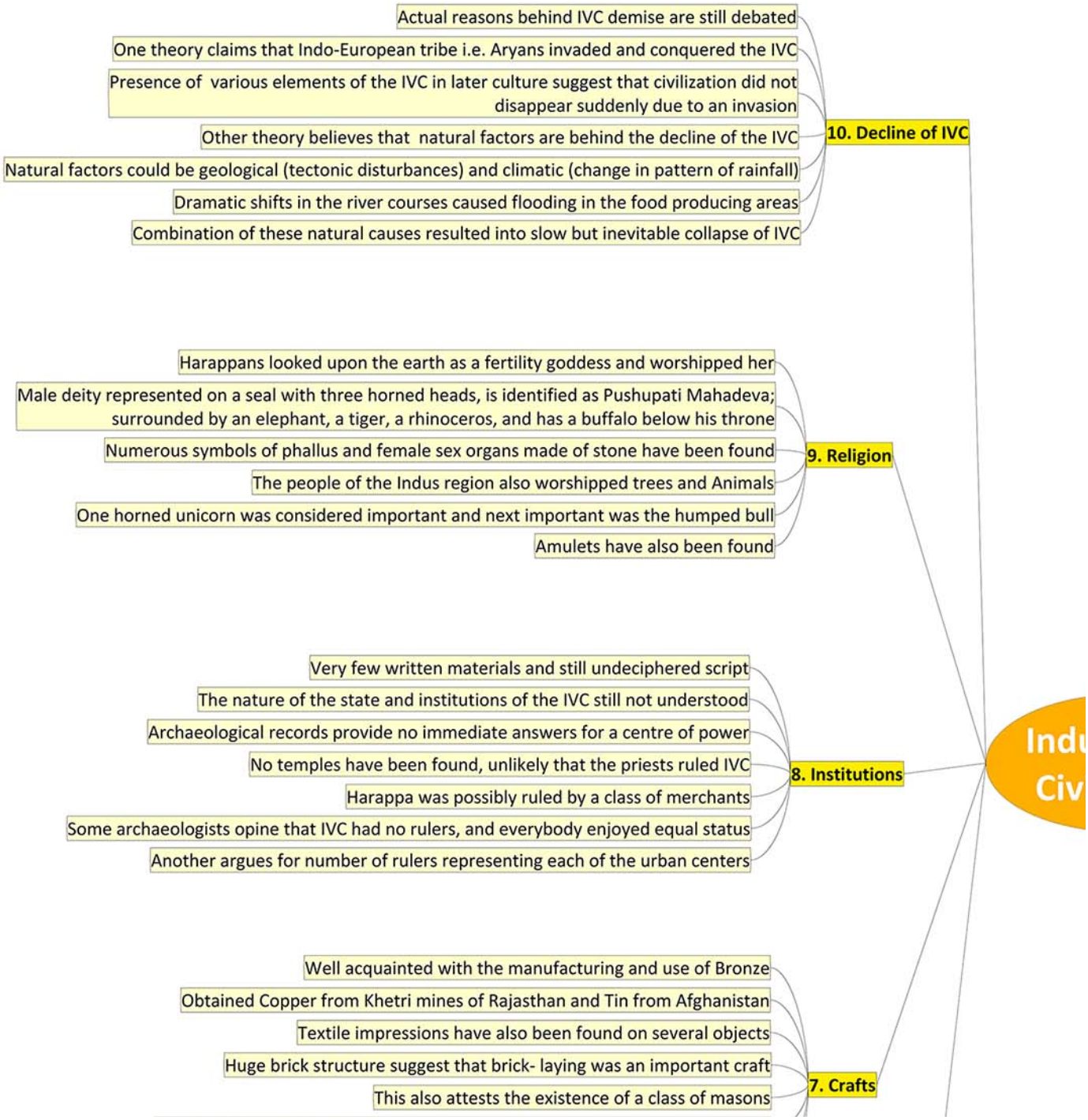
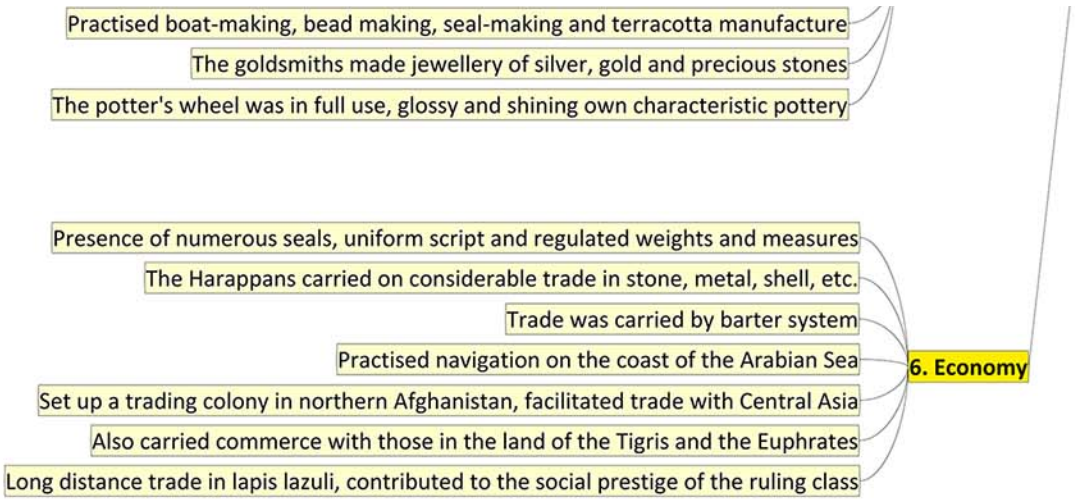

Actual reasons behind IVC demise are still debated
One theory claims that Indo-European tribe i.e. Aryans invaded and conquered the IVC
Presence of various elements of the IVC in later culture suggest that civilization did not disappear suddenly due to an invasion
Other theory believes that natural factors are behind the decline of the IVC
Natural factors could be geological (tectonic disturbances) and climatic (change in pattern of rainfall)
Dramatic shifts in the river courses caused flooding in the food producing areas
Combination of these natural causes resulted into slow but inevitable collapse of IVC
10. Decline of IVC
Harappans looked upon the earth as a fertility goddess and worshipped her
Male deity represented on a seal with three horned heads, is identified as Pushupati Mahadeva; surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhinoceros, and has a buffalo below his throne
Numerous symbols of phallus and female sex organs made of stone have been found
The people of the Indus region also worshipped trees and Animals
One horned unicorn was considered important and next important was the humped bull
Amulets have also been found
9. Religion
Very few written materials and still undeciphered script
The nature of the state and institutions of the IVC still not understood
Archaeological records provide no immediate answers for a centre of power
No temples have been found, unlikely that the priests ruled IVC
Harappa was possibly ruled by a class of merchants
Some archaeologists opine that IVC had no rulers, and everybody enjoyed equal status
Another argues for number of rulers representing each of the urban centers
8. Institutions
Well acquainted with the manufacturing and use of Bronze
Obtained Copper from Khetri mines of Rajasthan and Tin from Afghanistan
Textile impressions have also been found on several objects
Huge brick structure suggest that brick- laying was an important craft
This also attests the existence of a class of masons
7. Crafts


Practised boat-making, bead making, seal-making and terracotta manufacture
The goldsmiths made jewellery of silver, gold and precious stones
The potter's wheel was in full use, glossy and shining own characteristic pottery
Presence of numerous seals, uniform script and regulated weights and measures
The Harappans carried on considerable trade in stone, metal, shell, etc.
Trade was carried by barter system
Practised navigation on the coast of the Arabian Sea
Set up a trading colony in northern Afghanistan, facilitated trade with Central Asia
Also carried commerce with those in the land of the Tigris and the Euphrates
Long distance trade in lapis lazuli, contributed to the social prestige of the ruling class
6. Economy