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## HOW TO DECLINE OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION TRANSITION TO THE VEDIC ERA

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### ABSTRACT:

The Indus civilization is one of the earliest known urban culture of the Indian sub-continent. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 2600-1900 BCE. The civilization was first identified in 1921 at Harappa in the Punjab region and then in 1922 at Mohenjodaro near the Indus river in the Sindh (Sind) region. Both the sites are in present day Pakistan. The Indus civilization is known to have consist of two large cities Harappa and Mohenjodaro and more than hundred towns and villages often of relatively small size. The two cities were each perhaps originality about 1 mile (1.6 km) square in overall dimensions and their out standing magnitude suggests political centralization. It was one of five world's earliest urban civilization known for it sophisticated urban planning, advance sanitation system, standards of weights and measures and flourishing trade. Some key sites include Harappa and Mohenjodaro in modern day Pakistan, Rakhigarhi, Lothal, Kalibangan in India. cities were laid out in a grid-like pattern with wide streets and so sophisticated water management systems. Buildings were made of sun dried and kiln fired bricks. Houses had running waters, toilets and drains that connected to a city sewage system. The civilization produced various forms of art, jewelry, Terracotta figurines of human and animals have been found along with famous bronze figures like the 'dancing girl', in this paper, I shall try to show how the modern civilization to be destroyed day by day. The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the earliest and most advanced civilization of the ancient world.

**KEYWORDS:** Indus valley, modern, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, civilization, destroyed etc.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The history of India begun with the birth of Indus valley civilization (IVC) also know as the Harappan civilization, it flourished around 2500 BC in the western part of South Asia in contemporary Pakistan and western India. The Indus valley was home to the largest in the four ancient urban civilization of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and china. In 1920 the archaeological department of India carried out excavations in the Indus valley where in the runs of the two old cities viz Mohenjodaro and Harappa were unearthed. The Indus civilization represents the earliest manifestation of urban development in the plains of the Indus valley. The four principal settlements so far excavated provide the material to reconstruct the cultural content of the civilization. The Indus civilization for the first time also established overseas trade. The advantages gained through new mechanics of trade many have enabled And an adventurous community to make a bid for the mastery of their resources and lay the foundation of a political system that imposed their supremacy over the entire Indus zone. Such is the case from the available evidence at Harappa, where a new citadel complex had been imposed on an early village settlement, the Kalibangan evidence again shows a new pattern of urban planning on an earlier fortified settlement. Such a sudden change is also noticed at Amri, Kot Diji cultural type that is widely spread as evidenced by the excavations at Sarai Kala, Gumla, Rahman Dheri on the Indus plain near Dera Ismail khan and few other places in the Punjab. It is also only Mohenjodaro, which still holds the mystery as its earlier levels have not yet been excavated because of the rise of the water table in the present century. These levels are likely to reveal a Kot Dijian cultural complex are an admixture with other early cultural elements know in Sind and Baluchistan yet the new urban development shows difference in its cultural features, which though based on local geography and ecology needed a motivational inspiration not evidenced in the archaeological data so far recovered. Hence the origin of the Indus Civilization yet remains unknown and is a matter of several theoretical speculations. While the earlier phases of the Bronze age cultural complex show varying patterns in the different geographical regions of Pakistan and Western India. The Indus civilization imposes a certain uniformity in its basic cultural manifestation and hence there is little difficulty in identifying the pattern associated with it. Hence it belongs to the Indus system and there fore it is also approximate but extends along a wide coastal and Tapti rivers in the east to Sutkagen Dor in the west. In brief among all civilizations of the ancient world that of the Indus spread over the widest territorial limit. Hence this vast territorial region of Indus civilization remains unnamed because writings on the Indus seals. The contemporary Mesopotamian has produced some relevant evidence.

### **Objectives of the study:**

The present paper is an attempt to achieve the following objectives.

1. To study the Indus region contributions to the modern society.
2. To study the How Indus valley civilization was destroyed.

