

**ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF
CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS
OF INDIA: A STUDY**

Thesis

Submitted for the Award of the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Library and Information Science

Submitted by

YOGESH CHANDRA NARAYAN

Supervisor

Prof. K. L. MAHAWAR

**BABASAHEB
BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR
UNIVERSITY**



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प्रज्ञा शील करुणा
ESTABLISHED 1996

Department of Library and Information Science
(School for Information Science and Technology)
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
(A Central University)

Vidya Vihar, Raibareli Road, Lucknow-226 025, Uttar Pradesh

Enrolment No:-286/10

Year 2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “**ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS OF INDIA: A STUDY**” submitted by me in fulfillment for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science to the Department of Library and Information Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow is an outcome of my own efforts and is an original work. The contents of this thesis did not form a basis for the award of any previous degree to anyone else.

Date:

Place: Lucknow

(Yogesh Chandra Narayan)

Research Scholar
Department of Library and Information Science
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University
Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareli Road
Lucknow - 226 025 (U. P.)



बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय

(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)

विद्या विहार, रायबरेली रोड, लखनऊ-226025

BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY

(A Central University)

Vidya Vihar, Raebareli Road, Lucknow-226025

Letter No. 242/COA/Exam/BBAU/14
Date.. 07/02/2014.....

Ph.D. Course Work Certificate

This is to certify that **Mr. Yogesh Chandra Narayan**, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science of the University has successfully completed his Ph.D. Course work in the examination held during May, 2013.

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Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University

(A Central University)

Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareilly Road, Lucknow - 226 025.

बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय
विद्या विहार, रायबरेली रोड, लखनऊ - 226 025

Letter no.

Date:.....

Prof. K. L. Mahawar

Professor & Head

Department of Library & Information Science

School for Information Science & Technology

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in this thesis entitled **ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS OF INDIA: A STUDY** submitted by Mr. Yogesh Chandra Narayan for the award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Library and Information Science, has been carried out under my supervision and guidance.

To the best of my knowledge, the contents of this thesis did not form a basis for the award of any previous degree to anyone else.

Date:...../...../.....

Place: Lucknow

(K. L. Mahawar)

E-mail : mahawar_67@yahoo.co.in ; Mobile No.: 09454360635

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Yogesh Chandra Narayan

ABBREVIATIONS

ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
SML	State Museum Lucknow
MGMM/MGMMR	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum Raipur
GCMJ	Government Central Museum Jaipur
PM	Patna Museum
SMH	State Museum, Hyderabad
FMC	Fort Museum Chennai
OSM	Orissa State Museum
NMND	National Museum New Delhi
GMC	Government Museum and Art Gallery Chandigarh
AML	Archaeological Museum Lothal
SMB	State Museum Bhopal
UT	Union Territory
NRLC	National Research Laboratory for Conservation
INTACH	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
C	Century
B.C.	Before Christ (use for calculating year)
A.D.	After Death (Anno Domini) (use for calculating year)
TC	Terracotta
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television

PREFACE

The valuable part of the cultural history of our world is mirrored in human-made remaining and things related to the past such as prehistoric evidences and also example of planned and developed civilization like Indus valley civilization and their antiquities which have a unique and great social and cultural importance. The term “heritage” not only describes landscapes, natural history, buildings, artefacts, and cultural traditions literally or metaphorically passed on from one generation to the other, but also describes items which can be portrayed for promotion as tourism products. ‘Museums are not mere buildings: they are the virtual documents of history and heritage. Culture and heritage are often considered as the fundamental aspects underpinning a country’s national identity and sovereignty. Cultural heritage including historic buildings, sites, cultures and other invaluable assets are the distinguished elements that encapsulate a nation’s soul and spirit. The concept of cultural heritage invariably differs from one nation or region to another. In a broad sense, it is perceived as movable and immovable assets of artistic, literary, architectural, historical, archaeological, ethnological, scientific or technological values that embody the essence of a nation. Present time the scope of museum has been changed and the concept of museum has undergone a big change during the last 2 centuries. Earlier museums established for a saving rare collection but now a day’s museum is not only preservation centre of ancient collection these are educational institution and provides recreation by means of its activities, such as display, exhibition, education, research, entrainment, publication and public relation the society. Museums also act as with its cultural resources a type of effective media of non-conventional education.

The present study has undertaken on assessing the information value of cultural properties in museums on India: A Study. The study deals with the increase interest among the people towards cultural properties. This is considered as a mode of transformation of information in the historical, scientific, social, etc. perspectives. The study focuses on the role of museums, and place as an information centre/ educational institution.

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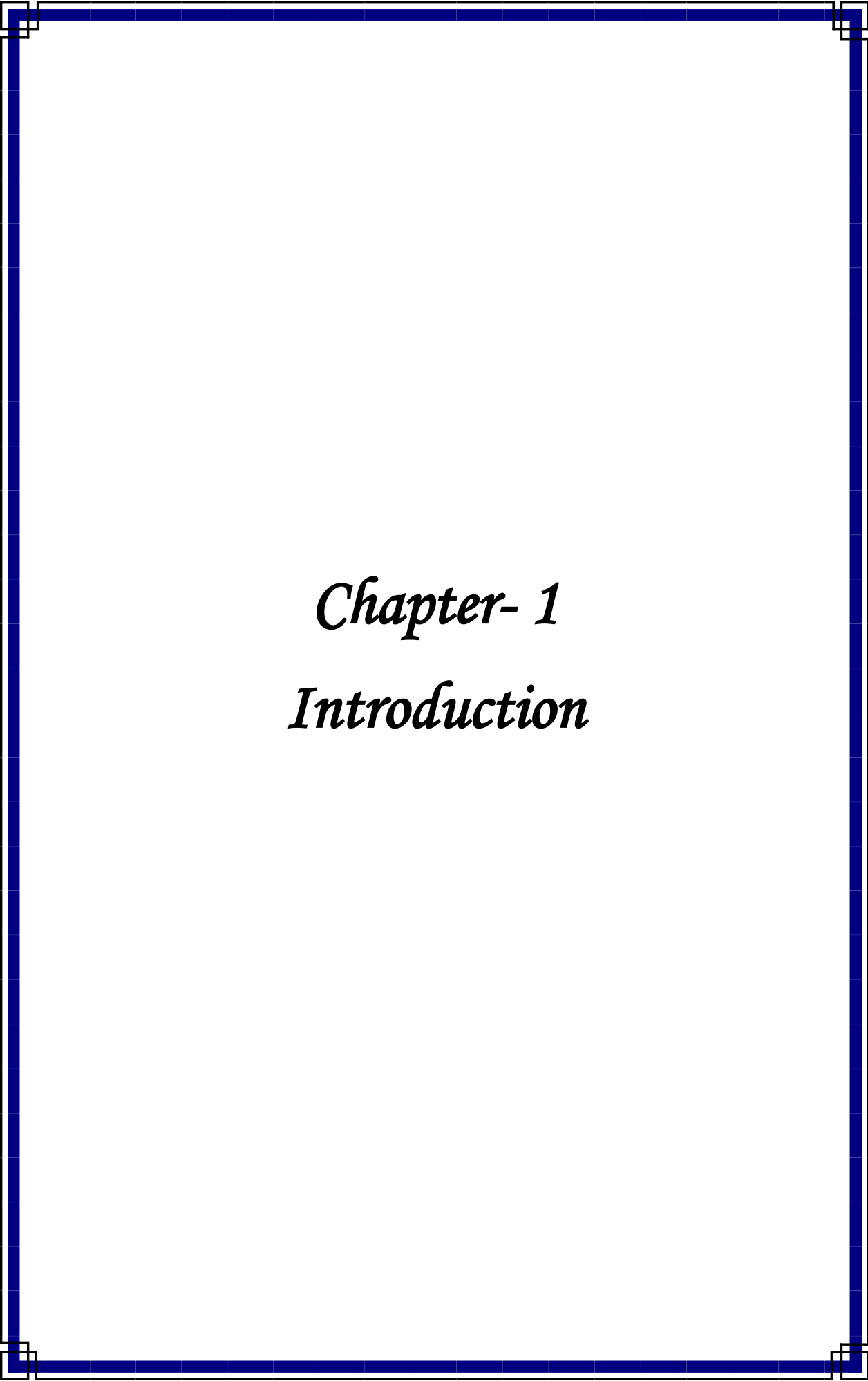
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Chapter- 1
Introduction

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The valuable part of the cultural history of our world is mirrored in human-made remaining and things related to the past such as prehistoric evidences, etc. Hunting and discovery of fire were the main attraction of the early stage human in the ancient time. In this connection, various tools were used for this purpose such as scraper, cleaver, hand axe, blades etc. Earlier Man used to various medium to express his idea like stone and rock in the form of pictography or symbol, which were engraved on the floor and walls of the caves, where he lived in ancient period.

Later on farming replaced hunting. Keeping in view when we talk about planned and developed civilization, the Indus valley civilization represent great example of this and their antiquities have a unique and incredible social and cultural value.

As it is known that the 'present' always linked with 'past' and human in nature always wanted to know about the history with interest of what was happened in the past. Now a days for fulfil this purpose, western societies are turning and visiting to India for spiritual solace, peace and getting valuable information of history. India has a rich cultural heritage which conserved valuable information about the historical aspects of the ancient time.

Information is the vital aspect after the man's basic requirement as food, shelter and clothes. People have recorded information in many forms for many centuries. From the ancient period various form of information have seen on the cultural properties such as symbolic presentation of information, engraved information on the stone, clay tablets, inscriptions in stone, coins, copper plates and manuscripts etc. These rare things are the valuable sources to know the hidden parts of our history. After the invention of paper, typewriter or printing press as a printed material is made the important sources of information and present time information technology has covered maximum field of the human

activities. But on the other side in the age of information technology, Museums, Libraries and Archives are playing a significant role as a centre of inspire learning, engaging communities and support to build up the knowledge economy in the society. The library and the museum both are providing information to the users but in the library context it provide information in printed as well as in digitized form but on the other side museums are directly connected to the information seekers or visitors with its cultural resources.

The term “heritage” not only describes landscapes, natural history, buildings, artefacts, and cultural traditions literally or metaphorically passed on from one generation to the other, but also describes items which can be portrayed for promotion as tourism products” (Prentice, 1993, p.5). Cultural properties like art, antiquity and collectibles are the very valuable source of historical information of the nation and museums help to preserve for future in a systematic manner.

Museums are very important centres of cultural heritage and historical resources in which we can include archaeological museums, art museum etc. Archaeological and historical museums are incredibility important window of the past.

More than 2000 years ago the word ‘museum’ was originated which is used in its original sense in the Alexandria museum in Alexandria in 283 B.C. this is the type of temple house structure dedicated to the muses who was the goddesses of learning. And the term museum is derived from the Greek word mouseion. The meaning of this term is the seat of the muses which means a temple of the muses.

According to the ICOM Statutes, adopted during the 21st General Conference in Vienna, Austria, in 2007: “A museum is a non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment” (International Council of Museums, 2007). Museums are generally open to the public for awareness about history in the society. They are our history, heritage and link to the people who came before us

and museums play a vital role as a historical library. They preserve the vital records of the history and present a story of the past.

1.2. MODERN CONCEPT OF MUSEUM

Present time the scope of museum has been changed and the concept of museum has undergone a big change during the last 2 centuries. Museums are not limited to buildings they are the virtual documents of past. Earlier museums established for a saving rare collection but now a day's museum is not only preservation centre of ancient collection these are educational institution and provides recreation by means of its activities, such as display, exhibition, education, research, entrainment, publication and public relation the society. Museums also act as with its cultural resources a type of effective media of non-conventional education.

1.3. CULTURAL PROPERTY

Cultural resources have a high societal value, act as attraction forces for visitors and assume a prominent place in sustainable development of our planet. According to Mezey, 2007 "Cultural property' as a term of art was born with the 1954 Hague Convention, making it an instrument of legal and diplomatic thinking from the (quite recent) outset; but its use has spread, and in the hands of philosophers outside the legal academy it has offered a starting point for critical reflection" (as cited in John, Seddon, Robert, & Francis, 2011, p.44). "Culture and heritage are often considered as the fundamental aspects underpinning a country's national identity and sovereignty. Cultural heritage including historic buildings, sites, cultures and other invaluable assets are the distinguished elements that encapsulate a nation's soul and spirit" (Ahmad, 2006, p. 52).

1.3.1. Types of Cultural Properties of Museum: As we know Cultural properties are very vital resources of the historical information, there are different types of cultural properties of museum are as follow:

1.3.1.1. Movable Cultural Property: Movable cultural property is mainly considered as museum objects which are the main category of the study.

1.3.1.2. Immovable Cultural Property: Immovable cultural property is considered as monuments, forts and architectural evidences, caves, temples, archaeological and cultural sites, mound etc.

1.3.2. Another Classification of Cultural Property: In addition to aforesaid categories of cultural properties, there are also some kind of cultural properties are highlighted which is given below:

1.3.2.1. Tangible Cultural Property

This type of cultural property includes physical or tangible objects like building structure and historic places, clothing and jewellery, works of art, machines, books, documents and other types of objects which considered worthy of preservation for the future.

1.3.2.2. Intangible Cultural Property

Intangible cultural properties include non-physical aspects of a particular culture of the history such as tradition and culture, music, art, language, skills, drama and other aspects of human activity. These cultural properties can be recorded but cannot be touched and interacted and intangible cultural heritage is more difficult to preserve than physical objects.

1.3.3. Here some of the cultural properties which are often can see in the museums as given below:

- Sculptures
- Coins
- Manuscripts
- Paintings
- Archive
- Inscriptions
- Dress, ornaments & jewelleryes
- Bones
- Fossils
- Burials and mummy
- Seals and sealing

- Copper plates
- Tools and implements
- Textiles
- Weapons
- Statues
- Photographs
- Stamps
- Potteries
- Miscellaneous objects etc.

1.4. INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND MUSEUMS

Before some time, Museums was working as a conservation and preservation institutions of the cultural resources but in the present time the concept of museums has been changed. It's working as an information centre and its objects playing a vital role as an information source. Cultural properties of museums are having both types of information value i.e. internal information value and external information value. Internal information value includes various hidden aspects of cultural properties such as chronological information value, material and linguistic information value, scientific, artistic, social and spiritual, political, economical, educational, cultural information value etc. In this row on the other side external information value includes the contribution of the cultural properties with its variety of attributes.

1.5. TYPES OF MUSEUMS

On the basis of administrative set up, we find this type of museum, which is as follow:

- National museum
- State museum
- Local authority museum
- University museum
- Private museum
- Museum of business organization

Secondly the classification is made on the basis of their types of collection, which are mentioned here in the following ways:

- Composite museum
- Archaeological museum
- Historical museum
- Children museum
- Living history museum
- Historic house museum
- Community based museum
- Indigenous museum
- Museum of history or anthropology
- Geological museum
- Art museum
- Science museum
- Other museums are also categorized with its special collection

1.6. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cultural properties and museums are the incredible window of the past. With a view to make a strong assessment of cultural properties as a vital information source, the present research study has been undertaken on the following topic “ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS OF INDIA: A STUDY” deals with the increase interest in the people toward cultural properties as a mode of transformation of information in a historical perspective. This study also focused on the role of museums as an information centre and educational institution. The research problem is associated with to uncover hidden aspects of the cultural properties and to raise awareness in the people towards museums and cultural properties in special reference to information source and centre with the learning inspiration. In this connection an extensive survey of the museums of India has been conducted to collect the relevant data in order to conduct and complete this research problem.

1.7. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study was carried out keeping in view the several objectives, major objectives of the study are:-

1. Increase the value of cultural properties as an information source.
2. To study the museum as an information centre.
3. To know present status of selected museums in India.
4. To reveal the collections of the selected museums of India
5. To highlight the different types of cultural properties in the museums
6. To describe the various aspects of cultural properties of museums.
7. To find out the antique or unique piece of the museums.
8. To assess the information value of museum's cultural properties with internal and external assessment through museum professionals and visitors.
9. Lead to new ways of using the collection as a learning resource
10. To raise public awareness of the existence and purpose of the museum and its education service.

1.8. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covered 11 pure Government museums under State/Central Government (including under UT Government and Archaeological Survey of India). These museums divided into 5 zone of India i.e. east, west, north, south and central zone which have cultural background and archaeological & historical importance. The study gave preferences those museums which are situated at near/ in the capital or popular places of the selected States of India. This study did not include those museums which were depended on any trusts/societies/foundations etc. The selected museums are helpful to reveal cultural history from every direction of India. The following museums are selected for the study:

- State Museum, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- National Museum, New Delhi
- Govt. Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh
- St. George Fort Museum, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- A.P. State (Dr. Y.S.R.) Museum, Hyderabad
- Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur, Rajasthan
- Archaeological Museum, Lothal, Gujarat
- Patna Museum, Patna (Bihar)
- Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
- State Museum, Bhopal, M.P.
- Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

1.9. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research plays a major role in the growth of the nation as well as in the world. Due to the Human requirement and desire to discover new things, the research has become a vital activity of human life. It helps to solve the problems in systematic way, which involve in various field of study and to promote the development of the society. Research is a process of analytical investigation with taking many important steps to get new and original facts and then result come which is useful to the development of the society. So that research is systematic, planned and refined process of reflective thinking adopting specialized methods and procedures in order to get a more adequate solution of a problem. In the starting of research the problem, objectives and hypothesis should be clear stated and after this with the suitable research methods according to your research problem collect the Information and after deep analyzing the research give fruitful result which can be very useful for the nation.

1.10. SELECTION OF RESEARCH METHODS

The researcher must have a clear understanding about the assumptions and according to the research problem or topic the research method should choose.

1.11. TYPES OF RESEARCH METHODS

- Scientific Method
- Comparative Method
- Historical Method
- Statistical Method
- Experimental Method
- Descriptive Method
- Survey Method
- Case study Method

1.11.1. SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Present time known as scientific age. Most of the researchers are using scientific techniques for the research. Because it provides systematic way to the research through its important features like systematic order, controlled, empirical, critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about the pressured relations among natural phenomena.

1.11.2. COMPARATIVE METHOD

The comparative Research method is define as this technique compares two same subjects and clarifies its equality and differences. In this method comparative data and fact are collected related to decided subject and after analyzing the conclusion is find out.

1.11.3. HISTORICAL METHOD

Historical method mostly is used in historical research and knows the past occurrence. History is the story of humankind. It supports us to understand why, how and when past events are happened and also helps to know about historical truth.

1.11.4. STATISTICAL METHOD

Statistical method is very useful for the research it provides effective information in form of numeric data. In this method the samples are selected at

the primary level. In the form of statistical data the comparison of facts are very easier.

1.11.5. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

“This type of research start with some hypothesis which the research wants to test data generated by this research are used to establish cause and affect relationship between two variables. On the basis of these data one can predict changes in the independent variable" (Kumar, 2008, p. 9)

1.11.6. DESCRIPTIVE METHOD

Descriptive method is designed for collecting information about presenting existing conditions and it is description of the status, ideas, process/ steps going on, effects, trends etc.

1.11.7. CASE STUDY METHOD

Case study method is very helpful for the qualitative analysis. This method focuses on depth study. In other words case study method is a technique of gaining broad and deep knowledge in limited scope. “Case study is essentially intensive investigation of the particular unit under consideration. The objective of the case study method is to locate the factors that behavior-pattern of the given unit as an integrated totality” (Kothari, 2004, p. 113).

1.11.8. SURVEY METHOD

Fowler defines survey as “data collection and measurement process” (Fowler, 1989, p. 9). “Many research problem the systematic collection of data from population or sample of population through the use of questionnaire. The studies are usually called surveys, especially when they are concerned with large or widely dispersed groups of people” (Campbell & Katona, 1953, p. 55). “Survey research is the systematic gathering of information, from (a sample of)” (Tull & Album, 1999, p. 40).

1.11.8.1. TYPES OF SURVEY:

We may recognize the following major types of survey:

- Descriptive survey
- Comparative survey
- Evaluative survey

1.11.8.2. DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY

A descriptive survey describes the detail description about the undersign research problem and it can be used for testing theories or principals and to find responses to the research questions.

1.11.8.3. COMPARATIVE SURVEY

The comparative survey is a comparative study of two or more research situations on the basis of criteria. It indicates description comparison and conclusions and highlights strong or weak points of research situation.

1.11.8.4. EVALUATION SURVEY

The main objective of an evaluative survey is to evaluate certain aspect of research situation on the basis of a standard laid for the purpose.

1.11.9. STEP OF SURVEY RESEARCH

The steps of survey approach are given below:-

- “Identification of problem area, Formulation of the specific problem to be investigated of research questions to be answered, Formulation of objectives; Selection of appropriate research approaches in terms of time and dimension; Formulation of hypothesis, Selection of data gathering method; Selection of the sample” (Kumar, 1999, p. 40).

1.11.10. ADVANTAGE

Here some major advantages of survey method as follow:

- The main advantage of survey method is flexibility of greatest strength.

- Survey method supports to collect many types of information from individuals like personal characteristics, socio-economic facts, attitude factor, experience etc. in a practical way.
- On the basis of studies of representative sample survey method facilitates drawing generalization about huge amount of population.
- The survey method has flexibility to permit the use of various method of data gathering such as observation, interviewing etc.

1.11.11. METHOD FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

These methods are listed as follows:

- Questionnaire Method
- Observation Method
- Citation analysis Method
- Unconventional Method

1.11.12. QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD

A questionnaire is a written document with the series of questions related to the research problem under study. In this method respondent give answer to the questions regarding the research problem. Many scholars have suggested the types of questionnaires such as closed questionnaire, open questionnaire, pictorial questionnaire and mixed questionnaire etc.

Close Questionnaire- It is easy and clear to use. Common person can fill this questionnaire very easier because answer of the questions are given in the ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ format.

Open Questionnaire-in this questionnaire space option is mentioned for the answer and respondent is free to give the answer without any limitation.

Pictorial Questionnaire-This questionnaire is generally use for children, illiterate persons etc. through pictures, symbols etc. researcher get the information of the questions.

Mixed Questionnaire-This questionnaire is the combination of close and open questionnaires somewhere respondent give answer in ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ format and

some where he answer freely without any limitation. In addition to structured and unstructured questionnaires is also a type of questionnaire.

Essential of questionnaires being useful

- Educated respondent
- Willingness to reply
- Respondent's familiarity with the subjects.

