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Indus Valley Civilization " Geography, Religion, Economy, Society & Architecture of IVC. Archaeologists were able to decipher the various social, economic, religious, architectural aspects of Indus Valley Civilization. 3 Major Facts about Geography of Indus Valley Civilization. Indus Valley Civilization was the largest among the four civilisations of the world (Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China). 1. Household decoration articles were either made of metals like Copper and Bronze or the decoration articles were made of pottery. 2. Chairs were used. Kitchen Utensils. There are no Indus Valley civilization sites in the south of India. There are Indus script graffiti incised on the walls of Edakkal cave in Kerala, but these are hard to date, and we know only that the cave was occupied from 8000 BC until 1700 BC. Some funeral urns inscribed with the Indus jar sign have been found in the south, but they date from the time well after the IVC collapse. . As per his study, The words used to describe some of the objects are still being used in the South Indian languages. The 'fish' signs. The study also indicates that the Indus Valley writing was not used to write an Indo-Aryan language, because the Aryans did not arrive in India until after 1600 BC. <http://www.currentscience.ac.in/Volumes/103/10/1220.pdf>. The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization, after Harappa, the first of its sites to be excavated in the 1920s, in what was then the Punjab province of British India, and now is Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa, and soon afterwards, Mohenjo-Daro, was the culmination of work beginning in 1861 with the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj. Excavation of Harappan sites has been ongoing since 1920, with important breakthroughs occurring as recently as 1999. Houses were one or two stories high, made of baked brick, with flat roofs, and were just about identical. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. The Indus Valley Civilisation used hundreds of written symbols which have not been properly understood so far. Most of these symbols were later used all over India on pottery, copper plates, rocks, textiles, furniture, metallurgical products etc. But the fundamental nature of these symbols escaped the attention of thousands of scholars and researchers so far. This led to many strange conclusions about these symbols including their use as indicators of trade and wealth. In this paper we are trying to locate the fundamental nature of the symbols and their purpose.