### **Data sources and Methodology:**

This paper is prepared on the basis of secondary data which is collected from different sources like Journals, books. Some contemporary records, basically descriptive methods are applied.

### **Indus valley region destroyed (degraded)**

The Indus valley of the ancient Meluha lies within 25° and 35° N latitude, a range which also covered the oldest civilization of Mesopotamia and Egypt. The areas which today have almost desert climatic conditions and which would have rivers that brings seasonal great floods to revivify the parched lands that have them built up by silt deposits. These areas are supposed to have been subjected to several post Pleistocene desiccation. However recent studies present a different postulate that the degraded environmental in those regions is more probably due to over mans over exploitation than to variation in rainfall and temperature regions. on the other hand pollen analysis from Rajasthan lakes carried out by Gurdip Singh and meteorological consideration by G. Ramam have enabled them to remonstrant earlier opinion of Sir John Marshall and suggest that there was a period of somewhat higher rainfall in Pakistan and western India between 3000 and 2000 B.C. The rainfall process may be the result of less and less precipitation in the post Indus period. R. L. Raikes and other have however explained the drying process by supposing some tectonic activity in the northern Punjab, which bifurcated the water of the Himalayas from the western drain age system to the eastern drain age system of the Indus ganges under the conflicting opinions it is difficult to be dramatic change on the actual climatic conditions.. The Indus valley does receive a moderate rain fall from 125 to 625 mm on a year. The urban development in the Indus valley introduced.

The pattern of the earliest urbanization in this part. Two things are clear. The first is the surplus food drying climate another is over flood. Indus valley although rooted despite in the maximum exploitation on the fertility of the Indus alluvium on the basis of the available knowledge of technology flourished at a time. When there was the greatest among the of sea-faring activity in the Arabian sea between older civilization of Mesopotamia and the Indus

region. The old urban setup has not left sufficient evidence for proper analysis. The above description of the Indus civilization is derived mainly from the sites in the Indus Valley.

### **Main Causes of Indus Valley Decline:**

The decline of the Indus valley civilization was likely caused by the combination of factors including environmental changes such as climate shift, floods and the drying of the rivers. Other contributing factors include ecological degradation from resource over-exploitation.

Disruption of trade networks, social and economic decline within cities and possible outbreaks of infections also causes like Leprosy of Environmental and ecological factors.

Climate change: A shift towards a colder drier climate is thought to have impacted agricultural productivity of the Indus valley region.

River changes: The gradual drying up or shifting of rivers like the Ghaggar-Hakra may have disrupted the agricultural and trade based livelihoods that sustained the civilization.

Flooding: Evidence suggest recurrent bad catastrophic floods, particularly in Mohenjodaro may have destroyed urban centers and caused temporary abandonment.

Ecological degradation: Over exploitation of resources for urban centers may have led to environmental imbalance, erosion and Land degradation.

Decline in infrastructure: There is evidence of a gradual deterioration of urban planning and infrastructure towards the end of the civilization with buildings becoming dilapidated and streets blocked.

Disrupted trade networks: The civilization economy relied on trade and a collapse of these networks could have led to wide spread Aryan invasion theory:- through now largely out of a favor one theory suggests that invasions by northeastern groups such as the Aryans may have contributed to the civilization collapse.

Seismic activity: An earthquake may have disrupted river systems further impacting the civilization

### **CONCLUSION:**

The decline of the Indus valley civilization was likely caused by a combination of environmentally geographic, economic and social factors. The drying up of the rivers. Some pastoral groups states a decline in trade networks and deteriorating social and economical infrastructure all likely played a role in the decline of the Indus valley civilization. Although there is still much that is unknown about the Indus Valley civilization (IVC) studying its decline can provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to the rise and fall of

civilization. The decline of the Indus Valley Civilization was neither abrupt nor singular in cause rather than viewing it as an invasion led collapse.

It is now recognized as a long-term process involving environmental, social and economic transformations. The so-called decline marks the end of urban Harappan life and the disappearance of the culture.

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