For making useful questionnaire some points are very important

- Deep knowledge of the problem
- Useful questions

Nature and wording of the questions

- Clear and specialized questions
- Simple questions
- Few questions
- Avoiding biased questions
- Clear definition of units
- Questions should be statistical
- Direct questions
- Subjective evaluation should be avoided

Physical aspect of questionnaire

- Introductory information should be clarify
- Size of questionnaire- normally using 5"* 8" size of the questionnaire
- Arrangement of items-proper arrangement of the questionnaire
- Length of questionnaire- questionnaires should fill up with in 30 minute maximum.
- Material, colour and printing should also attractive.
- Order of the question in the questionnaire should be systematic.

In the covering letter state objectives of the questionnaire, assure the respondents that his answers will be kept confidential and also provide the address of the investigator.

Advantages of questionnaire method

- It helps to study large amount of population.
- It is minimum expenses.
- It helps to save the time.
- It is very convenience.
- It helps to obtain reliable information.
- It supports to increase the knowledge.
- It helps to avoid irrelevant information etc.

Limitation of questionnaire method

- Study of only literate person
- Low returning of questionnaire
- Some time face to incomplete information
- Problem of bad handwriting of the respondents
- Unreliability
- Lack of universal questions
- Lack of emotional stimulation etc.

1.11.13. OBSERVATION METHOD

“Observation a deliberate study through the eye may be used as one of the method for scrutinizing collective behaviour and complex social institutions as well as the separate units composing totality” (Young, 1973, p.119).

According to Goode and Hatt “Science begins with observation and must ultimately return to the observation for its first final validation” (as cited in Sharma, 2007, p.110)

1.11.14. INTERVIEW METHOD

Interview method is also a type of data collection technique through this technique the researcher talks to information respondent related to the assigned subject to gain the relevant information, normally face to face interview is adopted for the study but other kind of this method is also to be used like telephone interview, group interview, focused interview, non directive interview, research interview etc.

1.11.15. CITATION ANALYSIS METHOD

In the techniques of data gathering with the help of the citation analysis method we can find out the actual use of documents such as books, standards etc. as a sources of information.

In addition to data collection methods some techniques are also to be used such as sampling method, schedule method, diary method, etc.

1.12. SELECTION OF RESEARCH METHOD FOR THIS STUDY

For the present study the method of survey research (descriptive, observation method) has been adopted to conduct the study. This method is the most suitable one to complete the research study. The primary data collected through a survey of museums of India by using questionnaire method, observation method and interview method. Other secondary and tertiary data were collected through journals, directories, bibliographies and web sites etc. the questionnaire method is the most convenient for the study. The advantage of a questionnaire method is its more complete coverage characteristic.

1.12.1. DESIGNING OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The draft and design of question was an important controlling factor. Before planning the questionnaire, it is essential to set out in details the ideal data which one desire the answer to the question based on the objective of the study.

The study is required data on the status, collections, variety, conditions, function and services, information value and contribution with special focus on cultural properties of museums and its visitor's assessment. The questionnaire method used for the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of such data. museum survey and museum observation method used in the depth examination of the cultural properties in museums of India in special reference to information value of cultural properties and museums with respect to the nature and the objective of the study. In order to do so structure questionnaire instrument developed for the study contained multiple items questions. In this connection two questionnaires are prepared one for the Director or In-charge of

the Museums to know the detail description of the cultural properties of the museums and second for visitors of the museums to rate the contribution of the cultural properties in reference to information source. Both questionnaires are designed to assess the information value of cultural properties and museums of India. The questionnaire for Museum's Director or In charge of the museum consisted both types of questions open ended and closed with focused on an administration, organization, collections, detailed description of cultural properties and its information value, facilities of the museums etc. and the second questionnaire for visitors consisted-rating questions focused on the contribution of cultural properties.

1.13. HYPOTHESIS

Research hypothesis is the important factor of research process hypothesis may be considered as a predictive statement and tentative generalization of the problem under investigation of the research. It give direction to get aim and fruitful result of investigation and to provide the researcher with an opportunity (prior to the actual data collection) to predict the results of the study. Without formulation of hypothesis researcher can't move in proper investigation because the hypothesis gives the direction leading to precision and fruitful research.

During the formulation of research hypothesis, the researcher should keep some point in his mind very carefully these points are as follow:

- Hypothesis should be clear and problem related
- It should be in precise form
- Hypothesis should capable to establish relationship between variables
- Hypothesis should be capable for testing
- It should be easy understandable
- It should capable for explaining the facts

1.13.1. THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES ARE FORMULATED FOR THE STUDY:

- Conditions of the cultural properties are good in the selected museums of India.

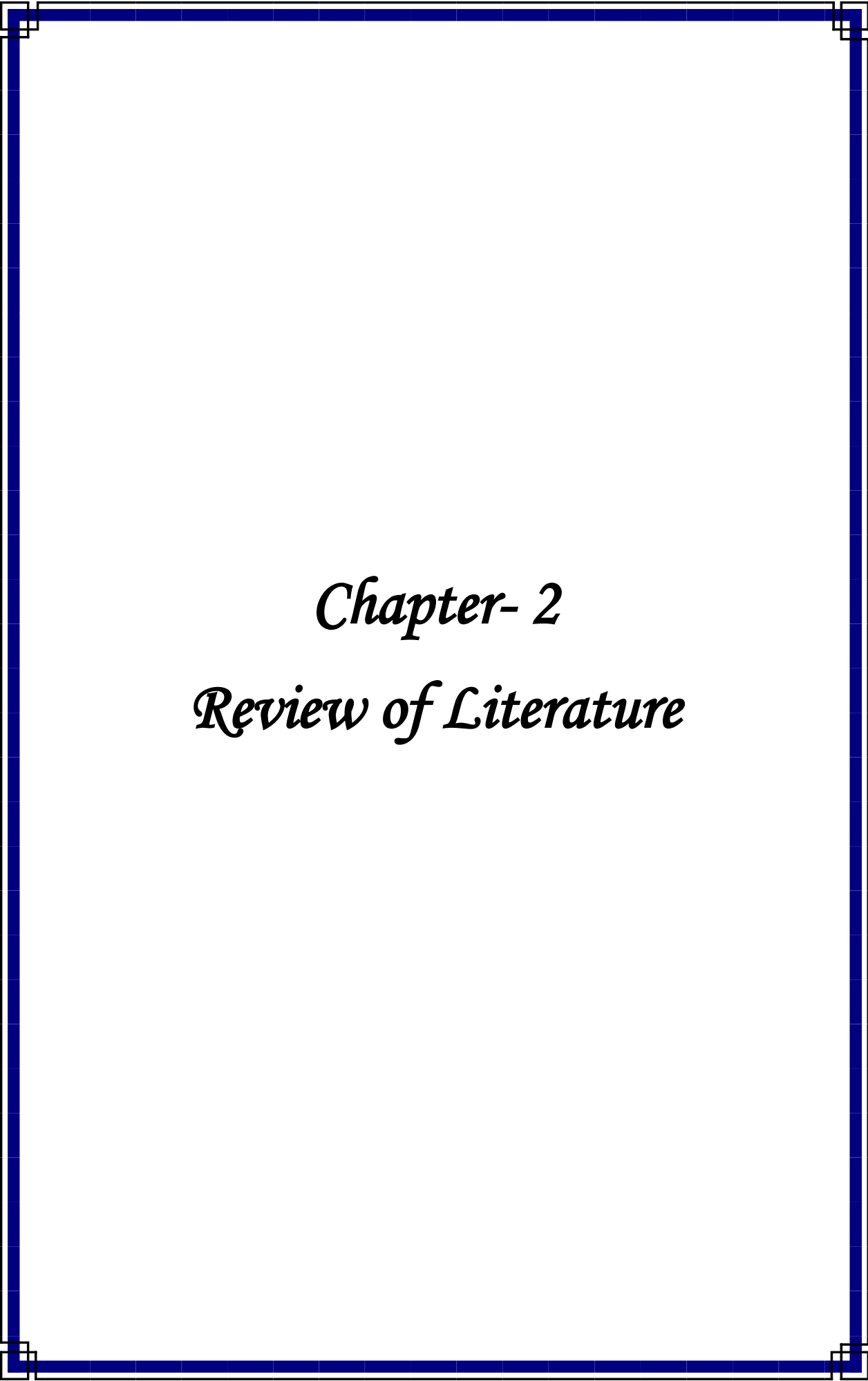
- Large numbers of visitors come to see cultural properties in the museums.
- Government is providing sufficient budget for preserving the cultural properties and other activities of the museums.
- Cultural properties give very strong contribution as an Information source to the society and having high Informational Value.

1.14. UTILITY OF THE STUDY

- This study will help in find out the rare collections of India.
- This study will create an understanding of museums as information centre and cultural properties as information source.
- This research study would create an awareness regarding the information value of cultural properties of museums.
- This study would help in understanding the detailed aspects of cultural properties of the museums.
- This research study will also promote the tourism and historical research

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Chapter- 2
Review of Literature

CHAPTER -2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

The literature review is fundamental requirement for any field of research it is very necessary for a scholar to understand proper, relevant and effective literature on a particular subject including research topic. With the help of review of literature the research scholar is aware about what has been done and what can be done in future in the context of research problem and also provides the right direction in the research. The reviewed literature that documented the most support for this study focused on the cultural property and its value, museum concept and visitor assessment towards cultural properties of museums, various sources both published and unpublished were reviewed for preparing this study. The following deals with the studies, which are related to the topic pursued in this particular study.

Lo, But and Trio (2014) explained the topic “links between libraries and museums: a case study of library-museum collaboration at the Hong Kong maritime museum”. This paper described the co relationship of museums and libraries with its functionality like community engagement, learning inspiration and also focuses on role of museums and libraries to build-up knowledge society with the special reference to museum of Hong Kong.

Lazrak, Nijkamp, Rietveld and Rouwendal (2013) focused on the topic “the market value of cultural heritage in urban areas: an application of spatial hedonic pricing”. This study emphasizes the different techniques and models to examine the impact of cultural heritage with focus on market value in reference to included cultural sites.

Dumcke and Gnedovsky (2013) highlighted the topic on “social and economic value of cultural heritage: literature review”. The paper includes different fields of cultural heritage in terms of sectors to examine the importance of cultural heritage. This paper also focused on various types and values of heritage. In addition to this some other points are also discussed in this study.

Jacobsen (2013) explored the topic “the community service museum: owning up to our multiple missions”. The study defined the concept of community engagement with museum services to fulfil the multipurpose mission such as educational, social and economical goals.

Lvova (2013) depicted the topic “valuing cultural heritage: economic and cultural value of the Colosseum”. The study is based on theoretical and analytical concept. Theoretical portion of this study covers the value of cultural heritage site with the help of various techniques. Analytical part of this paper is based on questionnaire survey to assess the actual value of Colosseum cultural heritage site from undergraduate students of Finland, Netherlands and Germany. At the last portion of the study, the author concluded findings in which awareness level of undergraduate students (Finland, Netherlands and Germany) was high about Colosseum’s cultural heritage site and also they focused on its conservation.

Vartianen and Enkenberg (2013) described the topic “learning from and with museum objects: design perspectives, environment, and emerging learning system”. This study explained the learning environment and system for different -2 students groups.

Yilmaz, Filiz and Yilmaz (2013) emphasized the topic “learning social studies via objects in museums: investigation into Turkish elementary school students’ lived experiences”. This paper basically examines the student’s experiences of Turkish elementary school to learn social studies with the help of museum objects. The study concluded with the 5 core dimensions of learning social studies and also difficulties of students are focused in the study.

Ai-Radaideh (2012) emphasized the topic “ the contribution of art museums to art education” this study highlights how art museums play a vital role to teach art education and increase learning ability among the students and children. This study also focused on the collaboration of the schools systems and art museums to create healthy environment in teaching and learning of art.

Burnell (2012) focused on the topic “the art of development: understanding cultural heritage as a creative agent for change”. This study reveals the

contribution of cultural heritage including the use of arts for social impact and educational growth, opportunities and challenges. The analysis part of this study was based on contextualized and active learning student experience.

Diana, Cecilia and Calin (2012) described the topic “an assessment of the relationship between the cultural heritage, travel and tourism and sustainable development in the central and eastern European countries”. The paper highlighted the cultural heritage term and its importance in reference to UNESCO definition. The paper concluded vital relationship between cultural heritage and travel and tourism development with special focus on ten central and eastern European countries and other points are also discussed in this study.

Dudley (2012) explored the topic “museum objects: experiencing the properties of things”. The author reveals the object based experiences with the cultural effect.

Iacob, Alexandru, Kagitci and Cretan (2012) revealed the topic “cultural heritage evaluation: a reappraisal of some critical concepts involved”. This paper focused on economic approach value of tangible cultural heritage. The study covered the heritage concept and value factor in deep. This paper also highlighted the different types of valuation methods such as contingent valuation, cost-benefit analysis, transport/cost method etc.

Keever (2012) explained the topic “cultural property: a study of history, documentation and the effect on museum acquisitions”. This study highlighted the cultural property, law and ethics, gaps in collection policy in reference to American art museums. The three organizations are reviewed in this study 1- Telfair museum in savannah Georgia 2- the mint museum in charlotte, North Carolina 3- the metropolitan museum of art in New York. In the last through this study the most vital factor is found that was lack of reference to acquisition practices and lack of information in collection policies.

Rinne (2012) highlighted the topic “cultural heritage in social media: museum of photography”. This study mainly described the recent emerging technological aspects in social media including blog community to collect and exhibit online cultural resources.

Bloxam (2011) focused on the topic “ancient quarries in mind: path ways to a more accessible significance”. This study provided quarries framework (stone quarries and landscape quarries) on past and present with the help of development and deployment methodology in archaeological context including case studies from the eastern Mediterranean region (Egypt and Turkey).

Dardanou (2011) highlighted the topic “the museum as a learning arena for the kindergarten: examples from Norway and Greece”. This study investigated the value of museum as a base of learning for children on the basis of description of the nursery school teachers from Greece and Norway. At the last various points concluded in the study in which one was lacking awareness regarding museum programs in the teachers of Norwegian nursery school.

Ekwelem, Okafor and Ukwama (2011) emphasize on the topic “preservation of cultural heritage: the strategic role of the library and information science professionals in south east Nigeria”. This study covers the some institutions for scope like that respondents from university of Nigeria (UNN), Fed University of technology, owerri (FUTO), Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka (NAVA) and Michael Okpala University of Agriculture, Umudike (MOUAU. This study reveals the information on experiences, designation, training programmes, and preservation and digitization techniques in the context of librarians. In addition to this some recommendations are also discussed in the last portion of the study in form of proper training programme, adequate infrastructure with emerging technology and financial assistance.

Franklin (2011) expresses the topic “matching, archiving and visualizing cultural heritage artifacts using multichannel images”. The present study focused on archiving, reassembling and visualizing the cultural properties with the effect of technological revolution in special reference to 3d acquisition technological aspects in the context of archaeological study.

John Seddon (2011) emphasized the topic on “the ethical patency of cultural heritage”. This paper covered the various aspects of cultural heritage like that theoretical background of cultural property, values description with the ethical framework etc.

Macdonald (2011) described the topic “a companion to museum studies”. He focused on cultural theory and museum studies, social aspects of museum, history and museology, museum and anthropologies, collection practices, museum ethics and profession, museum education, museum community with reference to public museum etc. topics are discussed in the study.

Navarrete and Owen (2011) emphasized the topic “museum libraries: how digitization can enhance the value of the museum”. The authors focused on how museum libraries play a vital role to understand museum collections and how can work together in effective manner as cultural information system in the digital era.

Ross and Terras (2011) focused on the topic “scholarly information-seeking behavior in the British museum online collection”. This study highlighted the seeking pattern and search strategy on online collection of British museum by the scholars. At last on the basis of findings the study concluded that maximum respondents use discipline specific search term to seek information.

Chatterjee (2010) described the topic “object-based learning in higher education: the pedagogical power of museums” this paper highlighted that how and what we can learn from the objects in educational framework with special focus on University College London museums and collections. At the last part of this paper, the author explored the power and rated the value of objects.

Culley (2010) emphasized the topic on “museums and tourists: a quantitative look at curator perceptions of tourism”. This study covered the theoretical part of museum and its role for society, tourism and economic growth etc. aspects are discussed in this paper. The analytical part of this study is based on tourist’s attraction and education by examining curator approach in reference to Eastern Ontario Region.

Keefe (2010) described the topic “protection of cultural property under international criminal law”. This study revealed the variety of heritage including movable and immovable cultural properties with the protection law and crime issues.

Ladkin, Johnson, Baker and Chatterjee (2010) highlighted the topic “the use of collections in research and teaching at the museum of Texas technological university”. This study explained the importance of museum with special reference to Texas technological university, USA. The author highlighted the museum support in research and educational development with the help of its valuable collections. At the end of the study the author is focused on preservation of cultural resources for future.

O’ Brien (2010) emphasizes the topic “measuring the value of culture: a report to the department for culture, media and sport”. This study is based on DCMS (department of culture, media and sport) and provides descriptive information on measurement techniques and valuation methods with the economical approach of the cultural aspect.

Poole (2010) emphasized the topic “the cost of digitizing Europe’s cultural heritage”. This study mainly focused on cost model and analysis for digitization in reference to museums, libraries and archives including audiovisual collections of Europe. At last various statistical data regarding cost analysis of digitization of these institutions and collections are concluded in the study.

Cuno (2009) depicted the topic “whose culture: the promise of museums and the debate over antiquities”. The study described the importance of museums as a knowledge repository in terms of value of antiquities. The author also highlights the responsibilities of archaeologists, curators, conservators to preserve the cultural resources.

Hou (2009) highlighted the topic “an investigation into visitors’ satisfaction with port Elizabeth’s heritage museum”. This study revealed the satisfaction level of 212 visitors on the basis of their experiences in reference to 3 heritage museums of Port Elizabeth. It is concluded in the study that the visitors were satisfied with the various variables and attributes of the museums.

Siivonen (2009) focused on title “local culture as a resource in regional development in the southwest-Finland archipelago”. The author highlighted the value of culture in term of resource which increases the financial activities at the local to national level.

Skov (2009) emphasized the topic on “the reinvented museum: exploring information seeking behavior in a digital museum context” this study is based on task-based information seeking in a digital museum scenario including information requirements, information discovering and information use etc. this paper also focused on a case study conducted at the national museum of military history, Copenhagen, Denmark covered museum professionals and virtual museum visitors.

Chatterjee (2008) focused on the topic “touch in the museum: policy and practice in object handling”. The study is based on conceptual framework with the museum environment and policy planning for handling museum resources.

Chutinan (2008) emphasized the topic “cultural heritage, interpretation, management and promotion: Phimai historical park”. This study provides the conservation planning in the context of Phimai historical park and how benefited for the future generation and local community. This study also focused on effective strategies for conservation funding and visitors understanding and experiences. This study covers as scope Khmer temples and Phimai historical park. The author concluded this study with the new heritage management model in the context of manage to cultural properties in Thailand.

Doswell (2008) highlights the topic “evaluating educational value in museum exhibitions: establishing an evaluation process for the Negro leagues baseball museum”. This study mainly focused on evaluation of exhibition content, methods, current trends and scholarships value assessment of critical questions for evaluating museum environment etc. aspects are covered in this study with the special focus on museum professionals in the context of Negro leagues baseball museum.

Isaac (2008) explained the topic “understanding the behavior of cultural tourists: towards a classification of Dutch cultural tourists”. This is based on analytical aspect with mainly focused on cultural tourism. This study also covered the behaviour and experience of tourists towards cultural sites. This study also highlighted the time-space behaviour, tourist recreation difficulties, tourist typologies etc.

Kelly (2007) described the topic “the interrelationship between adult museum visitors’s learning identities and their museum experiences”. This study basically based on 2 stages. Stage 1 explained the personal philosophies of individuals and overview on learning. Stage 2 revealed the importance of museum exhibition experience in the context of learning identities of visitors. This study also focused on 6P model of museum learning including person, purpose, process, people, place and product.

Bailey (2006) explained the topic “researching museum educators’ perceptions of their roles, identity and practice”. This study provides qualitative description on the science museum educators. This study also focused on role of museum educators and profession, knowledge skills and attitudes etc.

Huy (2006) emphasized the topic on “the role of museums in the preservation of living heritage: experiences of the Vietnam museum of ethnology”. This study highlights the role of museums with the special reference to Vietnam museum of ethnology. This study also focus on tangible material objects including production tools, different materials, craft products, style and designs and intangible materials includes techniques, skills and expertise, traditional knowledge and experience, community relations etc. on the other side this study also explored the role of Vietnam museum of ethnology in preserving handicrafts, as a educational and research institution. At the last this study reach on the conclusion part in which many aspects are covered like that this project highlights the effective way of disseminating knowledge from one to next generation, preserved visual materials on crafts which may be helpful for making research database and for future etc. and some challenges is also focused in the study.

Kelly (2006) explored the topic “measuring the impact of museums on their communities: the role of 21st century museum”. This study mainly focused on impact measurement of the museum with the help of two project dimension in which project one included examine the impact of small museum with special reference to their local communities and project second included exhibitions as contested sites with special reference to museum in contemporary society. The study concludes on the basis of these two project studies, the local community

realizes the importance and advantages of museums and global communities also have strong overview regarding museums value.

Niessen (2006) depicted the topic “museums, nationality and public research libraries in nineteenth-century Transylvania”. This study basically focused on the growth of most vital repositories including the German’s Brukenthal museum, the Hungarians’ Transylvanian museum society and the Romanians’ Astra. The author tried to highlight these institutions as combination of museum, libraries and archives. This study mainly covers the historical aspects of these institutions.

Roy (2006) revealed the topic “some cute points of museology”. He special focus to museology including museum studies, education etc. aspects covered in the study

Black (2005) described the topic “the engaging museum: developing museums for visitor involvement”. He highlights the some content like museum audiences and their nature, needs and expectations with the context of developing new audiences, visitor services, museum and lifelong learning, museum galleries development, engaging museum etc.

Schoen (2005) described the topic “museum-public relationships: exploring the relationship management theory of public relations”. This study mainly highlights the relationship scaling between institution and public with the context of member perceptions of art museum with a southern university. This study covers the 3 dimension approach like personnel relationship, community relationship and professional relationship. This paper is based on analysis 248 completed questionnaire including 286 returning questionnaire with the response rate 42.5% and completion rate 36.8%. The study concluded that subject’s museum showed increase member benefits for improving relationship with its members.

