

## Historical Gastronomica - The Indus Dining Experience

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## Why in News

The National Museum, New Delhi is hosting a unique exhibition on India's ancient food history "Historical Gastronomica - The Indus Dining Experience" from 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2020.

- 'Indus Dining Experience' organized jointly by the National Museum and One Station Million Stories (OSMS) - is based on archaeological research, museum artefacts and their characteristics.
  - One Station Million Stories is a Delhi-based organization that specializes in the craft of storytelling through extensive technical research.
  - The National Museum is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture.
- The exhibition in the National Museum features:
  - An illustrative story of man's food history since his evolution and continues to conclude at the Indus-Saraswati Civilization,
  - Gallery Walk: Use of Harappan pottery and artefacts,
  - Food Tasting: finger-food samplers and dinners.
  - A model of a Late Harappan Kitchen and other specially designed exhibits -recreated by OSMS.
- Recently, **UNESCO's network of creative cities** has included **Hyderabad** as a creative city of gastronomy.

## **Indus Valley Civilization**

- It is also known as **Harappan Civilization.**
- It flourished around 2,500 BC, in the western part of South Asia, in contemporary Pakistan and Western India.
- The Indus Valley was home to the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and China.

- In the 1920s, the Archaeological Department of India carried out excavations in the Indus valley wherein the ruins of the two old cities, viz. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were unearthed.
- The Harappans were very well acquainted with the manufacturing and use of Bronze.
- The Harappan villages, mostly situated near the flood plains, produced sufficient foodgrains. Wheat, barley, rai, peas, sesame, lentil, chickpea and mustard were produced.

**Source: PIB**