage Site: Dholavira](https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/dholavira-1)

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