Dilevko and Lisa (2004) investigate the topic “The evolution of library and museum partnership: Historical antecedents, contemporary manifestations, and future directions”. This study presents the relationships between museums and

libraries because both are promoting the society with their services and contribute to increase the knowledge.

Greenhill (2004) examined the topic “learning from culture: the importance of the museums and galleries education program (phase 1) in England”. The study focused on 65 projects linked with schools and museums across England. The author described the term ‘before and after’ for providing image of the museums and education in England. This study also reveals the learning outcomes and impact of museum and galleries education programs on the students and teachers. In the end of the study the author concludes that the students are excited to discover valuable resources and motivated from effective way of learning through the museum experience. On the other side some findings are obtained from teachers like that museum galleries education programs provide learning opportunity for teacher, increased knowledge and support to understand in teaching and learning etc.

Hagedorn-Saupe and Ermert (2004) focused on topic “a guide to European museum statistics”. This study presents the statistical report of the museum from 23 European countries and also focused on clear and statistical overview of situation in each single country on the basis of primary information on the situation of museum statistics including key issues and understanding the museum, laws regarding museums, category division on the basis of collections and ownership etc. the main purpose of this study to provide numeric overview of the museums with the comparison and differentiation on the basis of obtained statistics.

Knoblauch (2004) highlighted the topic “archaeology as the history of cultural property”. This study is based on archaeology understanding and the theory is basically related to human past based materials. The paper also includes cultural property and archaeology, cultural identity etc. point are focused in this paper.

Macfarlan and Johnson (2004) emphasized the topic “education collections as museum collections”. This study focused on Lubbock lake landmark’s education collection as a case study demonstration. This is an archaeological and natural history place situated in Texas and also analyzed the type and their number of objects such as bone, Lithic, metal, ceramic, teeth, floral, soil, glass, shell,

plastic, bricks, leather, plaster etc. at last the study concluded 1378 objects are in the education collection and upgraded .

Phuong (2004) explored the topic “the protection of Iraqi cultural property”. This study mainly focuses on cultural properties which are from Iraq. This study also covered the effort which is made by Iraq to protect cultural property. At the conclusion framework, the author revealed the Iraq’s weakness point to protect cultural properties like that some difficulties for protecting cultural materials in the international framework.

Prosper (2004) explained the topic “cultural landscapes and world heritage: an uneasy relationship”. This study highlights the cultural landscapes categorization with the operation framework including the tangible, intangible, cognitive dimensions with the Canadian context.

Suarez and Tsutsui (2004) emphasized the topic “the value of museum collections for research and society”. This study focused on scientific collection including biological collections and its contribution for research and society. This paper also provides the example of some largest entomological collections in the United States. The author concluded that collections should be well curated and emphasized on maintaining and developing the infrastructure of museums with the effect of information technology.

Marty, Rayward and Twidale (2003) discussed the topic “museum informatics”. This study is based on information technology revolution in the museum environment. This paper covers the digital revolution, information resources in the museums, information organization and their accessibility, automation and digitization of collections, create and share repository of collection. The author focused on the term” wired museum” means collection of electronic information through artifacts and objects with the effect of technological tools. This study also included the important contents such as information science and museums, information storage and retrieval in museums environment, integrated information, intellectual property and copyright, the changing identity of museums, role of museums as an information resource, virtual museum and many other aspects are discussed in the paper.

Nemaheni (2003) focused on the topic “a cultural heritage resource management plan for Thulamela heritage site”. This study provides guidelines for designing a cultural heritage management plan for Thulamela heritage site in the Kruger national park with the practical approach. The plan for Thulamela cultural resource management was developed by a process including with the discussion of the site description. Site analysis and identification of threats and opportunities and strategic areas with the special focus on presentation of Thulamela heritage site.

Clavir (2002) defined the topic “preserving what is valued: museums, conservation and first nation”. This book basically divided into 2 parts. First part is dedicated to preservation and museum and second part is dedicated to preservation and first nations. This book also covers the historical development of conservation and its value including origins, shift to a scientific approach means conservation process is shifting traditionally to scientific. In this book the value of museums describes as a European institution that focus enlightenment based beliefs and western cultural importance. The author is also covered the works of art, authenticity, ownership, European superiority, difference between conservators and curators, importance of objects, importance of museum institutions, science and conservation ethics etc. aspects.

Graham (2002) depicted on the topic “heritage as knowledge: capital or culture”. This study provides a relationship description between cultural heritage and knowledge society. This study also focused on idea of external and internal cities.

Huh (2002) covered the topic “tourist satisfaction with cultural/heritage sites: the Virginia historic triangle”. Cultural heritage tourism is increasing very fast in the tourism industry. Tourism basically support to economic development of the country. This study focused on cultural heritage attributes with the tourist satisfaction. This study covers the Virginia historic triangle including Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown. Virginia historic triangle is also called as largest living museum in the world. This study highlights the tourist’s satisfaction toward 25 cultural heritage destinations attributes such as monument, historic building, cultural village, museums, galleries architectures

etc. with the scaling of very satisfied and very dissatisfied. the conclusion part of this paper shows that 15 cultural heritage attributes are categorized into satisfied scaling, 3 attributes are categorized into dissatisfied scaling and 7 attributes are categorized into indifferent scaling.

Kravchyna and Hastings (2002) explained the topic “informational value of museum websites”. The main aim of this study is to investigate the informational value of museum websites including virtual visitors in categories of scholars, teachers, students, museum staff and visitors. This study explores the types of information needs of the user on the museum websites. At last the authors conclude that 68% virtual users use the museum website for getting information regarding recent exhibits. This study is also helpful for designing database and retrieval options.

Navrud and Ready (2002) explained the topic “valuing cultural heritage: applying environmental valuation techniques to historic buildings, monuments and artifacts”. This study covers three parts like introduction, case studies and review of studies and in the last part of this study with the help of other studies listed together the author concludes that non market valuation techniques can be applied to cultural property. This study also focused on object based functioning.

Torre de la (2002) focused on the topic “assessing the values of cultural heritage”. This research report included assessment values in conservation planning, anthropological ethnographic methods for evaluation of cultural importance in heritage conservation, economic valuation of cultural heritage. This paper covers the evidence and prospects, numbness and sensitivity in the elicitation of environment values, cultural capital and sustainability model in the economics of cultural heritage. In the last part of this report David Throsby suggested some principals for conservation specialists.

Wavell, Baxter and Johnson (2002) explained the topic “impact evaluation of museums, archives and libraries: available evidence project”. This study covers the critical overview and impact evaluation factors in the field of museums, archives and libraries. This paper also focuses on social impact, learning impact like that formal learning, informal learning, lifelong learning etc., economic impact of the museums, archives and libraries. The main objective of this study

is to examine the impact based evidence and build strategies to evaluate the long term effect in the field of museums, archives and libraries. At the last this study concludes further recommendation and strategic based research including appropriate tool and techniques for evaluation of evidence in the museums, archives and libraries sector.

Brodie, Doole and Watson (2000) revealed the topic “stealing history: the illicit trade in cultural material”. This study focused on illegal trade of the cultural properties at the international level in the context of U.K. This study also explores the needed action to stop the illicit exploitation of world’s cultural properties which are being illegal removed from their original form. The study also described the role of government to protect the cultural property.

Falk and Dierking (2000) covered the topic “learning from museums: visitor experiences and the making of meaning”. This study is basically focus to investigate the learning concept including art, history and natural history museums etc. the author also highlights the many aspects of museum learning with the help of contextual model of learning.

Mac Donald, Mckeown and Quirke (2000) described the topic “opening the stable door: new initiatives at the Petrie museum of Egyptian archaeology” this study mainly focused on Petrie museum which has world class Egyptian collections from early prehistoric to Islamic period. In this study so many valuable photographs like that a display in ancient Egypt: digging for dreams etc. of Egyptian objects and art is shown. Some important projects are also discussed in this study for digitization of objects.

Singh (2000) depicted the topic “cultural change in India: identity and globalization”. The study focused on cultural development and changing aspects in the context of globalization in reference to Indian scenario.

Arinze (1999) emphasized the topic “the role of the museum in society”. This paper basically provides a theoretical approach about the museum, present scenario of the museum, museum and education, role of museum in the society etc. aspects are covered in this paper.

Chakrabarti (1999) revealed the topic “India-an archaeological history: Paleolithic beginnings to early historic foundations”. Explained the archaeological history from Paleolithic period to early historic period.

Hein (1998) explored the topic “Learning in the Museum” and provides concept based approach with the special focus on museum value for lifelong learning, its impact on the society; experiences through the museums etc. aspects are defined.

Greenhill (1995) described the topic “museum, media, message”. This study provide the theoretical concept about the value of museum for the society as well as for the country.

Darvill (1994) described the topic “value system and the archaeological resource”. The paper reveals the various values with special focus to archaeological resources. The author categorized three main value for the archaeological heritage like first is those value which is based on present needs called as use value, second is those value which is based on future possibilities called as option value and third is those value which recognizes value’ because it is there’ called as existence value.

Greenhill (1994) described the topic “museum and their visitors”. This study shows the visitor involvement and satisfaction with the museum environment.

Ambrose and Paine(1993) emphasized the topic “ museum basics” this study focused on the theoretical concept of the museum like that understanding museum, types of museum, ethics, learning concept and museum contribution, collection interpretation techniques, collection management, museum building etc. aspects are explored deeply in the study.

Mckellar (1993) explored the topic “the role of the museum archivist in the information age”. Museums and archives are functioning as a valuable information providing institutions for information needs. This study also describes the role of archivist in the information age because now a day’s information overload in the very difficult aspect in this connection it is very important for the archivist that they take proper steps and be fully prepared for the information management. The museum archivist play a vital role as a

information manager and preserve and promote the nation's heritage records and also encourage to people for its use.

Falk and Dierking (1992) highlighted the topic "the museum experience". This study described the museum as a place for leisure-time experience and shared museum experience with the visitor's perspective. In the last section, the author provided a direction to the museum professional for museum experience and also focused on transition from visitor's perspective to museum's perspective.

Gakhar (1992) focused on the topic "collection development and acquisition of art materials with special reference to south and south-East Asia: a case study of the Indira Gandhi national centre for the arts". This study highlighted some important parameters, role of collection developers and tools and technologies for creating healthy base of collection development. The paper is specially focused on collection development and services of indira Gandhi national centre for arts, reference library etc.

Shah (1991) elucidated the topic "glimpses of Indian culture". He described the culture understanding with special reference to Indian culture covering all aspects related to the culture.

Parker and King (1990) clarified the topic "guidelines for evaluating and documenting traditional cultural properties." the author focused on traditional cultural properties and its value, national register bulletin, ethnography, ethno history, and ethnocentrism. He explains the preservation planning with special reference to traditional cultural properties and also focused on eligibility criteria for evaluating cultural properties along with the some steps like step one the covers integrity of relationship, step 2 includes integrity of condition and step 3 focuses on cultural property evaluation with reference to national register in which some criteria's are discussed in detail.

Punja (1990) covered the topic "museums of India". This study provided the detailed description of museums in India including the characteristics of museums.

Merryman (1989) explored the topic "the public interest in cultural property". author defined the cultural property with the help of UNESCO convention 1970

including rare collections and specimens of fauna, flora, minerals and anatomy, property relating to history, products of archaeological excavations etc. he also focused on expressive value of cultural property, the politics and religion of cultural property, the utility of cultural property, the elements of a cultural property policy such as preservation, truth with the special reference to validity, accuracy etc., accessibility of cultural properties, cultural nationalism etc. areas are covered in this study.

Merryman (1986) emphasized the topic “two ways of thinking about cultural property”. This paper based on two approaches to think about cultural property. One approach is focus on artistic, archaeological interest and second approach is focus on cultural property as a part of national heritage. This study also covers the two nation approach like source nations and market nations. Source nations included supply of desirable cultural materials exceeding the internal demand. For example India, Egypt etc. and market nations included the demand exceeds the supply. For example France, Japan etc. this study also focused on Hauge convention 1954 for cultural nationalism and UNESCO convention 1970 for cultural internationalism including protection of cultural property etc.

Lewis (1981) focused on topic “the return of cultural property”. The author explained the historical aspect of the cultural property including explanation of wars impact on the cultural property and museum movements in the countries. The significance of cultural property, UNESCO involvement and some other contents are discussed in detail in this paper.

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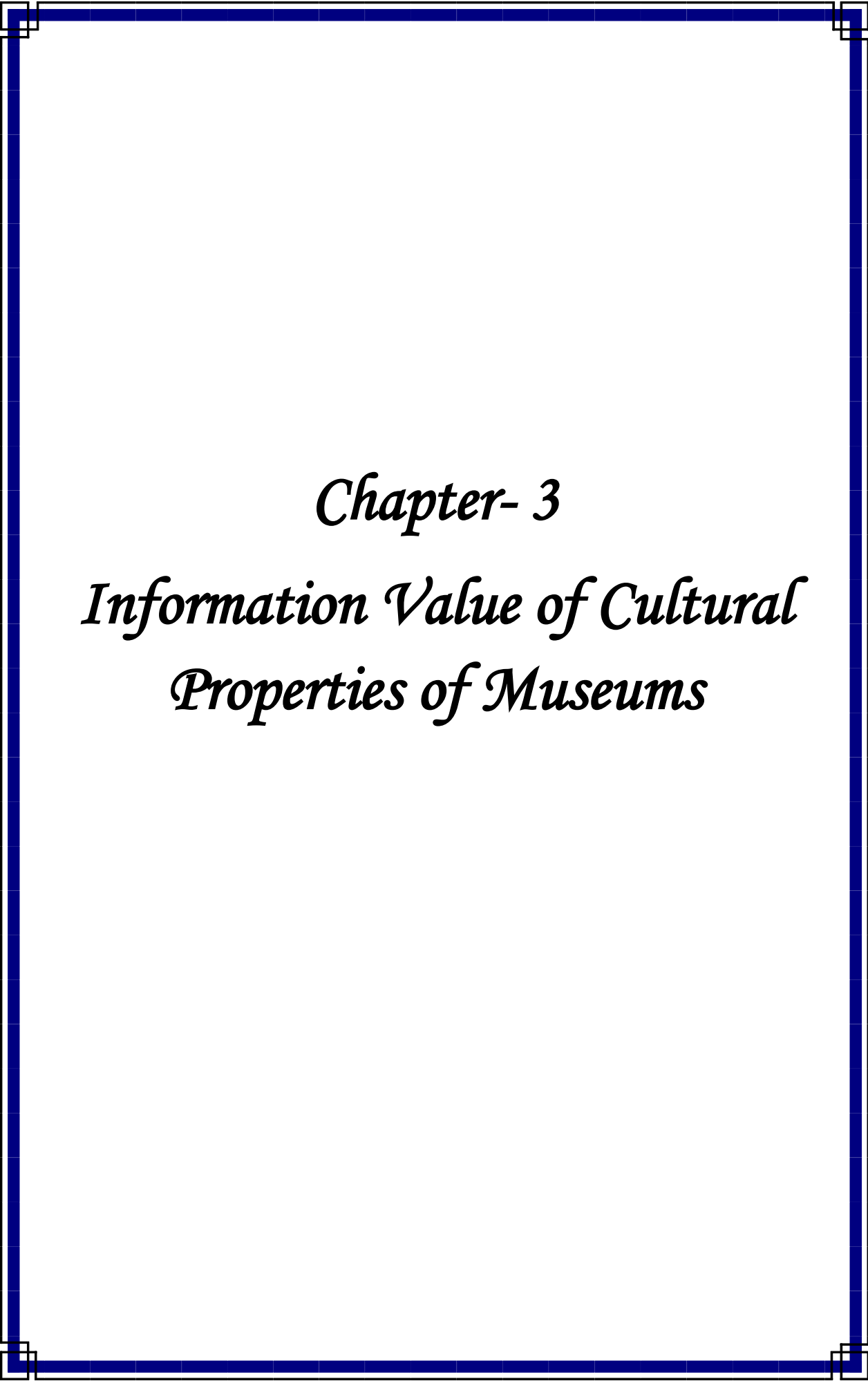
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Chapter- 3

*Information Value of Cultural
Properties of Museums*

CHAPTER -3

INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUMS

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Now we have entered in the age of information and communication technology and most of the activities are depending on the technological aspects. Information has become fourth requirement after food, cloth and shelter. It is the most vital element for the growth of any country. Now a day's most of the information seekers are searching information on the internet and using technological tools. In this connection Libraries and Information centres are playing a significant role to provide maximum information sources to the information seekers but on the other side we can't ignore other information sources such as Museums, Archives, Ancient sites etc. which scattered in the whole world and provide valuable information of the ancient time. In the context of Libraries, the information source like books in special reference to history provide theoretical information about the past but on the other hand in the context of Museums, the information source like cultural properties provide realistic and aesthetic information to the visitors directly and give opportunity to feel wonderful experience with the unique collection.

3.2. MUSEUM

It is the Human nature that he is always wanted to know about the history and have interest to know what is happened in the past. In this order Museums create a links between past, present and the future and give valuable contribution in the development of the community as well as the society. "Museums, archives and libraries belong at the very heart of people's lives; contributing to their enjoyment and inspiration, cultural values, learning potential, economic prosperity and social equity" (Lo, But, & Trio, 2014, p.103).

3.2.1. DEFINITIONS

"Museums enable people to explore collections for inspiration, learning and enjoyment. They are institutions that collect, safeguard and make accessible

artefacts and specimens which they hold in trust for society” (Museum Association, 2008, p.9).

Cultural properties are the valuable source of historical information and in this connection museums help to conserve and preserve it for future. Museums are very important centres of cultural heritage and historical resources in which we can include archaeological museums, historical museums; art museums etc. museum plays a vital role as storage, study and communication centre. Archaeological and Historical museums are incredibly important window of the past.

More than 2000 years ago the word ‘museum’ was originated which is used in its original sense in the Alexandria museum in Alexandria in 283 B.C. this is the type of temple house structure dedicated to the muses who was the goddesses of learning. The term museum is derived from the Greek word mouseion and meaning of this term is the seat of the muses which means a temple of the muses.

Museums are institutions that collect, protect and exhibit natural assets or valuable objects possessing cultural and scientific value in an effort to contribute to society’s development”(Yilmaz, Filiz, & Yilmaz, 2013, p.979).

Museums are generally open to the public for awareness about history in the society. They are our history, our heritage and our link for who came before us. Museums are playing a vital role as a historical library. It preserves the record of the past and presents a story of the history. Museums provide valuable information with the focus on variation of the cultural properties including sculptures, weapons, tools and implements, paintings, coins, manuscripts etc.

3.3. MUSEUM ACTIVITIES

- **Management of Collection:** Collections of the cultural properties are the fundamental element of museums. These cultural properties are enabled to express the stories and information related to cultural aspects. That’s why it is very important for the museums to create an effective set up to manage the cultural materials in a proper way.

- **Acquisition:** Acquisition is the important activities of the museum. Museums have a great task to acquire cultural properties in a proper manner.
- **Conservation and Preservation:** conservation and preservation is also major activities of the museum. When the cultural property is found from the excavation at bad condition, it is very important for conservator that how to conserve object as its original form and preserve for the future. Some time museums also work as conservation and preservation institution and some time it adopt any other agencies for conserving and preserving the cultural materials.
- **Interpretation of Cultural Properties:** Interpretation is also a major task of the museum. It includes meaningful description, of objects, detail explanation increases accessibility and sharing the artistic work of the cultural properties to the people.
- **Research and Development:** Museums also promote the research & development with the discovery of objects and antiquities. It also works as also educational institution in the society.
- **Accessibility of Collection:** Museums should provide easily accessibility of cultural properties to the information seekers. For fulfil this purpose, museums use variety of media such as proper guiding tour, gallery lectures, proper display of cultural properties, use of effective technologies, website information etc. for sharing the information to the wide range of the people.
- **Storage:** it is responsibility of the museums that sufficient space for the cultural properties should be in the museums which are categorised in reserved collection and display collection that are exhibit through the galleries and some very rare collection should also be placed at separate area without any touch. It is very important that in which place, cultural properties are stored should be very safe from any activities which may be harmful for the cultural properties.
- **Exhibition:** Exhibition is the very important function of the museum. It is the only way to transfer valuable information of the history to the information seekers and visitors. Cultural properties are displayed with

the categorization of the galleries in the museums through which visitors can easily understand about the cultural properties.

- **Training and Other Programme:** Training programmes, seminars, workshops, special exhibitions, creative task etc. are also organised by the museums time to time. It helps to the information seekers, visitors and others and also helpful for the staff. For example workshop is on care and maintenance of cultural properties through which museum professionals can easily understand how to preserve cultural resources for the future in detail and effective way.
- **Publication:** Museums are also provide publication facility in the form of books, periodicals, Newsletters and Boucher etc. to the information seekers, researcher, visitors etc. in which various content are covered of the cultural properties of the museums. In addition to this museums have also a shop in which various objects replicas, photographs and other materials are for sale.
- **Use of Emerging Technologies:** Museum should also use the innovative technologies and varieties of media in various activities of the museum and for increasing awareness in the people towards the cultural properties.
- **Coordination with Information Seekers:** Museums should maintain a healthy environment with the visitors and information seekers for increasing the long time relationship. In addition to this some other functions are also run by the museums.

3.4. CULTURAL PROPERTY

According to Linton “the culture of a society is the way of life of its members; the collection of ideas and habits which they learn; share and transmit from generation to generation”(Ekwelem, Okafor, & Ukwama, 2011, p. 4).

“Cultural] heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions” (Dumcke & Mikhail, 2013,p. 6).

According to Mezey, 2007 “Cultural property' as a term of art was born with the 1954 Hague Convention, making it an instrument of legal and diplomatic thinking from the (quite recent) outset; but its use has spread, and in the hands of philosophers outside the legal academy it has offered a starting point for critical reflection” (as cited in John, Seddon, Robert, & Francis, 2011, p.44).

3.5. TYPES OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

As we know Cultural properties are the incredible window of the past that reflect the process of development of a society and it is a source of learning inspiration for future generation. The variation exhibited by cultural property can be varied not only in terms of material but also value or age. There are different types of cultural properties are discussed:

3.5. (A) Movable Cultural Properties

Movable cultural property is mainly considered as museum objects which are the main category of the study.

