Dholavira: An Ancient Metropolis



Presented by Devdatta Bose

Key Milestones

Discovery

Dholavira was discovered in 1967 by archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi, revealing a significant Harappan city that showcased advanced urban planning and engineering techniques of its time.

Excavation

Systematic excavations began in 1990, uncovering intricate structures, including water management systems and public buildings, providing insights into the lives of the ancient inhabitants of Dholavira.

UNESCO Designation

In 2011, Dholavira was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognizing its exceptional universal value and the importance of preserving this archaeological site for future generations.

Ongoing Research

Continuous research efforts are underway to further uncover the mysteries of Dholavira, enhancing our understanding of Harappan civilization and its contributions to ancient urban development.

Architectural Wonders of Dholavira

Dholavira’s water reservoir showcases **advanced engineering**, featuring a sophisticated system of channels and wells. This remarkable structure illustrates the ingenuity of the Harappan civilization in sustainable urban planning.



Dholavira's Urban Planning

Examining key aspects of design

Advanced Water Management

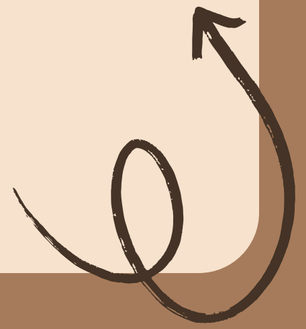
Dholavira showcased **innovative water conservation** techniques, including extensive reservoirs and drainage systems that facilitated efficient water distribution, crucial for sustaining its thriving urban population in arid conditions.

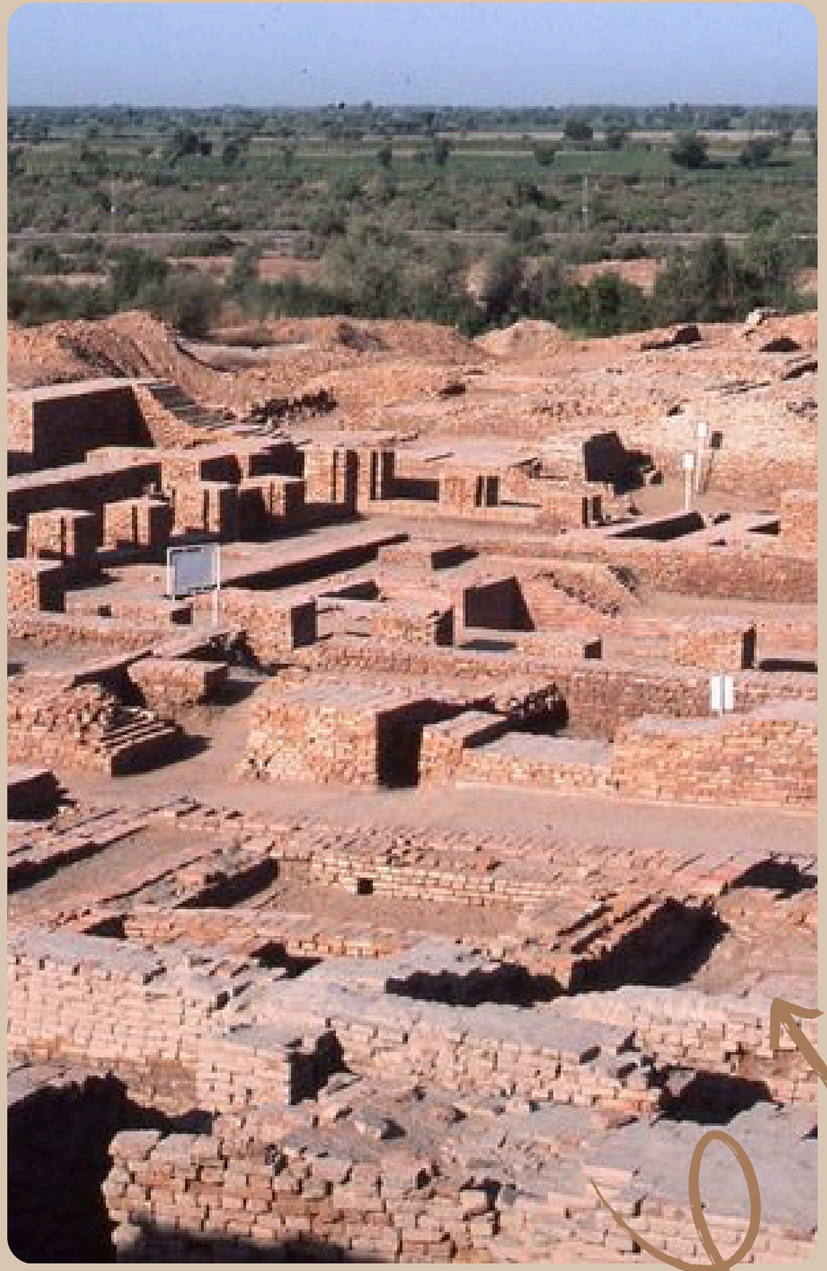
Strategic City Layout

The city's design reflects **meticulous planning**, with a grid-like pattern that optimized space and accessibility, allowing for effective movement and organization of residential, commercial, and public areas.

Sophisticated Craftsmanship

Artisans in Dholavira developed **highly skilled craftsmanship**, evident in intricate beadwork and pottery, which not only served practical purposes but also showcased the city's cultural and artistic heritage.





Dholavira

Thank you!