

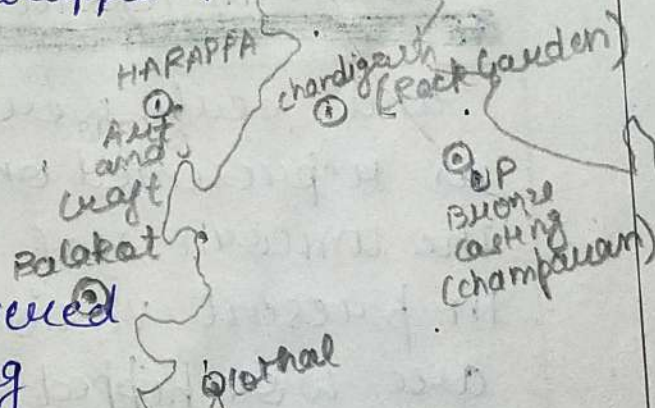
→ The culture and traditions of IVC have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. (200 words)

→ The culture of Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) had gradually started from Neolithic Age. where we learnt about manufacturing of pottery and wheels to make pots. Improvement in tools, transportation and clothes. The practices followed thousands of years back in IVC is still preserved with minor changes.

Continuation of culture and tradition in present scenario →

↳ Art and Craft: The Harappan culture belongs to the Bronze Age. The bronze statues were made using the "lost wax" technique.

The bull has been recovered from Kalibangan, dancing girl (In Tribhanga style) from Mohenjodaro. (Rock Garden) in Chandigarh is present day example. As per craft, presence of workshops of bead makers. Balakot, Lothal and Chanhudaro were centres for shell-working and bangle-making which is still popular in India. spindle whorls



were used for spinning and with the help of this lately, we got freedom  
 → In present day Micro and small Enterprises - cluster development Programme (MSE - CDP) for entrepreneurs.

2. WORSHIP: Trees and animals were worshipped by Harappan people. One horned unicorn and humped bull were probably worshipped. And in present days also we worship humped bull in many areas as a symbol of (Nandi). Peepal tree is one of the most worshipped tree of India. and Banyan to be humble abode of Krishna... And in recent news we heard about "Kukui Tihar" in Nepal (worshipping Dogs)

SEALS AND TERRACOTA FIGURE: Many terracota figure and seals were found. The Male deity is represented on seal. The Pashupati Seal The Unicorn seal, the Bull seal etc. And in present various God and Goddesses are worshipped in form of seal.

BURIAL PRACTICES: Three forms of Burials have been found at Mohenjodaro. Bodies were always placed in the north-south direction, head in the north.

The culture and tradition of IVC is still prevalent. And it also ~~teach~~ teach us about evolution of culture and tradition. The major thing we come to know about their culture is that it was eco-friendly that is no harm to environment.

Nice Answer Priya  
 - just links Sechna & Bwiel  
 with present context.

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