(B) Immovable Cultural Properties: Immovable cultural property is considered as monuments, forts and architectural evidences, caves, temples, archaeological and cultural sites, mound etc. in addition to this here some of the cultural properties are also revealed that are:

3.5.1. Organic Cultural Property

In the organic cultural properties of the museums including such as textiles, manuscripts, leather objects, parchment, bone, wood, oil paintings, miniature paintings, paintings on textile and wood, photographs are some of the samples of organic cultural property. These are called as organic property because the materials which are used for their formation are received from living things-either plants or animals. Therefore it is called as organic cultural properties.

3.5.2. Inorganic Cultural Property

This category of cultural properties is involved Metal sculpture and implements, stone sculptures and monuments, ceramic objects and glass are

considered inorganic in nature as these are created from the raw materials which are gained from the earth.

3.5.3. Composite Cultural Property

“A variety of cultural property consists of both organic and inorganic materials and as such these objects are classified as composite cultural property. An example of this type of cultural property is paintings executed on wall where the ground on which the wall paintings are executed is inorganic in nature and the adhesive used for fixing paint layer is organic in nature” (Malla, (2006, p.63).

3.6. ANOTHER CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

3.6.1. Tangible Cultural Property

This type of cultural property includes physical or tangible objects like building structure and historic places, clothing and jewellery, works of art, manuscripts, documents, coins, tools and implements, arms etc. and other types of objects which considered worthy of preservation for the future.

3.6.2. Intangible Cultural Property

Intangible cultural properties include non-physical aspects of a particular culture of the history such as tradition and culture, music, art, language, skills, drama and other aspects of human activity. These cultural properties can be recorded but cannot be touched and interacted and intangible cultural heritage is more difficult to preserve than physical objects.

3.7. CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUMS

Here some of the cultural properties which are available in the museums as given below:

3.7.1. SCULPTURES

In India there are many religion followed by the people and various gods and goddess are worshiped by the people. From the ancient time many sculptures are found through the excavations which were based on different

types of religion. As we know Indus valley civilization is the very old and important proof of various kind of artefacts in which terracotta figures of Matradevi, shiva tell the story of worship of that time. Time to time various dynasties, kings were ruled and made the various types of sculptures with the material effect according to own interest and religion.



Photograph 3.1: Stone Sculpture

3.7.2. COINS

The importance of coins in the history are incredible because it plays a vital role to tell the political, social, economical and religious conditions of a period as well as country. Due to practical problems of Vastu-Vinimaya, the coins were used as a cost of things. Various rulers inscribed the various symbols on the both side of coins like that figure of god, goddess, queen, scripts, languages etc. Suvarna, Shatman, Nisk, Hiranya, Dharan or Puran are called as a name of coins in ancient Indian literature. In the Jatakas it was known as Kasharpan, Masak etc. some of the other name of coins like that Dinar, Dram, Stratar, Damri, Nisar, Shahrukhi, Mehrabi, Rupaya and Paisa etc are found in the historical periodic journey. The beginning of coins in India is with the Punchmark or Aahat coins. After that Coins of Hind-Yunani , Shak-Pahlav, Kushanas, Indian Gupta kings, Rajput Dynasties, Muslims Dynasties and Sultans, South Indian Satvahans, Cholas, Pandyas etc. dynasties, British Rulers and Dutch-French companies etc. are the very important source of history of coins.



Photograph 3.2: Coins

3.7.3. MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts are the vital evidence of the writing pattern with the material variation. During the history extending over five thousand years India has produced a large wealth of literature. This vast knowledge treasure was written on different kind of materials such as Palmleaf manuscripts, Tadpatra, Bhojpatra, Parchment, leather, cloth, paper, Bamboo leaf, Birch bark, kumbhibark, handmade papers, etc. are the examples of the material variation of manuscripts. India perhaps has one of the oldest and largest collection of manuscripts in the world in which Different-2 manuscripts are categorised from the ancient period in which in the museums. In addition to this various types of languages, scripts and literature have seen in the manuscripts such as Oriya, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, Gurumukhi, Devnagari, Kannada, Malyali, Grantha, Arabic, Persian etc. languages and Qufic, Naskh, Taliq, Sule etc. scripts are highlighted in the manuscripts.



Photograph 3.3: Manuscript

3.7.4. PAINTINGS

Paintings are the also very important source of symbolic information. The paintings of Ajanta, Ellora provide incredible contribution to feel the realistic imagination of the past. Paintings are available in various museums of India and exhibited to the interested persons with the help of organizing exhibitions by the art institutions and museums.



Photograph 3.4: Painting

3.7.5. INSCRIPTIONS (Stone and Copper Plates)

Inscription is the very vital source of information. Mainly Two types of inscriptions can see in the museums i.e. Stone inscriptions and copper plate inscriptions. Many kings were inscribed the various information etc. on the stone and copper plates. In order to this king Ashoka was inscribed valuable information based on religion on the stone. These inscriptions are found in various languages or scripts. In addition to this the examples of inscriptions like Kalyani Chalukyas, Kalchuri, Mughal dynesties can see in the museums of India on which Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, telugu, tamil, kannada languages and nastaliq, thulth, naskh etc. scripts found on the stone inscriptions.



Photograph 3.5: Stone Inscription, Dr. YSR State Museum, Hyderabad

3.7.6. DRESSES, JEWELLARY & ORNAMENTS

These are the very valuable part of our cultural history. It is able to present social and economical status of human past and focus on the prosperity of the period. It also presents the living standard of the people. Time to time archaeologist highlighted the various kinds of dresses, jewelleryes and ornaments. A very good example of Indus valley civilization from where different types of terracotta and other ornaments found in which ear pendants, rings, bangles etc. was the main ornaments of Indus people. Time to time various examples of these varieties of cultural resources discovered and which can see in the museums. In addition to this different types of dresses of the kings and queens are available in the museums which are made by various techniques and materials and also present the physical characteristics of the rulers with the other people of the past.



**Photograph 3.6: Terracotta Ornaments, Archaeological Museum, Lothal
(Gujarat)**

3.7.7. SEALS AND SEALINGS

Seals and sealing represents the political and economic value of the kingdoms and civilizations. Some examples of seals and sealing of Indus valley

civilization found from the excavations of harappan sites. Various symbolic marks found on the seals and sealing in which the symbol of bull and scripts is the very vital mark of the Indus valley civilization. Later on various rulers and kings published the different kinds of seals, sealing and stamps for showing the political and economical achievements.



Photograph 3.7: Seals and Sealing, Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat)

3.7.8. TEXTILES

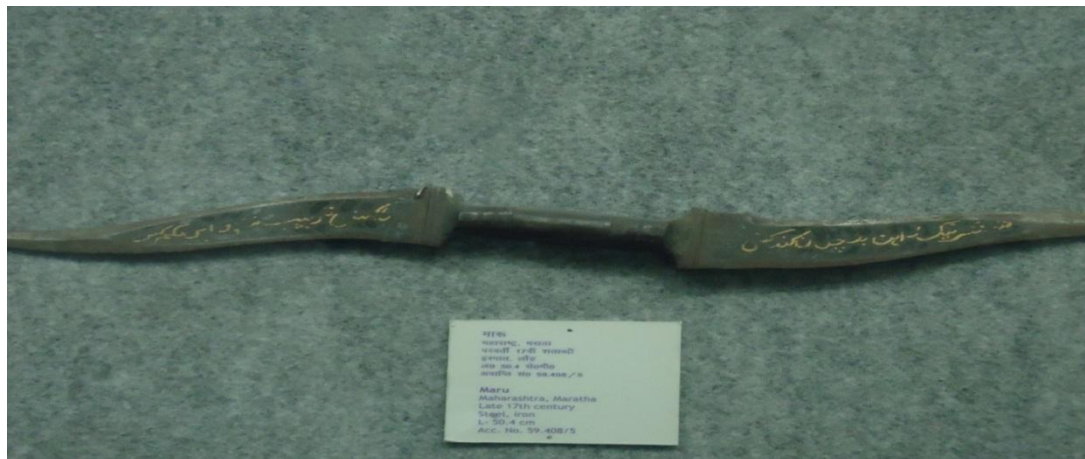
It represents the wearing pattern, standard variation, tradition art and artistic work on the fabric or cloths. Different types of cloths or fabric used such as cotton, silk, zari work etc. with the varieties of wearing choice of the people.



Photograph 3.8: Textiles, Central Museum (Albert hall), Jaipur

3.7.9. WEAPONS AND TOOLS

Weapons are the very important source of political and social information. Arms and armour represents the techniques and varieties of weapons. During the ancient time, various tools were used and found through the excavation like Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic tools including scrapers, cleaver, hand axes, fish hook etc which was made on various materials mainly on stone, bone, wood etc. The human of that time was used these types of weapons especially for hunting. With the development stages of human, arms and armours are also developed. Different types of weapons are used in the wars like sword, daggers, pistols, cannons etc. That time War was the very important factor for ruling the one man kingdom without any interfering of any person's that's why time to time the technique of weapons are also been changed for defeating the enemies in the war. That's why the variety of arms and armours can see in the museums of India.



Photograph 3.9: Maru (Dagger), National Museum, New Delhi

3.7.10. STATUES

Statue represents the iconic picture of the particular persons or things. Various paintings experts and statue maker made various types of statues in which persons; god and goddess are the main examples of the ancient period. In addition to this, statues of the great personalities also made during the different-2 periods. These statues made on various materials like stone, marbles, etc with the aesthetic value.



Photograph 3.10: Statue of British Ruler, Fort Museum, Chennai

3.7.11. POTTERIES AND WARES

It is also a unique part of the ancient history. Various types of pots and potteries were made by the people during the past. In this category different kind of potteries during the different periods may be included such as megalithic potteries and storage jar, perforate jar, storage urns, miniature jar, saucers, vessel, bowls, and painted potsherds etc. are the good examples of Indus valley civilization which were used for various purposes. With the growth of material and techniques different kinds of wares have seen like celadon wares, porcelain wares, Bidri ware, metal ware, Chinese porcelain ware, glass ware, Delhi Blue Pottery, Rampur Glazed Pottery, Multan Blue and White Pottery, Peshawar Pottery, Sindh Ware, Potteries of Bombay, Jaipur and Madras Schools of Art, Patan, Bikaner, Bengal Potteries etc. in the museums of India.



Photograph 3.11: Storage Jar, Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat)

3.7.12. Other Objects

Museums are having various categories of the collection in which archaeological collection, geological collection, zoological collection, anthropological collection etc. are the main part of the collection in the museums. Various types of objects from archaeological, anthropological, geological and zoological category involved like that fossils, bone remains, human remains, geological samples like minerals, stones, some biological and zoological antiquities and other miscellaneous materials are categorized in the museums of India.

3.8. ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Present age is known as information age and Information Value is a vital concept that has been widely implemented in the all types of information resources. In this context it is also used in the all types of cultural resources with the significance of heritage work. Step-by-step assessment process with the standard criteria is highlighted to explore the information value of cultural properties of the museums described below.

3.8.1. Information Value Assessment

Information value assessment is the procedure to understand the concept and importance of an artifacts and analyzing cultural properties with the variety of the collection in the museums. It creates a framework on the basis of description of cultural properties including mean, kind, period variation, place variation, material variation and some other kind of description involve in the cultural properties. Value assessment can be implemented with a single artifact, a group of related similar artifacts in the museums as well as across the museums. It also includes the process of summarized form of the significance of the antiquities.

3.8.2. Purpose of Assessment of Information Value

- To uncover the objects variation
- To understand the concept and importance of the antiquities

- To take valuable decisions for preserving rare objects for future
- To guide systematic management of the collections
- To establish the coordination and communication with the information seekers
- To focus on special exhibition to discover the various features of the objects
- To highlight the different types of information value hidden in the cultural properties including political information value, economical information value, social information value, religious information value etc.

3.8.3. Who Assesses the Information value of the cultural properties?

Information Value assessment is a collaborative procedure on the basis of knowledgeable, professionals, experienced, subject experts and specialists persons or group of people.

3.8.4. Process of Value Assessment

1. **Maintaining the file including all details of the objects:** This step is the very important part of the process of value assessment of the cultural properties. This step may comprise the photo of the objects, date of acquisition, donor descriptions, preparing various notes on the objects, copies of reference material regarding the objects.
2. **Explanation of origin of the object:** this step contains the notes on location and period description of the objects including place where it was used and when it was purchased or made etc.
3. **Conversation with experts community:** this step is based on healthy discussion of the donors, owners, information seekers, researchers, object's experts and specialist community and knowledge persons who are having information and knowledge about the objects and similar items for covering various aspects of the objects.

4. **Understand the relationship of the object:** this step is mainly highlights the relationship with the other objects including geographical description and how it relates to the historical context.
5. **Evaluation of objects materials and condition.** This step is focused on material description, manufacture, technology and pattern and also analyzes the condition of the objects.
6. **Value Assessment of objects significance:** this is the very important part of the process of value assessment of the cultural properties. The value is mainly based on internal and external assessment of the objects. Internal assessment of the objects include oldness, rareness, condition and integrity, various features of the objects etc, and external assessment include scientific, economic, political, social and spiritual, educational and cultural values of the objects.

3.9. CRITERIA OF INFORMATION VALUE ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

There are two main criteria for assessing the information value of cultural properties which is based on internal and external assessment of the cultural properties of the museum.

3.9.1. Internal Assessment

Internal assessment includes the various aspects of the cultural properties like:

- **Age Description:** Age description includes periodic information about the cultural properties or oldness of the objects.
- **Material Description:** Material description focus on various materials used in cultural properties like gold, silver, copper, metal, terracotta, wood, stone etc in the context of objects.
- **Language and Scripts Description:** It is also vital aspect of the cultural properties. It includes evaluation of various languages and scripts available on objects. Different languages like Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic,

Hindi, English and various scripts such as Brahmi, Nagari, Kharoshthi etc. can see on the cultural properties in the museums of India.

- **Place Description:** Place description highlights the locality or geographic information of the cultural properties. It means where object was found.
- **Rareness:** Rareness focuses those types of cultural properties which are unique and able to attract to the visitors. It is also very difficult to find out the same objects which are having same feature of the artifact.
- **Condition:** It is very important that to know the exact condition of the objects. Is it in original form or damaged condition and it is required the treatment of objects in the form of conservation and preservation for future.

3.9.2. External Assessment

External assessment is based on various significance of the cultural properties these are:

Aesthetic Significance: It includes artistic features of the cultural properties with the example of style, design, craft, artistic work, innovation, beauty and originality of design of object.

Scientific Significance: Scientific significance is basically based on technological concept of objects. Ratio of the materials, measurement techniques etc. can see in the structure of objects which proves the scientific significance of the objects.

Research Significance: Cultural properties support to research and development and various topics have been covered under the historical perspective of cultural properties. New dimension of the historical research are increasing with the help of cultural properties and supporting to discover new knowledge.

Social or Spiritual Significance: Cultural properties also explore the living pattern and standard of the human as well as of the community and focus on the

social value. From the ancient period, evidences of different types of worships, religion, god and goddess have seen with the help of cultural properties. For example, Matra Devi and Ling Puja was the very important element of worship in Indus valley civilization. In addition to this, the example of Baudh and Jain religion, Hindu and Muslim religion etc. and relating god and goddess and other aspects of spiritual activities have also seen in the museums which provide spiritual feel to the visitors.

Economic Significance: Economic value is also measured by the cultural properties. For example, gold and silver coins are found of the specific king or from the specific period or place it means that time was full of prosperity and economic condition of that time was also good. On the other side cultural properties are also helpful to increase economic growth of the country because it is a very important centre of tourist attraction and also various visitors come from foreign country and pay high cost to see wonderful collection of the cultural properties in the museums. In this connection According to Klamer and Throsby, “Economic valuation describes the act in which tourists pay for their cultural experience in the broadest sense” (Lvova, 2013, p.9)

Political Significance: from the ancient time to modern period many kings, great personalities, communities are ruled on the different-2 places and countries. Various types of historical background information and information about political achievements of the kings, queens, great personalities, communities can get through the cultural properties.

Educational significance: Cultural Properties have educational importance in reference to provide various valuable information and unseen stories of the history.

3.10. INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND MUSEUMS

Information is the basic material for the literacy. Information plays a vital role in the success of any country. One side maximum things are changing with effect from information technology but on the other side past is very important factor for the betterment of future. Past and cultural history is very

important aspects of the nation. In this context cultural properties are the important source of past and cultural background of the nation as well as the world. Cultural properties and museum provide valuable information in different way and increasing awareness about history in the people of the society. “Objects in the museum are potential mediators of learning” (Vartianen & Enkenberg, 2013, p. 843). “Objects have the power to inspire, inform, excite and educate” (Chatterjee, 2010, p.181).

Cultural properties provide social information, economical information, religious information, political information, cultural information, technical information etc. for example if one ancient original coin is available in the museum this coin tell the story of regarding ruled king like what was name of king, that period, family background, economical condition, religion etc aspect can covered inside the coin because sometime description are printed on the coin and if coin is made from gold it means the economic condition of that time is good in the same direction many cultural resources are providing valuable information sometime which is not mentioned in the books. Therefore Museum plays a vital role as information centre because it conserves and preserves the valuable cultural properties in the form of information source.

“Learning in museums, according to Hooper-Greenhill et al. (2003) results in an increase in the cognitive, affective, motivational, psychomotor and conative domain” (Yilmaz, Filiz, & Yilmaz, 2013, p.980).

3.11. CHARACTERISTICS/ATTRIBUTES OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND MUSEUMS

- Channel for getting closer to different cultures
- It helps to get deep knowledge of history
- A vital information source
- Increase interest towards history in the people
- Represent whole story of the kingdom
- Helpful for economical growth of the country
- Important Centre of tourist attraction
- Generates an effective way of learning
- Facilitate Enhancing philosophy of living

- Better Explanation of artistic value
- Provide opportunity to observe the details in a work of art
- Provide imagine feel of living in a different time or place
- Show like a live pictures of the thing
- Remove stressful social environment
- Feeling a real sense of pride
- Museum supports to bring change and growth of communities
- Give surprise with its unique collection
- Helpful to discover new things
- Open minds to new ideas
- Helpful for better understanding of other subjects with history
- Inspired to make something creative task
- Create link with past, present and future
- Highlight the living standard of people lived in past
- Effective Explanation of cultural variation
- Better Understanding of place variation
- Make able to understand material variation
- Clarify the processes of human past
- Cultural properties are more realistic in comparison to other info.

Sources

- Unique aspect of pre history
- Provide self awareness
- Very important for every Nation
- Support to public educational development
- Support to Tourism
- Help in improving literacy
- Provide new opportunity to invest knowledge and new ideas
- More Authentic than books stories
- Provide opportunity to feel the experience of real beauty
- Provide spiritual feel
- Generate new understanding of scientific or technical concepts
- High Support in historical research

3.12. SUBJECTIVE ASPECTS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Science: Cultural properties touch the science subject. Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology etc. subjective aspects include in the cultural properties. Structure of the objects, chemical element involvement in the materials of cultural properties and chemical treatment for conservation and preservation, botanical and zoological element like in the human remaining antiquities, fossils, bone etc. subjective dimension are hidden in the cultural properties.

Math: Various evidences found from various places which prove the mathematical explanation of the cultural properties. Mathematical features can see in the objects like ratio of the materials, height, width, length, weight measurement applied very carefully in the objects. For example Indus valley objects found from the Lothal, Gujarat in which structure of road, various objects of measurement, Lothal bricks etc. are the main example of mathematical aspect of cultural properties.

History: History is the main subjective dimension of the cultural properties. Cultural properties cover detail explanation about the history and what was happened in the past and tell the story of kingdoms. It also highlights the various historical aspects of the past.

Geography: Geography subject is also touched through the cultural properties. Scope of the kingdoms, various places of the dynasties, political achievements of the kings, main places of different rulers and civilization in political and trade point of view, choose of places as a capital by various rulers etc. geographical aspects are covered under the cultural properties.

Art: Art is the basic element of the cultural property. It includes various artistic and aesthetic features of an object. All round Structure of the objects, different positions like in the sculptures, imagination and live involvement like in the Ajanta Ellora paintings, choose of appropriate materials, beautification of the object, symbolic presentation etc. can see in the cultural properties which focus on the art subject.

Economics: Economic aspect of the cultural properties reveals through the numismatic field in which different types of coins give detailed description of the political and economical condition of the rulers and periods. Various types of

economical aspects covered through the coins like variety of coins, prosperity of the period, trade mark etc. some time social and religious aspects also highlighted through the coins.

Literature: a good example of literature aspect is manuscripts in which different kind of literatures can see in the form of Oriya literature, Sanskrit literature, Tamil literature etc. in addition to these some other subjective dimension also highlight from the cultural properties.

3.13. MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Museums and libraries both are playing a significant role to enrich the education, learning inspiration and knowledge building of society by consciously adapting their services to the innovative ways in which user and visitors want to seek, gather, and interpret information and to create meaning in the present scenario.

Libraries and museums are having similarity at some places. In this reference Libraries have different sections for the access of various information sources to the users whereas museums are also having different galleries to exhibit the various cultural resources for the visitors. Libraries are having information sources in the form of books, journals, reference materials, thesis and dissertations, magazines, news papers and e- materials etc. whereas museums are having information source in the form of cultural properties including sculptures, coins, archives, inscriptions, manuscripts, paintings, ornaments etc. visitor satisfaction and user satisfaction are the challenging aspects for both of them.

The main motive of the libraries and museums are to provide resources and a wider range of services to the local community. Both of them are supporting to research and development. Museums and libraries provide opportunity to social engagement and interaction with one another. Libraries and museums also organised a literacy programs and awareness programs regarding information and cultural resources for users and visitors respectively. It is cleared that libraries and museums are paying a vital role as an information centre and its holding act as information sources in the society.

