

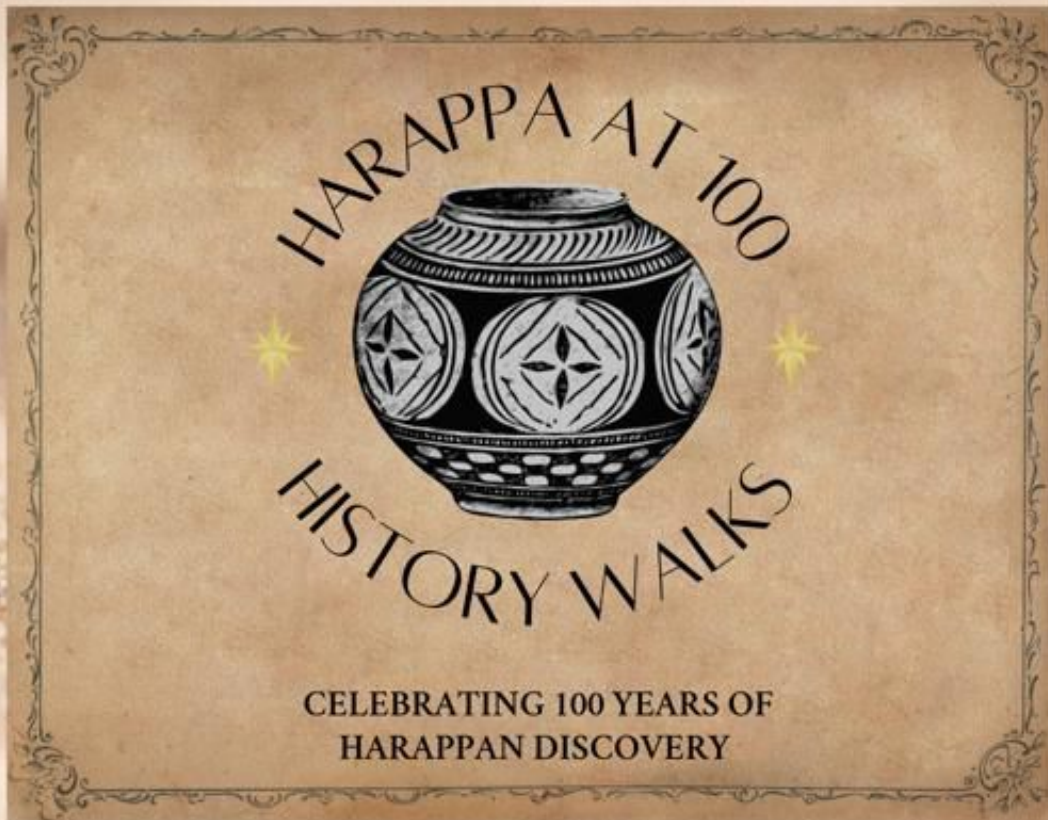


Jyoti Nivas College Autonomous

# itihaasa

ज्ञेयसा = the exploration

**HISTORY NEWSLETTER**



## "Harappa at 100"

*Volume 11 (2021-2022)*



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April 2022



**Dr. Sr. Lalitha Thomas**  
**Principal**  
**Jyoti Nivas College Autonomous**

## PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

We, Indians, harbour great pride for being the citizens of an ancient nation with boundless history and culture. But our past is not limited to just the Gupta, Maurya or the Mughal empires. The times of yore can be traced back to the magnificent and renowned Harappan Civilisation. Indian culture is among the world's oldest as the people of India can track their civilization back as far as 4,500 years ago.

Culture exists because it could be consolidated in civilization. The process of civilization brings a place and people to a phase where they come into existence socially and culturally to realise a more advanced stage of human existence. Large population regions, traditional architecture, distinctive art styles, communication patterns, systems for governing territories and the division of people into social and economic classes are some specific features of every civilization. These attributes cater to the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of particular people or society, every reason to get evolved. Civilizations from Mesopotamia and Egypt to civilizations appeared in the Indus Valley, China and Central America allowed diverse cultures to grow, spread and prosper.

Harappan Civilisation claims its glorious designation amongst the other two earliest world civilisations – Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Harappan Civilization boasts being the most extensive of all the civilizations.

Majority of our nation's foundation was laid on the necropolis of this intricate civilisation. The Harappa Civilisation sites in India are -Mohanjodaro, Lothal, Dholavira, Bhirrana, Kalibanga, Surkotada, Banawali, Chanhudaru. Apart from these well-known sites and discoveries, India houses other unsung revelations of this by-gone civilisation. The Mandi hoard of jewellery, the dentistry at Mehargarh and the use of beads for dentistry, the Faience crafts of Harappa, all deserve a platform of theirs to shine. It would be unjust to not mention the role of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the rediscovery of the remnants of this by-gone era including that of Rakhigarhi in Haryana which was established as the largest Harappan site with their visions and unparalleled efforts.

It gives me immense pleasure and pride that the Department of History has given the much-needed spotlight on this glorious civilisation for the newsletter 'ITIHASA' on "We're celebrating the 100 years anniversary of discovering the Harappan Civilization". The Centennial celebration of the rediscovery of this great civilisation is given it's due honour by the efforts of the Department of History. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the staff and students of the Department of History in keeping alive the flames of history perpetually.