REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY


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The Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. Together with ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, it was one of three early civilisations of the Near East and South Asia, and of the three, the most widespread, its sites spanning an area stretching from northeast Afghanistan, through much of Pakistan, and into western and northwestern India. It flourished in the The arts of Indus Valley civilisation, one of the earliest civilisations of the world, emerged during the second half of the third millennium (Bronze Age). The forms of art found from various sites of civilisation include sculptures, seals, pottery, gold ornaments, terracotta figures, etc. Their delineation of human and animal figures was highly realistic in nature. Modelling of figures was done in an extremely careful manner. Two major sites of Indus Valley civilization, along the river Indus are: North cities of Harappa; South Mohenjo-Daro. The site showcase one of the earliest examples If the study of pottery is to reach its full potential, it is vital that it is recovered and analysed to a high. standard. This document covers the entire process of pottery work in archaeology, ensuring that the a. reference sites or pottery assemblages previously recovered from within or close to the project location that will inform the planned project. b. require the use of recognised standards (ie this document) for all tasks related to pottery.