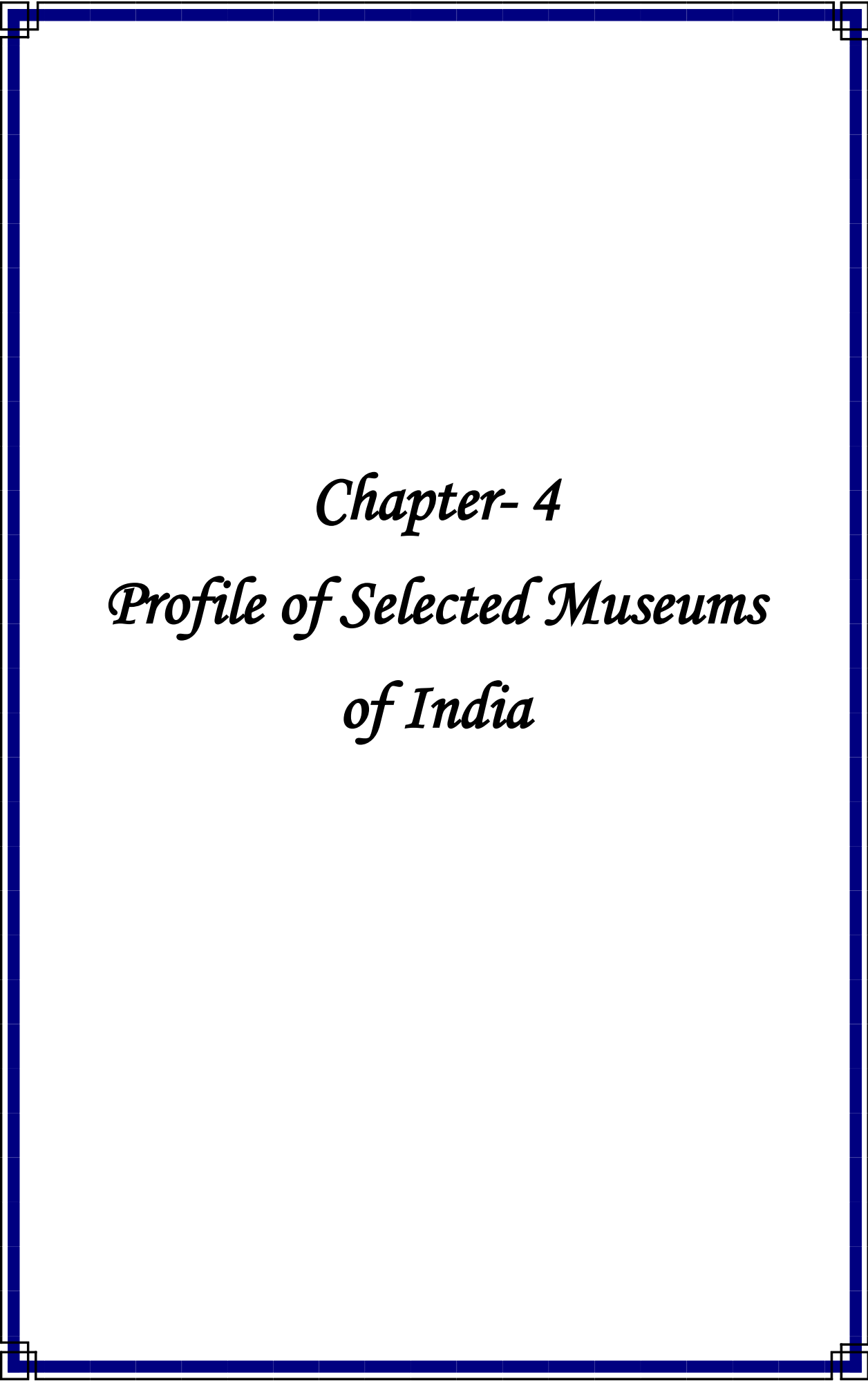
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Ibid.



Chapter- 4
Profile of Selected Museums
of India

CHAPTER 4

PROFILE OF SELECTED MUSEUMS OF INDIA

4.1 STATE MUSEUM, LUCKNOW (UTTAR PRADESH)



Source: <http://uptourism.gov.in/post/state-museum>

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Lucknow is the capital and culturally tourist attraction place of Uttar Pradesh in India. Lucknow is the famous place for chikan Embroidery work. It has some important heritage in the form of ancient architecture, historic buildings etc. Residency, Bara Imambara, Chhota Imam Bara, Ghanta Ghar, State Museum, and Zoo etc. are the main attraction of the tourists. In this context State Museum, Lucknow is the important centre of cultural resources and many visitors come to see this museum.

State museum Lucknow is the large, old and multipurpose museum of Uttar Pradesh which was established in the year of 1863. Later on it was shifted from Chhoti Chhatar Manzil to the Lal baradari and again in a new building in the year 1963 which was inaugurated by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru which is presently situated at Banarsi Bag, Zoo Campus, Lucknow which is 5 K.M away from Charbagh Railway Station Lucknow. It is counted in the main museums of India and working under the Culture Department, U.P. Government. It is the state level museum.

TABLE- 4.1.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-1 Part-1 Archaeology gallery	Stone age remains-pre and proto historic antiquities, fossils, antiquities of Indus valley civilization such as potteries, seals (replica) implements etc. Kushana potteries, Shunga Terracottas, Maurya Terracottas, copper age implements etc.
2.	Part-2 Sculptural art	Sculptural Art of Kushan Perod-Mathura and Gandhara School, Kushana Terracottas, Pauranic Sculptures Etc.
3.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-2	Various statues of gods, goddess, Budha and some other statues
4.	Arms and armour gallery	Inscribed Sword of Akbar, Inscribed Cannon, Battle Axes and Handaxe , Guns, Daggers, shields etc.
5.	Metal and decorative art cell	Baudh metal sculptures and other materials
6.	Coins gallery	Punchmarked Coins, Indo-Greek Coins, Shaka,Pahlava and Chhatrap Coins, Coins of Kushana and Nagas, Gupta Coins, Rajputa's Coins, Mughal Coins, Coins of Awadh Nawabs etc.
7.	Painting gallery (Thanka gallery)	Various scene of Persian and mughal style including war scene, Darbar scene etc.
8.	Nawabi Art of Awadh Gallery	Lucknowi Arts of Nawabi Period, Nawabi Artifacts such as Pots, Huqqa, Cap, Jamdani-Angarakha,Musical Instruments, Some Arms, Manuscripts, Farman (Order), Royal Emblem of Gaziuddin Haidar, Wooden Carved Doors etc.
9.	Natural history gallery	Various Scene and Pictures of Different Kind of Animals, Birds and Others Which are Found in Dudhwa National Park and other materials of Tharu and other tribes etc.
10.	Foreign Sculpture Gallery	Statues of British Rulers etc.
11.	Mummy	Egyptian Mummy
In addition to this VIP Raj Hansh 124 Aeroplane is displayed in the near of museum for public.		

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the variety of collection through gallery wise. Lots of varieties of cultural properties can see through this table. There are 26 sections in the museum including reserve sections and others.

TABLE- 4.1.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL AND LANGUAGE/SCRIPT
DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Material Description	Language/Script Description
1.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-1 Part-1 Archaeology gallery	Stone, terracotta, copper, red sand stone, bone etc.	Harppan script on seals etc.
2.	Part-2 Sculptural art	Stone, terracotta etc.	Brahmi script etc.
3.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-2	Stone, red sand stone, terracotta, sand stone etc.	Nagari script, Brahmi script etc.
4.	Arms and armour gallery	Iron, wood, copper etc.	Inscribed sword of Akbar, inscribed cannon etc.
5.	Metal and decorative art cell	Metal etc.	-
6.	Coins gallery	Gold, silver, copper, paper currency etc.	Nagari script, Brahmi script, Kharosthi script and Arabic, Indogreek language etc.
7.	Painting gallery (Thanka galley)	Wood, paper, ivory, colours etc.	Persian, Urdu, English etc.
8.	Nawabi Art of Awadh Gallery	Wood, paper, cloth, ivory, glass etc.	Urdu, English language etc.
9.	Natural history gallery	Organic objects and Different types of materials for creating various scenes	-
10.	Foreign Sculpture Gallery	Marble, metal, stone etc.	English etc.
11.	Mummy	Wood, cloth etc.	-

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table focuses the various material by which object was made like gold, silver, copper, iron, wood, stone, terracotta etc. used as a material of objects. From this table it is also highlighted the languages or script description which were found on the cultural properties. English, Urdu languages and Brahmi, Nagari, Kharosthi scripts focused in this table. In the addition to this other languages and scripts are also found from the galleries.

TABLE- 4.1.3

**GALLERY WISE PLACE DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Place Description
1.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-1 Part-1 Archaeology gallery	Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibanga, Mathura, Kaushambi, Allahabad, Mirjapur, Varanasi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Etawah, Kanpur etc.
2.	Part-2 Sculptural art	Mathura, Allahabad, Ghoshi(Ajamgarh), Sakram (Unnao), Hulaskheda(Lucknow) etc.
3.	Journey of Indian sculptural craft-2	Bhitargaon, Sravasti, Mathura, Allahabad, Kanpur, Ballia, Garhwa(Allahabad), Sultanpur, Basti, Jhansi, Varanasi, Nalanda (Bihar) etc.
4.	Arms and armour gallery	From Different parts of Uttar Pradesh and other places etc.
5.	Metal and decorative art cell	From Different parts of Uttar Pradesh and other places etc.
6.	Coins gallery	Aran, Hardoi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Bareli, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Barabanki, Etawah, Jaunpur, Gazipur, Mau, Baharaich, Bijnaur, Raibareli, Mujafarnagar etc.
7.	Painting gallery (thanka gallery)	Different parts of India & its subcontinent
8.	Nawabi Art of Awadh Gallery	Shaharanpur, Bulandshahar, Lucknow etc.
9.	Natural history gallery	Various scenes of animals, birds and others Which are Found in Dudhwa National Park (U.P.)and other materials of Tharu and other tribes whose are living in Dudhwa forest etc and other places.
10.	Foreign Sculpture Gallery	From Different parts of India as well as foreign (London) etc.
11.	Mummy	Egypt

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table provides description of the various places of cultural properties from where these found or purchased. From this table it is revealed that mummy is the very attractive piece of the museum which was found from the Egypt. In order to this maximum part of Uttar Pradesh are highlighted as a soured place to find out the cultural resources.

4.1.4. FACILITIES OR SERVICES OF THE MUSEUM

- Educational programme
- Library facility
- Research centre
- Publication and magazine facility
- Photography on low cost
- Provide guide tour on the basis of permission
- Other facility: cell counter cum information desk, water, toilet etc facilities
- Free of cost facility of gallery explanation by guide or gallery attendant for school groups etc.

4.1.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF THE STATE MUSEUM, LUCKNOW



EGYPTIAN MUMMY, STATE MUSEUM LUCKNOW



PALAEOLITHIC ARTEFACTS



NAWABI ART OF AWADH GALLERY



RAMAYAN-URDU, STATE MUSEUM LUCKNOW



TOP PORTION OF A FARMAN



COIN OF MUGHAL RULERS, STATE MUSEUM LUCKNOW



INSCRIBED CANNON, STATE MUSEUM LUCKNOW



BRAHMI SCRIPT IN BUDDHA SCULPTURE

4.2 GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, ALBERT HALL, JAIPUR (RAJASTHAN)



4.2. INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is the very famous place known as desert of India. From ancient time it has very unique aspect of life style like Dancing style, wear pattern, folk music and culture, ornament, language etc. Rajasthan is also known as place of palaces which are specially found at Jaipur, Jodhpur etc. in addition to this beautiful example of architectures, forts etc also can see in the Rajasthan. Various types of cultural properties of this state and from other place of India and foreign are preserved in the museums of Rajasthan.

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan and also called as pink city. Forts, palaces, museums etc are the main part of this city in which government central museum Albert hall is the very famous museum of Rajasthan which is situated at Ramniwas Bagh, New Gate, Chaura Rasta, jaipur-302001. This building was constructed by Maharaja Sewai Ram Singh Bahadur, GCSI in the memory of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (Edward Seventh) who came in Jaipur. The stone laid down of this building on dated February, 6 1876 by Prince of Vailce and honour of this man, this museum known as Albert hall. Cornel Sweetan Jacob was the main architect of this building and the construction of this building was completed in the year 1886 in the period of Maharaja Sewai Madho Singh Bahadur, GCSI and this museum was established on dated February, 21 1887. In April, 16 2007, this museum was closed for reconstruction of the building and July, 01 2008 it was re inaugurated by minister of Rajasthan Government.

TABLE- 4.2.1

GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Carpet Gallery	Persian Garden Carpet (Char Bagh Style) and Others etc.
2.	Metal Art Gallery	Ramayan Shield, Salver, Surahi, Flower Vase Coffee Pot, Shield etc.
3.	International Art Room	Egyptian Mummy and Other Egyptian Collection, Greco-Roman Collection(Replicas), Medieval European Collection (Replicas) and Other Objects
4.	Arms and Armour Gallery	Bow, Arrow, Various Types of Mooths (Hilts), Sword, Shield, Helmet, Arm Guard, Various Pistols And Guns, Powder Horn, Battle Axe, Katar, Bhala, Dagger etc.
5.	Sculpture Gallery	Right Temple Door Jamb, Veenadhar Shiva, Four Armed Vishnu, Trivikram, Varaha, Buddha, Parshwanath, Yakshi, Ravanugrah Murti etc.
6.	Pottery Collection Gallery	Delhi Blue Pottery, Rampur Glazed Pottery, Multan Blue And White Pottery, Peshawar Pottery, Sindh Ware, Potteries of Bombay, Jaipur and Madras Schools of Art, Patan, Bikaner, Bengal Potteries etc.
7.	Lacquer Work Gallery	Water Bottle, Tobacco Box, Bowl, Cup, Stuff etc.
8.	Textile Gallery	Embroideries From Rajasthan, Male and Female Costumes, Zari Flower, Fans, Block Printed Cotton, Wooden Blocks etc.
9.	Clay Models Gallery	Various Models of Clay Like Sadhu, Pundit, Washerman, Weaver, Potter etc.
10.	Stone Carving Gallery	Hindu And Jain Deities Like Durga, Vishnu, Ganesh, Shiva, Jain Tirthankars, Marble Art etc.
11.	Coins Gallery	Punchmarked Coins, Uninscribed Cast Coins, Malva Republic Coins, Yaudheya Republic Coins, Indo-Greek Coins, Gupta Coins, Coins of Chauhan, Delhi Sultanate, Gurjar-Pratihara Dynasties, Mughal And British Coins, Jaipur State Coins And Currency Note etc.
12.	Miniature Painting Gallery	Various Scene of Emperor, God, Nayika etc., Tada Patra Illustrating Ramayan, Pancharatna Geeta, Compendium of Religious Texts Including etc.
13.	Musical Instruments Gallery	Various Types of Sarangi, Veena, Turai, Indian Bag Pipe, Shahnai, Bigul, Algoja, Tablas, Israaj, Mridang, Rabab etc.
14.	Ivory and Jewellery Gallery	Ivory Artefacts like Spoons, Maces, Dressing Accessories, Paper Knives, Clips, Needles, Powder Horn etc. and Foot Ornaments, Bracelet, Necklace, Belts, Ear-Studs And Rings etc.
15.	Wooden Object and Furniture Gallery	Decorated Furniture and Doors, Chairs, Tables and Others Materials, Various Types of Masks etc.

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the variety of collection through gallery wise. With the help of 15 galleries, the various cultural properties are displayed for the public. Other miscellaneous items are also in the museum

TABLE-4.2.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL AND LANGUAGE/SCRIPT
DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description	Language/script description
1.	Carpet Gallery	Cotton, threads, wool, silk etc.	-
2.	Metal Art Gallery	Brass, copper, Silver etc.	Sanskrit, Arabic letters etc.
3.	International Art Gallery	Wood, brass, bronze, terracotta, green faience, ceramic etc.	Inscription on mummy and toilet box of the lady Izeft (Egyptian script)
4.	Arms and Armour Gallery	Steel, bamboo, wood, leather, lacquer, ivory, gold, silver work, copper, brass etc.	Sanskrit, Arabic calligraphy etc.
5.	Sculpture Gallery	Stone, marble, buff-sand stone, sand stone, black stone, red sand stone etc.	-
6.	Pottery Collection Gallery	Lacquer, red clay, dark red base stone, wheel, colours, kagazi ware etc.	-
7.	Lacquer Work Gallery	Lacquer, wood, ivory work,	-
8.	Textile Gallery	Soft and loose cotton, wool, block printed cotton, lace, green beetle wings, zari, mica, grass, wood etc.	-
9.	Clay Models Gallery	Mainly clay	Sanskrit etc.
10.	Stone Carving Gallery	Stone, marble, soap stone, black chlorite, pink marble etc.	-
11.	Coins Gallery	Gold, copper, silver, bullion etc.	Brahmi, nagari, greek, urdu Persian, Arabic
12.	Miniature Painting Gallery	Tada patra, Paper, wood etc.	Persian, Islamic, Sanskrit etc.
13.	Musical Instruments Gallery	Wood and other materials	-
14.	Ivory and Jewellery Gallery	Ivory, shisham (wood), silver, brass, metal etc.	-
15.	Wooden Object and Furniture Gallery	Basically Wood etc.	-

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the different types of material which is used in the cultural properties of the museum. Stone and its variety, wood and its variety, ivory, gold, paper, copper, silver, brass, bronze, lacquer, cotton, etc used in the cultural properties. on the other side it is also highlighted the description of the different types of languages and scripts on cultural properties in the museum in which Brahmi, Nagari, Greek, Egyptian scripts and Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu etc. languages was used on the cultural properties in the museum.

TABLE-4.2.3

**GALLERY WISE PLACE DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Place Description
1.	Carpet Gallery	From Kirman and Purchased For Palace of Amber In The Period of Raja Jay Singh -I 1632A.D.
2.	Metal Art Gallery	Pune, Kashmir, Jaipur, Surat, Punjab, Bihar, Moradabad, Madras, Mumbai, Peshawar, Ujjain Etc.
3.	International Art Gallery	Egypt, Srilanka, Etc.
4.	Arms And Armour Gallery	Hyderabad, Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Bikaner, Afghan, Alwar, U.S.A, London, Rajasthan, South India, Lahore Etc.
5.	Sculpture Gallery	Udaipur, Dausa, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Sanganer, Peshawar, Varanasi, Sirohi Etc.
6.	Pottery Collection Gallery	Jaipur, Bikaner, Sindh, Bombay, Chennai, Peshawar, Multan, Delhi, Rampur, Paatan, Bengal, Bulandshehar, Jalandhar, M.P. Etc.
7.	Lacquer Work Gallery	Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad, Agra, Jaipur, Kashmir, Punjab, Etc.
8.	Textile Gallery	Rajasthan, Nort-West India, Sanganer, Kashmir, Trichnopoly Etc.
9.	Clay Models Gallery	Models of Different Parts of India
10.	Stone Carving Gallery	Rajasthan etc.
11.	Coins Gallery	Sanganer, Tonk, Amer,Sikar, Viratnagar Etc.
12.	Miniature Painting Gallery	Jaipur, Punjab, Kishangarh, Rajasthan, Odisa etc.
13.	Musical Instruments Gallery	Different Parts of Rajasthan and Other Places
14.	Ivory and Jewellery Gallery	Jaipur, Murshidabad, Hoshiarpur, Delhi etc.
15.	Wooden Object and Furniture Gallery	Masks From Sri Lanka etc.

This table explains to the different parts of India and foreign from where cultural properties obtained in which Rajasthan, north-east and south India, Multan, Peshawar, Sri Lanka, Egypt are the vital places of cultural properties in the museum.

4.2.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Audio guide
- Cafeteria
- Parking facility
- Cloak room
- Systematic ticket distribution centre
- Minimum charges for students with ID card
- Publication
- Other facilities like water, toilets etc.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR VISITORS

- Indian visitors' entry fee- 20/-Rupees
- Indian students entry fee-10/- Rupees
- Foreign visitors entry fee- 150/- Rupees
- Foreign students entry fee- 75/- Rupees

4.2.5 SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF GOVT. CENTRAL MUSEUM (ALBERT HALL), JAIPUR



PERSIAN GARDEN CARPET- CHARBAGH STYLE 1632 A.D.



UNIQUE BRASS EMBOSSED SHIELD, 19TH C.A.D.



MUMMY FROM EGYPT



SWORD HILT



**BUDDHA, PESHAWAR 4TH C.A.D
(BLACK STONE)**



TADA PATRA ILLUSTRATING RAMAYAN, 17TH C. ORISSA



PAPER CURRENCY, GOVT. CENTRAL MUSEUM, JAIPUR



.45 BORE PISTOL-DERRINGER, 19TH C. COLT COMPANY, USA

4.3. DR. Y.S.R STATE MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

4.3. INTRODUCTION

In earlier, the name of Dr. Y.S.R state museum was A.P. state museum. It is situated at public gardens, Nampally, Hyderabad- 500004. Various historical sites and heritages are the incredible example of Andhra Pradesh. In Present time Andhra Pradesh is divided into another state namely Telangana state. The present museum building is an example of indo-Islamic architecture. This building was basically constructed as a house of rich collection of dolls of the Nizam's daughter in the year 1920. Osman Ali Khan who was the seventh Nizam first conceived the idea to convert this house into a museum. For this purpose he organised an industrial exhibition in the year 1928 and in the year 1930 subsequently as Osmania Numaish Garh. Dr. Ghulam Yazdani, the then director of archaeology department gave opinion to Osman Ali Khan for displaying his personnel collections which were recovered from nizam's dominion. After that it was named as Hyderabad museum, later renamed as the state museum under the department of archaeology and museums of government of Andhra Pradesh.



DR. Y.S.R. STATE MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

TABLE-4.3.1

GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Holy Buddhist relic gallery	Holy relic of Buddha, Stupa architecture, Information about holy relic festival and Stupa structure etc.
2.	Buddhist sculpture gallery	Buddhist panels, various Buddha sculptures, pillars, railing piece, lotus, medallion(like chakra), dram slab etc.
3.	Ajanta frescoes gallery	Masterpieces of original painting drawn by two artists of Hyderabad namely Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmed and Md. Jalaluddin including various scenes of jataka kathas, decorative panel etc.
4.	Inscriptions gallery	Inscriptions belong to reign Adil shahi kings and cover the entire period of the rule etc.
5.	Inscriptions gallery	Inscriptions belong to dynasties of Kalyani chalukyas, kanduri, kalachuri etc.
6.	Cannon gallery (outside)	Different types of cannons
7.	Islamic art gallery	Decorated materials like furniture, chess board, decorative arts, pots, mirror, chairs, big clock, jug, bowl, show piece, paintings of Islamic period etc.
8.	Jain sculpture gallery with outsider collection	Sculptures of Jain Tirthankara, goddess saraswati, ambika, pillars, door-jamb etc.
9.	Miniature paintings gallery	Deccani paintings, Rajasthani paintings, mughal paintings etc.
10.	Chughtai paintings gallery	Various scene on paintings such as babar as poet, rose garden of Persia, moharram procession, poet Firdausi, bhakta kabir etc.
11.	Isphaham paintings (Muslim and Bengali effect on paintings)	Various paintings like couple with musicians, a lady holding an object, couple with attendant, birds etc.
12.	Manuscripts gallery and some other objects	Arabic manuscript, quran-sharif and some other objects on ivory, leather, brass plates etc
13.	Egyptian mummy gallery	Egyptian mummy
14.	Bronze gallery	Vaishnavism, shaivism sculptures, temple bell, tirthankara statue etc.
15.	Decorative art gallery	Indian art, western and eastern art, bidri ware, metal ware, wood carving, Chinese porcelain and celadon ware, glass ware, archaeological antiquities 2500 B.C., terracotta objects, stucco, beads, stone art work, metal crafts, arms, ornaments and jewellery, textiles etc materials
16.	Outside area	Hindu sculptures, mandapa, chariot, temple wall etc.

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the different types of collections which are displayed through the galleries in the museum. Lots of varieties of cultural properties can be seen through this table. In addition to this coin section as reserve collection and Sri Bhagwan Mahaveer auditorium are also available in the museum.

TABLE-4.3.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL AND LANGUAGE/SCRIPT
DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Material description	Language/script description
1.	Holy Buddhist relic gallery	Paper, glass etc.	-
2.	Buddhist sculpture gallery	Lime stone, schist stone, red sand stone etc.	-
3.	Ajanta frescoes gallery	Wood, paper, colour etc.	-
4.	Inscriptions gallery	Basically stone	Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit Language And Thulth, Nastaliq, Naskh Scripts Etc.
5.	Inscriptions gallery	Basically stone	Telgu, Kannada, Sanskrit Etc.
6.	Cannon gallery (outside)	Bronze, iron,	Some Canons are Inscribed
7.	Islamic art gallery	Wood, glass etc.	-
8.	Jain sculpture gallery with outsider collection	Basically stone	Jain Inscription etc.
9.	Miniature paintings gallery	Cloth, palm leaf, paper, leather, wood etc.	Urdu, Devnagari Script etc.
10.	Chughtai paintings gallery	Wash paper, wood etc.	-
11.	Isphaham paintings (Muslim and Bengali effect on paintings)	Wood, colour, paper etc.	-
12.	Manuscripts gallery and some other objects	Paper etc.	Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Thulth, Nastaliq, Maghrib, Naskh, Kufi Scripts etc.
13.	Egyptian mummy gallery	Cloth, yards of bandages, colour, wood etc.	Egyptian Words On Mummy and Pictures
14.	Bronze gallery	Bronze, Brass, semi precious stone etc.	Tamil Characters, Hala Kannada Script, Telgu and Some Inscribed Objects etc.
15.	Decorative art gallery	Wood, sandal wood, terracotta, gold, marble, ivory, glass, metal, stone, fabric, cotton, cloth, iron, bronze, ceramic etc.	Persian, Arabic Calligraphy, Brahmi Script etc.
16.	Outside area	Wood, stone, bronze, iron	-

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the different types of materials and languages/scripts on cultural properties. in addition to this there are various dynasties coins in gold, silver, copper etc materials and Brahmi, Devanagari, Telugu, Arabic, Persian and English, Sanskrit, Urdu etc. languages and scripts found on the coins.

TABLE-4.3.3

**GALLERY WISE PLACE DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Place Description
1.	Holy Buddhist Relic Gallery	Information about Nagarjunkonda, Bhattiprolu etc.
2.	Buddhist Sculpture Gallery	Amaravati, Guntur (A.P.), Prakashan District (A.P.), Nalgonda Dist (A.P.) etc.
3.	Ajanta Frescoes Gallery	Two artists from Hyderabad etc.
4.	Inscriptions Gallery	Raichur Fort etc.
5.	Inscriptions Gallery	Raichur, Shahpur, Gulberg, Mudgal etc.
6.	Cannon Gallery (Outside)	Different Parts of A.P. and Others
7.	Islamic Art Gallery	Different Parts of A.P. and Others
8.	Jain Sculpture Gallery With Near Outsider Collection	Warangal, Rangareddy Dt., Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar Dt., Kurnool Dt., Karnataka, Guntur And Different Parts of A.P. etc.
9.	Miniature Paintings Gallery	Jaipur School of Miniature Painting Purchased By Syed Hyder Hussain For A.P. State Museum In 1937, Rajasthani School of Paintings etc.
10.	Chughtai Paintings Gallery	Different Parts of India etc.
11.	Isphaham Paintings (Muslim and Bengali Effect on Paintings)	Purchased From Artists of Different Parts of India
12.	Manuscripts Gallery And Some Other Objects	Mostly Purchased from Md. Hadullahi, Md. Bashiruddin, Allauddin, Ibrahim, Jungbahadur etc.
13.	Egyptian Mummy Gallery	From Egypt brought by Nazeer Nawaz Jung, Hyderabad
14.	Bronze Gallery	Karimnagar, Tamilnadu, Nepal, Tibet, Guntur, Raichur (Karnataka State), Nalgonda, Prakashan Dt., East and West Godavari Dt., New Delhi, Nellore Dt., Warangal Dt. etc.
15.	Decorative Art Gallery	Acquired from Indian Museum, Kodanpur, Nalgonda, Phanigiri, Raichur, Mahabudhnagar, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, China Wares From Maharashtra, Aurangabad Madras etc.
16.	Outside Area Collection	Golkonda, Andhra Pradesh etc.

This table explains the various places of cultural properties including coins from where cultural properties obtained and purchased for the museum in which mostly are from south India and also purchased from rulers and Nizam's of Hyderabad. In addition to this Egyptian mummy is also highlighted in the table.

4.3.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

Guide facility

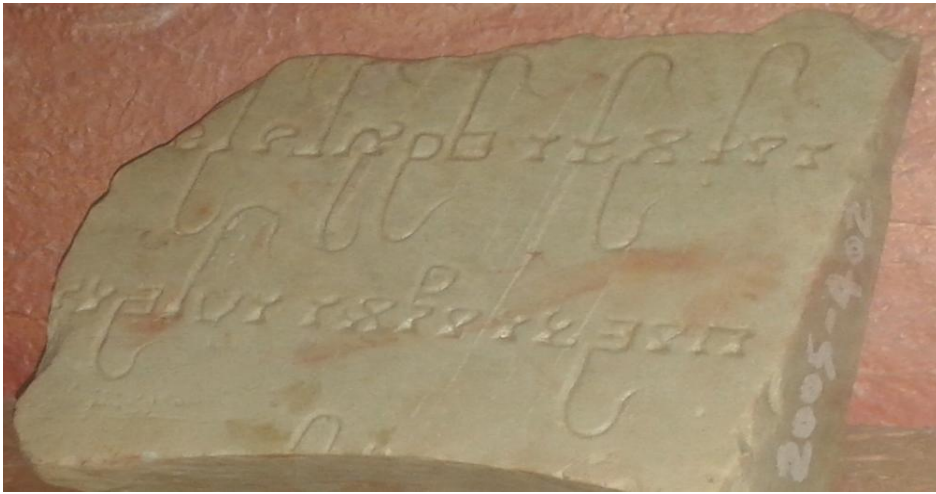
**4.3.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF
DR. Y.S.R STATE MUSEUM, HYDERABAD**



WOODEN CHARIOT

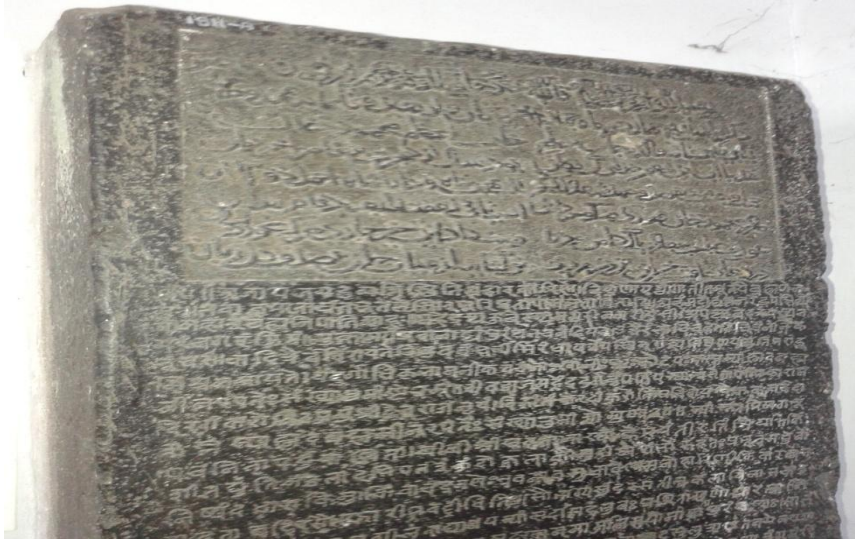


EGYPTIAN MUMMY



Title : INSCRIBED STONE
IN BRAHMI SCRIPT
Material : Lime Stone
Provenance : Excavation from
Phanigiri
Acc. No. : 2005-402

INSCRIBED STONE IN BRAHMI SCRIPT



ACC. No . : 1811
Dynasty : Bahmani
King : Ahmad Shah II
Date : 848 Hijri. 1444 A.D. 1366
Language : Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit
Script : Naskh
Gist : The inscription (size 1ft. 7" x 2ft. 4") records the construction of a step well for public use by Bibi Shahnas mother of Mohammed Khan.

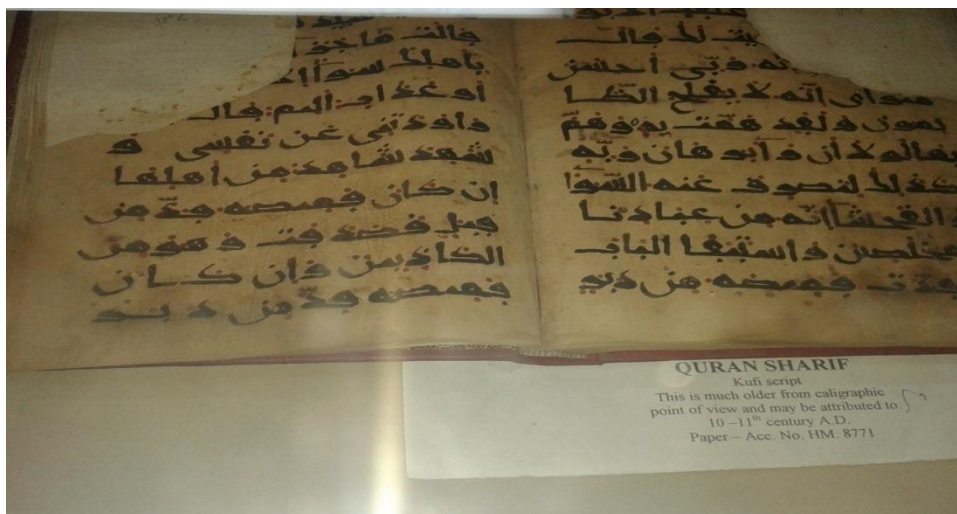
STONE INSCRIPTION, NASKH SCRIPT, 1444 A.D.



INSCRIPTION OF JAIN SCILPTURE



ARABIC MANUSCRIPT



QURAN SHARIF, KUFİ SCRIPT

4.4. FORT MUSEUM, FORT ST. GEORGE, CHENNAI (TAMILNADU)

4.4. INTRODUCTION

Tamil Nadu is the very popular place of India especially south India which is also called as madras. It is also known as high-tech and metro city. From the ancient time it was the important way of trade mark with the other countries because it was situated at the bank of sea and nearest place to neighbour countries which is constantly in present time. It is also very famous place of ancient architecture from the various fields like educational, social & religious and others. There are various museums in the Chennai like Government Museum, Chennai, Fort Museum, Chennai etc.

Fort museum, Chennai is the colonial period museum of south India. It is situated in Exchange Building of fort St. George, near secretariat, Chennai circle, Chennai-600009 in Tamil Nadu and working under the Archaeological Survey of India.

Earlier this building was the famous for hub of all trading activities for next few decades and later it was also used as officers' mess. Col. D.M. Reid of old madras guards conceived the idea to set up a museum in this building and after that the result came and this building was organized as a museum in 1948.



FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI

TABLE-4.4.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Arms & Armour Gallery	Sword, Dagger, Knife, Rifle, Grape, Shot, Petard, Hand-Axe, Wooden Cage etc.
2.	Uniform & Medal Gallery	Uniform Of Different Ranks, Service Medal & Commemorative Medal etc.
3.	Porcelain Gallery	British East India Company French & Arcot Nawab Porcelain etc.
4.	Fort. St. George Gallery	Silver Ware, St. Mary's Church Register, and Wooden Model etc.
5.	Portrait Gallery	Oil Paintings
6.	Prints Gallery	Different Monumental View of South India
7.	Coins Gallery	British India Company Madras, Bombay, Bengal Presidency, Unified Coinage etc
8.	Coins Gallery	French, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese & Native Rulers Coins etc
9.	Freedom Fighters Gallery	No Antiquity
10.	National Flag Gallery	First National Flag Hoisted on 15 th August 1947 From The Flag Mast of Fort St. George, Chennai.
11.	Veranda, Rampart & Garden	Cannons of British Period Cannon Model (Talking Cannon)
12.	Kids Gallery	Replica of Revolving Cannon on Pedestal With Rotating Mechanism
13.	Statue Gallery	Statues of British Period It Is an British Ruler

This table depicts the variety of the cultural properties with the help of 13 galleries which are Arms & Armour Gallery, Uniform & Medal Gallery, Porcelain Gallery, Fort. St. George Gallery, Portrait Gallery, Prints Gallery, Coins Gallery, Freedom Fighters Gallery, National Flag Gallery, Veranda, Rampart & Garden, Kids Gallery and Statue Gallery. In these galleries, the national flag gallery and fort St. George gallery are very important galleries. In which national flag gallery preserved the first national flag which was hoisted in 1947.

TABLE-4.4.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL AND LANGUAGE/SCRIPT
DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description	Language/script description
1.	Arms Gallery	Iron, wood etc.	English/Urdu
2.	Medal Gallery	Textile, silver, copper, bronze etc.	English, Urdu
3.	Porcelain Gallery	Porcelain	English, Urdu
4.	Fort. St. George Gallery	Silver, paper, wood etc.	English
5.	Statue Gallery	Marble etc.	English
6.	Portrait Gallery	Canvas etc.	English
7.	Prints Gallery	Aquatints etc.	English,
8.	Coins Gallery	Gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead, nickel etc.	English, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Nagari etc.
9.	Coins Gallery	-do-	English
10.	Freedom Fighters Gallery	-	-
11.	National Flag Gallery		English
12.	Veranda, Rampart & Garden	Iron, copper, brass gun metal etc.	English, Burmese, Persian, Siamese, Chinese, Telugu
13.	Kids Gallery		-

This table explores the various types of materials and languages/scripts used in the cultural properties of the museums. In addition to this some other materials and languages/scripts are also used on the cultural properties of the museum in which English, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Persian, Chinese, Burmese, Siamese languages and Nagari script etc. used on the cultural properties in the museum.

TABLE-4.4.3

**GALLERY WISE PLACE DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Place Description
1.	Arms Gallery	Madras
2.	Medal Gallery	Madras
3.	Porcelain Gallery	Madras
4.	Fort. St. George Gallery	Madras
5.	Statue Gallery	Madras
6.	Portrait Gallery	Madras
7.	Prints Gallery	Madras etc.
8.	Coins Gallery	Madras, Pondicherry etc.
9.	Coins Gallery	Madras etc.
10.	Freedom Fighters Gallery	-
11.	National Flag Gallery	Madras
12.	Veranda, Rampart & Garden	Madras
13.	Kids Gallery	Madras

This table presents the name of places of the cultural properties which are available in the museum in which madras is the main place of these cultural properties but some cultural properties of the galleries also found from the other places.

4.4.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Brail brochure
- Audio & video of museum
- Ramp
- Wheel chair
- Brail able etc for physically challenged visitors
- Drinking water, Visitor's toilet facilities etc.

TIMING OF THE MUSEUM

- 09: 00am to 05: 00 pm
- Open all days except Fridays

ADMISSION FEE

- for Indian citizen & SAARC country citizens – 5/-
- For others-100/-,Free entry for persons below 15 years

4.4.5 SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI



CANNONS, FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI



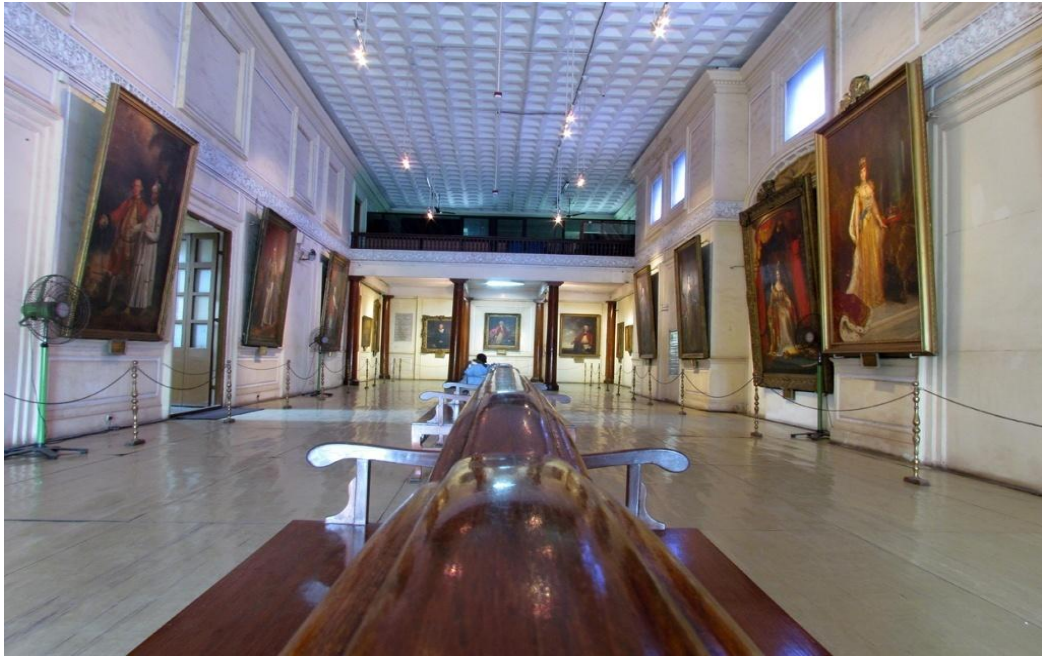
DIFFERENT-2 CULTURAL PROPERTIES, FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI



ARMS, FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI



VICTORIA GOLD MEDAL (MODEL)



PORTRAIT GALLERY PICTURE, FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI



STATUE OF BRITISH RULER



MONUMENT, UNDER ASI



COINS OF TIPPU

4.5 NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

4.5. INTRODUCTION

India has rich collection of cultural resources which are scattered in the form of ancient sites, architectures, temples, monuments etc. and on the other side maximum cultural properties are also preserved in the form of museums and archives. In this context a large numbers of museums are opened for public to exhibit various types of cultural properties which have valuable information about the past. In order to this Delhi is the capital of India and very popular place of India in various points of view. Various people come to Delhi to fulfil various types of goals because it is very developed and also a metro city of India. On the other side the national museum of India which have large collection of antiquities from ancient period to modern period and to see these types of wonderful collection, a huge number of visitors from different parts of India and from foreign come to this museum to achieve social and spiritual feel.

The Nation Museum is situated at Janpath, near Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi-110011. The National Museum of India was established in the durbar hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on 15th august 1949. Later on a new building was constructed where all work of art and artefacts were transferred and displayed for public on December 18, 1960.



NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

TABLE-4.5.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Arms Gallery	Armoured Elephant Model, Swords, Daggers, Arrows, Guns, Cannons , Inscribed Maru, Hilt, Shield, Sickle, Gun Powder Flask, Pistols, Blades, Scrapers, Hand Axe, Armour Coat, Mace, Body Armour of Aurangzeb etc.
2.	Pre Columbian and Western Arts Gallery	Tantra Paintings, Pre Columbian Western Art, Terracottas, Manuscripts, Weapons, Temple Carpets, Textiles and other objects etc.
3.	Maritime Heritage Gallery	Ship's Book and Pistols, Ship's Bell, Navigational Instruments, Flags Of East Indian Co., Early Signal Book, Various Medals And Ships Models etc.
4.	Central Asian Antiquities –II Gallery	Utensils, Pot Shreds, Wooden Tablets in Kharosthi Script, Leather Armour, Silk Paintings, Miscellaneous Household Objects, Part of Jar with Brahmi Inscription etc.
5.	Coins Gallery	Punch-Marked Coins, Various Symbols on Punch-Marked Coins, Coins of Satavahana, Kushana, Gupta, Later Gupta, Early Medieval, Western Kshatrpa, Indogreek, Scythian, Parthian, Local Tribal, Uninscribed Copper Coins, Mughal Coins, etc.
6.	Ethnic Art Gallery	Various Masks, Sarees, Skirts, Shawl, Cap, Shoes, Clog (Khadau), Various Figures(Men, Animal etc.), Baskets, Various Statues of Gods, Jewellery, Painting etc.
7.	Harappa Civilization Gallery	Harrapan Burial From Rakhigarhi, Early Harrapan Ceramics, Copper Weapons, Stone Blades, Terracotta Figurines, Human Figurines and Animals Figurines, Miniature Pots, Bangles, Necklace, Weight and Measures Objects, Potteries, Copper Implements, Saddle Querns and Pestles, Jewelleries etc.
8.	Indian Paintings Gallery	Painted Manuscript Cover(Reverse), Various Scenes with Languages Like Jain Monk Preaching to A King, Scene of Samudra Manthan etc.
9.	Decorative Art Gallery	Home Shrine, Chess Board, Chaupar Spread, Khadaun (Sandal), Throne Legs, Astrolabe, Swing etc.
10.	Transparencies of Indian Scripts and Coins Gallery	Display of Various Indian Scripts Which Are Founded on Coins And Others etc.
11.	Maurya, Shunga and Satavahana Arts Gallery	Stupa Casing Slab, Fragment of Torana, Railing Pillars, etc.
12.	Kushana (Gandhara and	Stuccos from Gandhara,, Bidhisatva Sculpture, Kuber (God

Profile of Selected Museums of India

	Mathura Schools) And Ikshvaku Arts Gallery	of Wealth), Stupa Slab, Female Head, Pillars with Various Scene, Gandhara Sculptures etc.
13.	Gupta Terracotta and Early Medieval Art Gallery	Various Sculptures from Gupta Period Like God and Goddess Sculptures such as Ganga, Agni, Nataraj, Vishnu etc.
14.	Gupta Art Gallery	Various Sculptures Like Durga, Mother Goddess, Nataraja, Vishnu, Decorative Pilaster Etc.
15.	Late Medieval Art Gallery	Various Sculptures of Late Medieval Period Including God And Goddess etc. Like Vishnu, Ganesha, Yognarayana, Surya, etc.
16.	Buddhist Art Gallery	Various Sculpture of Buddha, Medallion, Holy Relics of The Lord Buddha, Ceremonial Butter Lamp etc.
17.	Sharan Rani Backliwal Gallery of Musical Instruments	Drum With Foot Striker , Sarod, Music Box With Mechanical Device and Other Musical Instruments etc.
18.	Tanjaur Paintings	Paintings on Tanjore Raja Shivaji-Ii with his Two Queens, Brihadeeshwara Temple Dedicated To Lord Shiva at Tanjore, Tomb Of Haidar Ali, Sultan of Mysore, Disha Kaka (Boat With Direction Finding Birds) etc.
19.	Textiles And Costumes Gallery	Charkha, Kurta Depict Name of Goddess Durga, Coat, Turban, Cap with Hood, Jamdani Saree, carpets, utensils etc.
20.	Tribal Life Style of North-East India Gallery	Various Ornaments and Jewelleries of Tribal Of North-East India Like Necklace, Bangle, Various Figures, Costumes, Smoking Pipes, Masks etc.
21.	Wood Carvings Gallery	Window Frame, Various Figures Like Krishna With Cow, Buddha In Meditation etc.
22.	Manuscripts gallery (under renovation)	Different types of manuscripts with different-2 languages and scripts

This table shows the different types of collections which are displayed through the galleries in the museum. Galleries are also divided under some departments of the museum. In addition to this some other objects are also available in the museum such as copper plates and inscriptions, jewellery etc. and in the outside of the galleries various sculptures are also exhibited in the museum. Bronze section is also in the museum but it is closed from some months at the time of visiting of museum. There are also some other sections like conservation lab, national museum institute, office of director journal, admin section, auditorium, library, special exhibition etc sections are in the museum.

TABLE-4.5.2

**GALLERY/SECTION WISE MATERIAL & LANGUAGE/SCRIPT
DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S.N.	Name of Gallery	Material description	Language/Script description
1.	Arms Gallery	Steel, iron, wood, precious and semi precious stone, gold, silver, velvet, chert stone, quartzite stone, ivory, brass, jade etc.	Devnagari, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit etc.
2.	Pre Columbian and Western Arts Gallery	Terracotta, ivory, wood, clay, stone etc.	Mesopotamian Script, Babylonian and Hammurabi Scripts etc.
3.	Maritime Heritage Gallery	Wood, fibres, metal, paper etc.	English & Hindi
4.	Central Asian Antiquities I&II Gallery	Terracotta, silk, wood, porcelain, metals, ceramics, leather etc.	Kharosthi, Brahmi, Chinese, etc.
5.	Coins Gallery	Gold, silver, copper, etc.	Nagari, Sanskrit, Brahmi, Kharosthi, Urdu, Tamil etc.
6.	Ethnic Art Gallery	Wood, terracotta textiles and other materials	-
7.	Harappa Civilization Gallery	Copper, stone, terracotta, clay, semi precious stone, chert, jasper, ivory, gold, silver, shell etc.	Harrapan Script
8.	Indian Paintings Gallery	Paper, cloth, wood, painted metal, colour etc.	Devnagari, Sanskrit etc.
9.	Decorative Arts Textile, Costumes, Wood Carving	Glass; bead work, cotton cloth, silk, ivory, copper, brass, wood, velvet, metal, silver, zari, golden gota, silver brocade, etc.	Arabic, Persian etc.
10.	Transparencies of Indian Scripts Gallery	Display of chart of Indian scripts	Symbols of Various Indian Scripts etc.
11.	Maurya, Shunga and Satavahana Arts to late medieval art and Buddhist Arts (Archaeology section)	stone, bronze, terracotta, stucco, ivory, metal, clay, red sand stone, greyish limestone, silver, copper, gold gilded etc.	Pali, Brahmi Scripts etc.
12.	Sharan Rani Backliwal Gallery of Musical Instruments	Wood and other materials	-
13.	Tribal Life Style of North-East India Gallery	Cloth, wood, metal etc.	-
14.	Manuscript gallery (under renovation)	Parchment, leather, palm leaf, cloth, paper, birch bark etc.	Gurumukhi, Devnagari, Bangle, Kannada, Malyali, Telugu, Granth, Arabic, Persian Etc. and Qufic, Naskh, Taliq, Sulse etc Scripts.

This table explains the description of the various materials and languages/scripts of the cultural properties. In addition to this some words also found on the cultural properties.

TABLE-4.5.3

**GALLERY/SECTION WISE PLACE DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S.N.	Name Of Gallery	Place Description
1.	Arms Gallery	Delhi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, North-East Region etc.
2.	Pre Columbian and Western Arts Gallery	Tantra Paintings-Gujarat, Rajasthan, Nepal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, etc. Pre Columbian Western Art-Peru, Mexico, Central America etc. Gifted Items- South Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, Saudi Arab etc.
3.	Maritime Heritage Gallery	Burma, Goa, Mumbai etc.
4.	Central Asian Antiquities I& II Gallery	More Than 150 Sites, Kara- Khoja, Kara-Khoto, Niya, Miran, Dunhuang, Lou-Lan, Place of Central Asia etc.
5.	Coins Gallery	Through Purchased/Gifts etc.
6.	Ethnic Art Gallery	Through Purchased, Gifted Odisha, M.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Nagaland, Etc.
7.	Harappa Civilization Gallery	Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Kalibanga, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi etc. and Loan From ASI
8.	Indian Paintings Gallery	Bundi, Basawali, Kishangarh, Jaipur, Sirohi, Mewar, Kota, (Rajasthan) Kangara, Murshidabad, Gujarat, Tanjore, Mysore etc.
9.	Decorative Arts- Textile, Costumes, Wood Carving	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha, Hyderabad, Bihar, Chamba, Kangra (Himachal Pradesh), Kerala, Place of Northern and Southern India, Dacca, China etc.
10.	Transparencies of Indian Scripts Gallery	-
11.	Maurya, Shunga and Satavahana Arts to Late Medieval Art and Buddhist Arts (Archaeology Section)	Through Purchased, Gifted etc Pitalkhora (Maharashtra), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Sanchi, Guna, Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Mehrauli (New Delhi), Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), Ladakhi Tribe, Ladakh, Java etc.
12.	Sharan Rani Backliwal Gallery of Musical Instruments	Through Purchased, Gifted ,West Bengal, Europe, etc.
13.	Tribal Life Style of North-East India Gallery	Through Purchased, Gifted, Naga Tribe, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh etc.
14.	Manuscript Gallery (Under Renovation)	Jammu and Kashmir, Lahore, Bengal etc.

This table explores the different type of sources and various places including India and foreign from which cultural properties discovered and displayed in the museum.

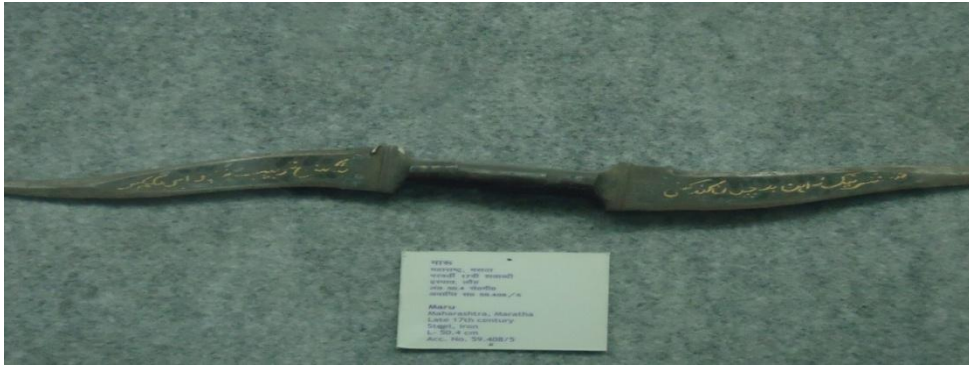
4.5.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Parking facility
- Cloak room
- Wheel chairs
- Guide tours
- Audio facility
- Cafeteria
- Film shows
- Library facility
- Photography
- Museum shop facility for guided books, catalogue books, bulletins, pictures, postcards etc.
- Organization of events and training facility
- Security check
- Publications
- Establishment of National museum institute with the primary objective of carrying out research and other short term course courses etc. on history of art, conservation and Museology
- Public relation wing etc. facilities are providing by the museum.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUSEUM

- Admission: 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM (Monday closed)
- Entry fee:
 - Indian citizens: 10/- each
 - Others: 300/- each
 - Students: 1/-each
 - Still camera (without stand)
 - Indian citizens: 20/- per camera
 - Others: 300/- per camera
- Video camera is prohibited.

4.5.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI



MARU, MAHARASHTRA, MARATHA, LATE 17TH C.A.D. (STEEL, IRON)



आहत सिक्के
PUNCH-MARKED COINS



BATTLE AXE OF NADIR SHAH (INSCRIBED, INDO-PERSIAN)



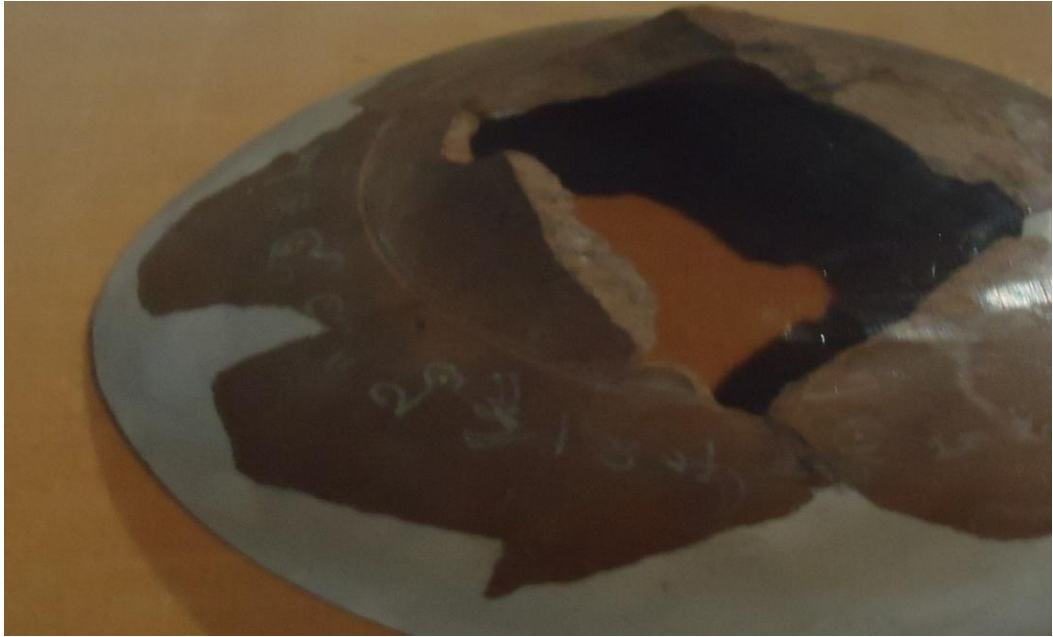
SHIP'S BELL



JAIN MONK PREACHING TO A KING, JAIN STYLE, C.A.D. 1500-25



VARIOUS STONE TOOLS, PREHISTORIC PERIOD, NATIONAL MUSEUM



**PART OF JAR WITH INSCRIPTION IN BRAHMI, 6-12 C.A.D.
CENTRAL ASIA**



HARAPPAN BURIAL FROM RAKHIGARHI



*Kurta depict name of goddess Durga
20th century, North India
Silk and zari
Acc. no. : 59.274/12*



YOGANARAYANA, CHANDELA, 10TH C.A.D. (STONE), KHAJURAH, M.P.



दिशा काक

दिशा सूचक पक्षियों वाली नाव
मोहनजोदड़ो कालिन मोहर का नमूना. 3000 ई० पू०

DISHA KAKA

Boat with direction finding birds
Model of Mohenjo-Daro Seal. 3000 B.C.



INSCRIBED STONE, NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI



Temple Chariot

This magnificent five-tier wooden temple chariot dedicated to 'Pandananallur Sri Adikesavaperumal' (Lord Vishnu), comes from Tamil Nadu in South India. It was crafted in the mid 19th century by 'Shri Pasupati Achari' and his son under the guidance of four devotees named 'Manikkam Pillai', 'Subbu Pillai', 'Cattaya Pillai' and 'Jambu Nath Pillai'. It was prepared using locally available wood viz. teak, sandal and acacia.

Such chariots were primarily used in most temples in South India during festivals (*rathotsavas*) carrying gracefully decorated gods and goddesses, and were drawn through streets of towns and villages by hundreds of devotees. Ample reference to such festivities can be found in the *Atharva Veda* and other texts. These festivities were usually conducted to commemorate foundation of temples, pray for the wellbeing of kings, celebrate birthdays of chieftains, births or marriages of princes, planetary conjunctions and events associated with astrological significance. Innumerable devotees would come out of their homes singing and dancing to pay homage to the deities being carried.

4.6. GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, CHANDIGARH

4.6. INTRODUCTION

Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh is situated at sector-10 C, Chandigarh. It was established on dated 6th may, 1968. This museum is working under the Chandigarh administration, union territory. This museum is having archaeological collection, historical collection etc. Gandhara sculptures and bodhisattva are the attractive pieces of the museum. Just near of this museum, two another museums are situated these are natural history museum and Chandigarh architecture museum. These are having good collection on prehistoric/historic objects and various materials on making Chandigarh and its development and architecture.



Source: <http://chdmuseum.nic.in/>



TABLE-4.6.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Textile Gallery	Phulkari, Cushion Cover, Sarees, Cholis, Thanka, Parda, Chamba Rumals etc.
2.	Indian Metal Sculpture	Composite Image of Hanuman and Shiva-Bhairava, Mahakala, Vishnu, Balgopal, Maitreya, The Future Buddha, etc.
3.	Gandhara Sculptures	Sculpture on Buddha, Fragment of Hand Holding Drapery, Maitreya, Buddha and Divinities, Mahaparnirvana Scene on Pedestal, Bodhisattva, etc.
4.	Indian Miniature Painting	Paintings of Sultan Usman of Bokhara, Emperor Shahjahan in Darbar, Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan of Deccan with a Noble, Painted Manuscript With Jain and Devanagari Script, Palm Leaf Manuscripts, Paper Manuscripts, Pahari, Rajasthani, Mughal Paintings etc.
5.	Coins	Ancient Indian Coins, Sultanate Period Coins, Coins of British India and Indian States, Copper Plates etc.
6.	Decorative Arts (pottery section)	Different Types of Pots, Bowl, Vase, Wine Bottle, Enamelled Objects and Other Miscellaneous Objects etc.
7.	Contemporary Indian Art	Various Paintings on Various Types of Materials Like Oil, Water Colour, Pen and Pencil, Aquatint etc.
8.	Ancient and Medieval Stone Sculpture	Ancient Sculpture-Head of Tirthankara, Terracotta Head, Corner Pillar, Bust of Bodhisattva, Fragment of a Pillar etc. Medieval Sculptures- Lakulisha, Umamaheshwara, Vishnu etc.
9.	Child Art Gallery/S. G.Thakar Singh Section	Miscellaneous Items

This table highlights the various types of cultural resources. There are 9 galleries highlighted and also its varieties discussed in this table. Textile Gallery, Indian Metal Sculpture, Gandhara Sculptures, Indian Miniature Painting, Coins, Decorative Arts (pottery section), Contemporary Indian Art, Ancient and Medieval Stone Sculpture, Child Art Gallery/S. G.Thakar Singh Section etc. are in the museum. The various sculptures gallery and contemporary modern art galleries are the main attraction of the museum.

TABLE-4.6.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description
1.	Textile Gallery	Cloth, cotton, silk, wool etc.
2.	Sculptures section	Mainly metal, bronze, semi precious stone, metal plate etc.
3.	Gandhara Sculptures	Stone etc.
4.	Indian Miniature Painting (including manuscripts)	Paper, palm leaf etc.
5.	Coins	Gold, silver, copper, etc.
6.	Decorative Arts (pottery section)	Cloisonné enamelled objects, Ivory, bone, other materials etc.
7.	Contemporary Indian Art	Canvas, paper, cloth, butter paper, rice paper, board, x-ray film, colour, oil, glass paintings etc.
8.	Ancient and Medieval Stone Sculpture	Terracotta, stone, etc.
9.	Child Art Gallery/S. G.Thakar Singh Section	Miscellaneous materials

This table reveals the various kinds of materials which were used for making cultural properties. In which cloth, metal, terracotta, stone, paper, palm leaf, gold, silver, copper, ivory, bone, cloisonné, enamelled and miscellaneous objects are the main materials of the cultural properties in the museum.

TABLE-4.6.3

**SECTION WISE LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF
THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Language/Script description	Place description
1.	Contemporary and modern art (paintings and sculptures)	-	Madras, Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana etc.
2.	Manuscript, Gandhara sculpture, ancient & medieval Sculpture section	Sanskrit, Persian, Takri etc.	Himachal Pradesh, South India, Haryana, Bengal, U.P., Sikrai, Jamalgarhi, Sanghol Site Museum, Sanghol (Punjab) and Other Different Parts of India
3.	Antiquities section (Coins, miniature paintings, textiles)	Persian, Sanskrit, Takri, Devanagari, Gurmukhi and Inscribed Copper Plates and Lithic Inscription, Early Brahmi Characters in Sanskrit Language etc.	Himachal Pradesh (Pahari States), Rajasthan, Bengal, Punjab, etc.
4.	Decorative Arts (pottery section)	-	China, Japan etc.
5.	Child Art Gallery/S. G. Thakar Singh Section	-	Punjab etc.

This table is presenting that the various sources of cultural properties from where these are received in which Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Bengal south India, china; Japan etc. are the main places of discovery of cultural properties in the museum

4.6.4. SERVICE OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- **Library service:** Museum provides library facility to the users whereas approximately 11300 books on arts, history of arts, history, coins, religion, architecture, archaeology etc. available in the museum and period of these books between 19th century to 21st century. These books in different-2 languages such as English, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu etc. and also books are related to Indian and foreign publications.
- **Guide service:** Museum also provides guide service who wants to know detailed description about the cultural properties.

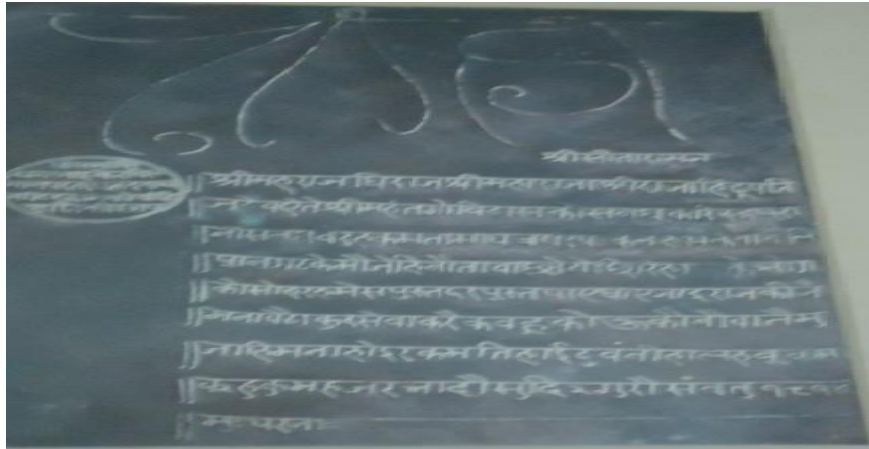
Natural History Museum

It is situated at just near of this museum. Approximately 1300 collections of different types of material are in Natural History Museum such as prehistoric/historic objects includes early man stone tools/fossils, plants/animal fossils, minerals, (original), hard board paintings, digitized panel models etc. dating from 25 million years. English and Punjabi languages are found on the materials. These cultural properties are from various places like Gujarat, M.P., Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nepal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir etc. materials which used in these objects are stone, rocks, bones, minerals etc.

Chandigarh Architecture Museum

It is also situated at just near of the government museum art gallery. 324 different types of collections are available in this museum based on original drawings, plans, sketches, correspondences, photographs, maps, letters, telegram, furniture models etc. on the making of Chandigarh. Range of these items between 1952-53 to onwards. English, Punjabi languages are mainly used in the cultural properties and these are mainly found from Chandigarh and Punjab. Paper, canvas, wood etc materials are used in these cultural properties. These are also having scientific value, aesthetic value, social value, political value, economical value and heritage and research value.

4.6.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF GOVT. MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, CHANDIGARH



COPPER PLATE, 1757 C.A.D. ACC. NO. 2005.20.2



Lithic inscription
Early Brahmi characters in Sanskrit language
Late Kushana, c.3rd century A.D.
Abbotabad
Acc.No. I-107
This inscription records donation for a well, which was got prepared by Maharaja Kadambeshvara - a local feudatory king of later Kushanas. The date records month of Magha shiva i.e. month of spring.



PALM LEAF MANUSCRIPT, C.18TH A.D., ORISSA



Dhanna Shalibhadra Muni Charitra
Jain Manuscript, Devanagari script
19th century
Western Rajasthan
Acc. No. 2002.2.3



CANNON OF GURU GOBIND SINGH JI, ANANDPUR SAHIB, PUNJAB,
1700 A.D.



PAINTED VASE, JAPAN C. 18TH A.D.



INDIAN CONTEMPORARY ART



COPPER WIRE



Acc. No.916
Mahaparinirvana Scene on a
Pedestal
Ca.2nd century A.D.
Jamalgarhi



ANCIENT INDIAN COIN

4.7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LOTHAL, AHMEDABAD (GUJARAT)



4.7. INTRODUCTION

Human made past remaining, antiquities and other things scattered in the whole world. These antiquities present the cultural value, living standard, communication channel etc. of past civilization. When we talk about civilizations, we cannot forget the Indus valley civilization (Harappa civilization). That was the most structured and developed civilization. Various places of Harappan civilization have been found through the excavations in which Harrappa, Mohenjo-daro (Presently in Pakistan) Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Dholavira, Lothal (Gujarat) are very important sites of harrapan civilization.

In reference to this, Lothal is the very vital site of Harappa civilization and this important site was identified by S. R. Rao after seven consecutive seasons of excavations in 1954. On the basis of antiquities through the excavations, the period of this site can divide into two periods. Period A with four Phrases is datable 2400-1900 B.C. and period B is datable to 1900-1600 B.C. the city which was also known as the city of the dead was planned and developed as the harrappa, mohenjo-daro, kalibangan. The systematic and ordered array of streets, road plans including crossings, diversion and lanes etc was very orderly structured and planned which was the very important features of this civilization that also made difference from different civilizations like Mesopotamian, Babylonian etc. another important of characteristics of lothal like structure of wall of mud bricks for protecting against flood, isolation of cemetery which was made away from industrial and residential area and the most important feature of this site was structure of oblong basin that has been identified as a dockyard for shipping which shows the maritime trade with the

harrapan civilization there are also evidences of maritime trade. Some other structures have been also identified by the excavations. In addition to this various objects and antiquities have been found from this important site of harrapan civilization.

The various antiquities of this site are scientifically arranged in the archaeological museum, lothal. It is situated at village Lothal, post-Lothal-Bhukhi, taluka-Dholka, district-Ahmedabad (Gujarat). This museum was established in 1976 for the purpose of scientifically organization of antiquities which was found through the excavations from the lothal site and promote to researcher and information seekers to get deep knowledge of this important site of Harappa civilization. This museum is site museum under the Archaeological Survey of India.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LOTHAL (GUJARAT)

TABLE-4.7.1

VARIETY OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF THE MUSEUM

S. No.	Name of antiquities	Variety
1.	Beads	Various ornaments like pendants, mala, necklaces etc.
2.	Terracotta ornaments	Mala of terracotta beads with stud, faience ring, terracotta bangles, ear –pendants etc.
3.	Seals and sealing	Various seals and sealing with animal figures, symbols etc.
4.	Shell objects	Locket, wheel, conch, button, pot(broken), part of bowl, knife (broken), part of bangle, gamesman, spoon handle, ear ornament, circular object, spacer bead, corrugated tubular bead, locket, etc.
5.	Copper and bronze object	Fish hook, Narrow blade, axe, needles, bangles, chisels, spear head, etc.
6.	Tools	Various types of blades like micro blades, chert blades, chert knife, bone pins and arrow heads, mace head, spool, mould, chisel, whet stone, Muller etc.
7.	Lothal pottery	Basin, jar, s-shaped storage jar, painted jar, dish on stand, perforated jar etc.
8.	Games objects	Ivory gamesmen, game board, toy car with bull. Marbles and cowrie, toy-carts, animal figures etc.
9.	Animal figurine	Bull (both humped and hump less), birds, dog, gorilla, bull heads, tiger, deer, rhinoceros, etc.
10.	Weights	Ivory Scale, square weight, scale pan etc.
11.	Painted potteries	Painted potteries with design like geometric design, faunal designs, trees, animals in natural environment design on potteries etc.
12.	Burial objects	Bowl, bowl(broken), miniature jar, etc.
13.	Ritual objects	Small bowl, T.C. spoon, circular disc, pyramids, ladle etc.
14.	Lothal bricks	Sun-dried bricks, kiln-fired bricks etc.
15.	Pottery	Various types of jar, bowl etc.
16.	Burials	The outstanding discovery from lothal is the three joint burials of two individuals in the same pit: an unique feature among harappan sites.
17.	Miscellaneous object	It include different types of objects like necklace, conch shell spoon, broken part of conch, photographs of excavated sites, model structures, excavated structures, acropolis photograph , maps of harappan sites etc.

This table highlights the different types of cultural properties which are available in the museum.

TABLE-4.7.2

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of antiquities	Material description
1.	Beads	Beads, Steatite (soft talc stone), faience, terracotta etc.
2.	Terracotta ornaments	Terracotta
3.	Seals and sealing	Majority of Indus seal are made on steatite-a soft stone, terracotta, copper, agate etc.
4.	Shell objects	Shell, terracotta beads etc.
5.	Copper and bronze object	Copper, bronze, tin, nickel etc.
6.	Tools	Chert- a siliceous stone etc.
7.	Lothal pottery	Clay
8.	Games objects	Ivory, terracotta, shell, stone, marbles etc.
9.	Animal figurine	Mainly Terracotta
10.	Weights	Ivory, stone etc.
11.	Painted potteries	Clay, colours etc.
12.	Burial objects	Terracotta etc.
13.	Ritual objects	Terracotta etc.
14.	Lothal bricks	Well levigated buffish alluvial clay etc.
15.	Pottery	Terracotta etc.
16.	Burials	Different types of materials
17.	Miscellaneous object	Conch, shell etc.

This table reveals the different types of materials like that terracotta, varieties of stones, ivory, conch, shell etc.

4.7.3. LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

It is observed through the photographs and description of the cultural properties with the directly visit of the archaeological museum, lothal, harrapan script can see on the Indus seals and sealing and maximum antiquities are here from excavation from lothal site etc.



INDUS SEALS AND SEALING

4.7.4. SERVICE OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Wheel chairs facility
- Parking facility
- Drinking water and Toilet facilities

- **OTHER INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM**
 - Timing of the museum: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
 - Free entry below 15 years
 - Videography/photography strictly prohibited
 - Some books are available in the museum etc.

**4.7.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANTIQUITIES OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LOTHAL (GUJARAT)**

TOOLS



Micro Blade



Chert Blades



Mould



Whet Stone



Spool

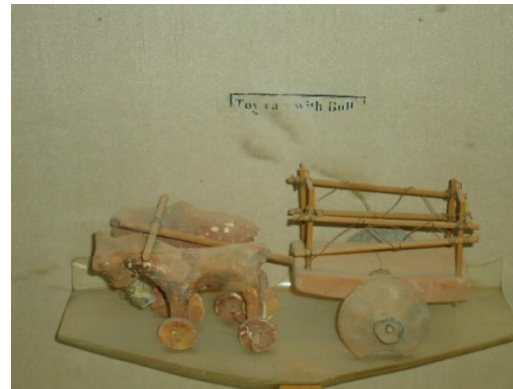


Muller

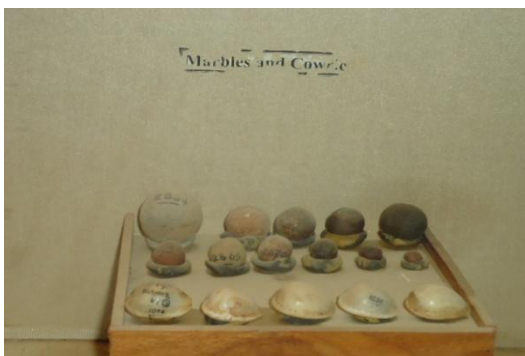
GAMES OBJECTS



Games Board



Toy Cars with Bull



Marbles and Cowrie



Ivory Gamesmen

ANIMAL FIGURINE



Bull



Tiger

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

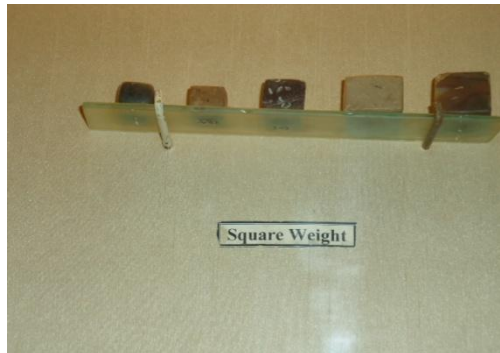


Conches



Conch Shell Spoon

WEIGHTS OBJECTS



Square Weight



Scale Pan

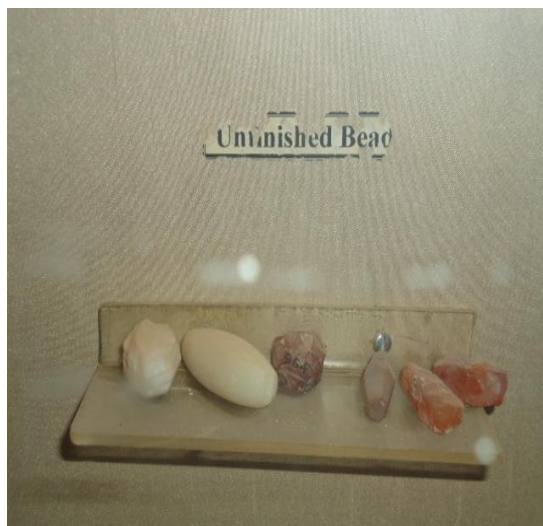
COPPER AND BRONZE OBJECT



Needles



Narrow Blade Axe



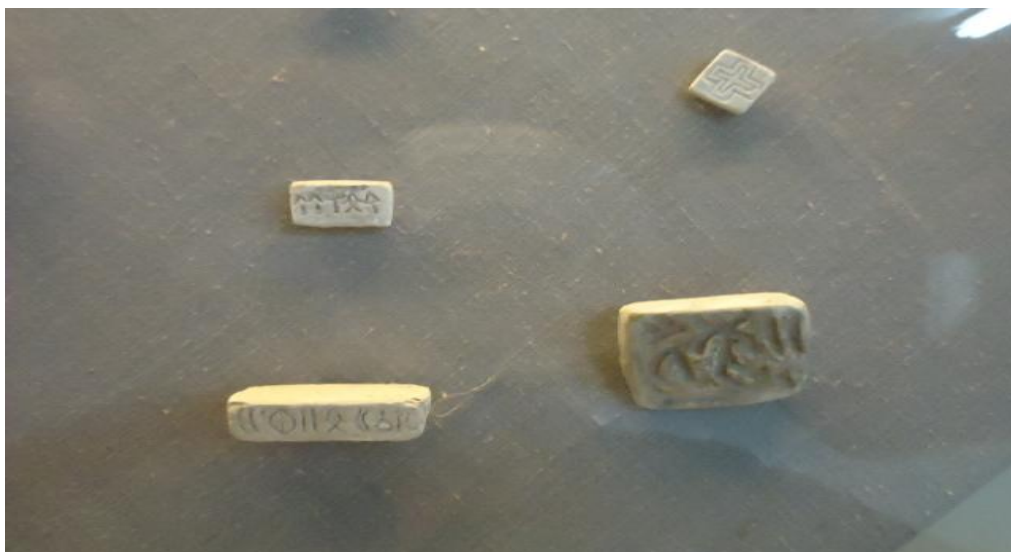
Beads



Terracotta Ornaments



BURIALS



SEALS AND SEALING

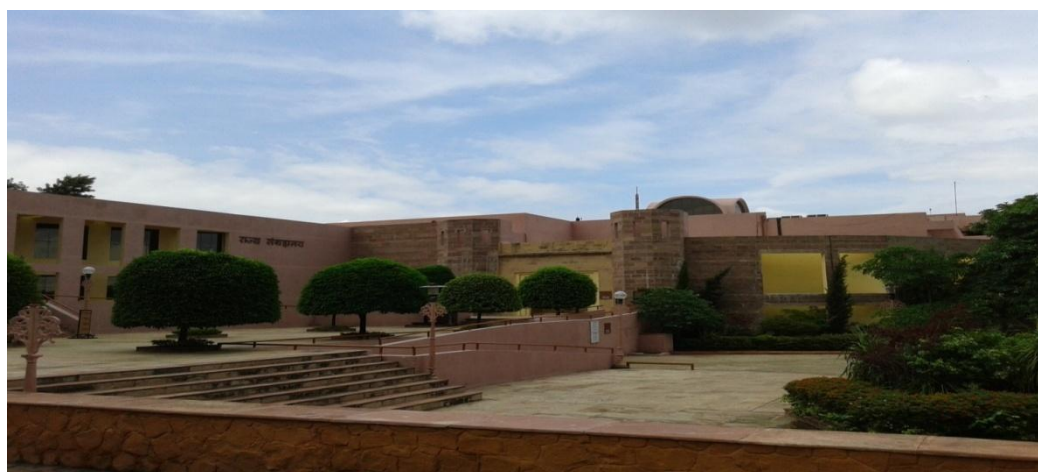
4.8. STATE MUSEUM, BHOPAL (MADHYA PRADESH)

4.8. INTRODUCTION

India is the rich place of cultural diversity and regarding to this a huge number of antiquities scattered in the various places of India such as Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. in which Madhya Pradesh is one of the best place of historical source and many museums are preserving the cultural resource in the Madhya Pradesh.

In order to this state museum, Bhopal is one of the important museums of Madhya Pradesh which is state level museum working as preservation and exhibition centre of artefacts and antiquities from the past of the Madhya Pradesh and other places of India.

State museum, Bhopal is situated at Shyamla hills, T.T. Nagar near Doordarshan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. This museum was established in November 2nd 2005 in its new building inaugurated by shri babulal gaur, the honourable chief minister of Madhya Pradesh. The archaeological collections of the museum displayed through 17 galleries including prehistoric objects, excavated objects, sculptures, paintings etc.



STATE MUSEUM, BHOPAL (M.P.)

TABLE-4.8.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Sculpture	Sculpture relating Hindu, Jain, Baudh, god and goddess, and miscellaneous figures etc.
2.	Metal sculptures	Jain, baudh, hindu sculptures and decorative pieces etc.
3.	Coins	Punchmarked coins to British coins etc.
4.	Inscriptions	Ashoka, Gupta, medieval period inscriptions etc.
5.	Autographs	Letter of Mahadev Desai (Personal secretary of mahatma Gandhi), postcard of Dr. Rajendra Prasad etc.
6.	Paintings including Bagh paintings gallery	Paintings of mughal, Maratha, rajputana, kotta, bundi styles and some examples of Bagh paintings which was similar to Ajanta paintings.
7.	Excavated antiquities	Potteries, terracotta figure and figurines, stone objects, bone points etc.
8.	Textiles	Turbans(Bundel rulers), traditional zari ornaments, coat of bundel rulers, carpet (Holkar dynasty), Sherwanies of Bhopal Nawab's family, hand fans with embroidery work, traditional Bagh prints, etc.
9.	Arms	Bow and arrow, gokharu, swords(Mughal, Maratha etc.), container bomb, iron bolls, daggers, shield, spear head, different types of guns, Gupti, cannos etc.
10.	Fossils	Wood fossils, conch fossils, bone fossils, elephant tusk (teeth) etc.
11.	Royal collection	Decorative arts like tree with fruits, decorative ivory artefact, jewellery box, jewelleries and artefacts, different types of pots and wares etc.
12.	Stamps	Indian princely states stamps
13.	Seals	Stamp seals, administrative office work seals, state symbol seals etc.
14.	Musical instruments	Saraswati veena, rudra veena, sarangi, phakhavaj etc.
15.	Freedom struggle gallery	Instruction letter regarding treatment of hunger strikes in jail, letter of strike in khargone due to the arrest of Maulana abul kalam azad (30/08/1930),letter of prayers for mahatma Gandhi, (24/02/1943), revolutionaries under Tatyta Tope entre Bhopal district (01/06/1958) etc.
16.	Archives	Records of central provinces, treaties and agreements, agreement between Gwalior state and government of india (15/08/1947), president Rajendra Prasad's letter (29/01/1956), prime minister Jawahar Lal Nehru's letter regarding republic day (26/01/1956), picture of inauguration of Bhopal railway station (1889) etc.
17.	Manuscripts	Manuscripts in different types of languages and scripts on various materials

This table shows the different types of collections which displayed through the galleries in the museum. Lots of varieties of cultural properties can see through this table.

TABLE-4.8.2

GALLERY WISE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description
1.	Sculpture	Black basal, red sand stone, white sand stone, etc.
2.	Metal sculptures	Copper, silver, iron etc.
3.	Coins	Gold, silver, copper etc.
4.	Inscriptions	Stone and copper
5.	Autographs	Paper
6.	Paintings including Bagh paintings gallery	Paper , colours etc.
7.	Excavated antiquities	Terracotta, stones, shells, ivory, copper, iron, bone etc.
8.	Textiles	Cloths, silk, zari etc.
9.	Arms	Iron, copper, leather, wood, Asta Dhatu etc.
10.	Fossils	Wood, bone, conch, stone etc.
11.	Royal collection	Stone, gold coating, silver, ivory, paper etc.
12.	Stamps and seals	Paper, silver, copper and rubber
13.	Musical instruments	Wood, wire, leather, ivory etc.
14.	Freedom struggle gallery	Paper etc.
15.	Archives	Paper etc.
16.	Manuscripts	Birch, Tad Patra, Paper

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the different types of materials used in the cultural properties of the museum in which paper, wood, terracotta, copper, iron, leather, stones and its different varieties, conch, silver, ivory, wire, shells, bones, birch, tad patra, cloths etc. materials found on the cultural properties.

TABLE-4.8.3

GALLERY WISE LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Language/script description	Place description
1.	Sculpture	Brahmi (Parmar period, Kalchuri, Gupta period) etc.	Sanchi, Duganpur (Vidisha), Indore, Shahdal(M.P.)
2.	Metal sculptures	Devnagari (parmar period), Jain script (9 th C.) etc.	Bhopawar (Dhaar, Indore etc.)
3.	Coins	Various symbols, brahmi, kharosthi, greek , nagari, Arabic scripts and languages of different rulers like Satvahana, Kushana, Gupta etc.	Found From M.P. etc.
4.	Inscriptions	Brahmi, devnagari script and Sanskrit language etc.	Sanchi, Vidisha, Gwalior, Dhaar, Mandu etc.
5.	Autographs	Hindi, English etc.	Ramvan, Satna etc.
6.	Paintings including Bagh paintings gallery	Devnagari script, Urdu language etc.	Vidharbh, Gwalior, from Bhopal Nawabs, Indore etc.
7.	Excavated antiquities	Brahmi etc.	Kalyanpura Dt- Dhaar, Chhalpa Kala- Khandwar etc.
8.	Textiles	English, Urdu etc.	From Bhopal Nawabs etc.
9.	Arms	English, Persian, Urdu, Punjabi etc.	Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal etc.
10.	Fossils	-	Mandla, Dhaar, Entire M.P.
11.	Royal collection	Urdu, Persian and English etc.	From Bhopal Nawabs etc.
12.	Stamps and seals	English, Marathi, Urdu, devnagari script	Princely States of India, Malwa Zone etc.
13.	Musical instruments	-	From Ustad Allauddin Khan Academy, Bhopal etc.
14.	Freedom struggle gallery	English, Urdu etc.	Different Part of M.P. and Others
15.	Archives	English, Urdu etc.	Documents from the Record of Princely States of Gwalior, Indore & Bhopal and Some Documents of Madhya Bharat State etc.
16.	Manuscripts	Sanskrit, Hindi, Oriya Urdu, Persian languages and Devanagari script etc.	Chandwasa Dt-Mandsaur and Different Parts of M.P. etc.

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This above table shows the language and scripts description and also highlights the various places from which different types of cultural properties found in which Madhya Pradesh plays a vital role as an important source centre of cultural properties and in addition to this some other cultural properties are also from other places of India.

4.8.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Guide facility
- Water facility
- Food point
- Wheel chair
- Internally sitting facility
- Lift facility
- Library facility
- Photographs and videography
- Publication
- Touch screen facility
- Auditorium for programs

OTHER INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM

In addition to this Dr. Vishnu Sridhar Vakankar Archaeology Research Institute and Madhya Pradesh tribal museum is also situated at near of the museum.

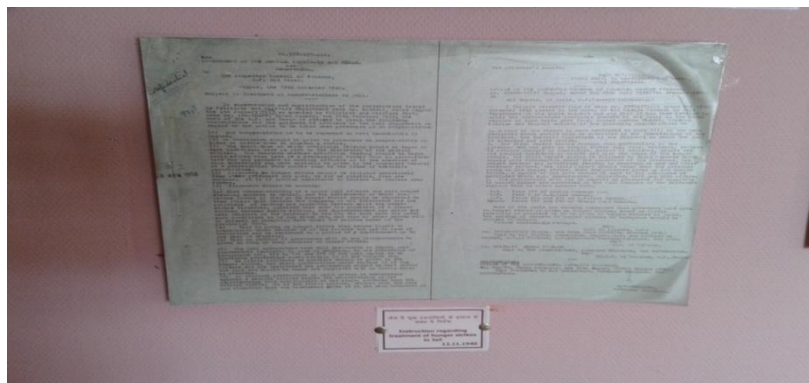
State Museum, Bhopal

- Opening time:
- Tuesday to Sunday
- 12:00 noon to 7:00 pm.

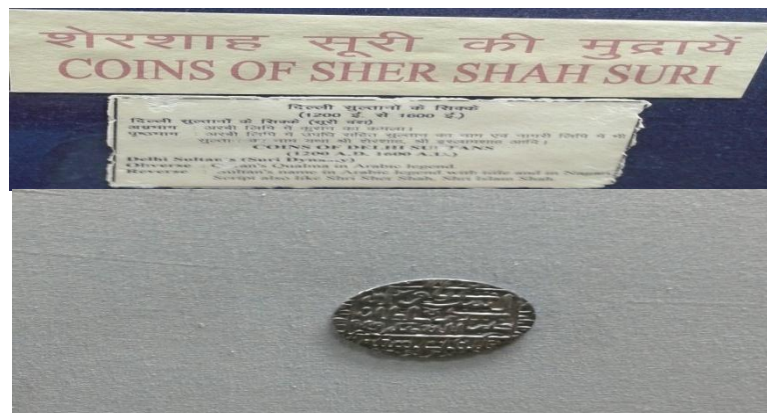
4.8.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF STATE MUSEUM, BHOPAL (MADHYA PRADESH)



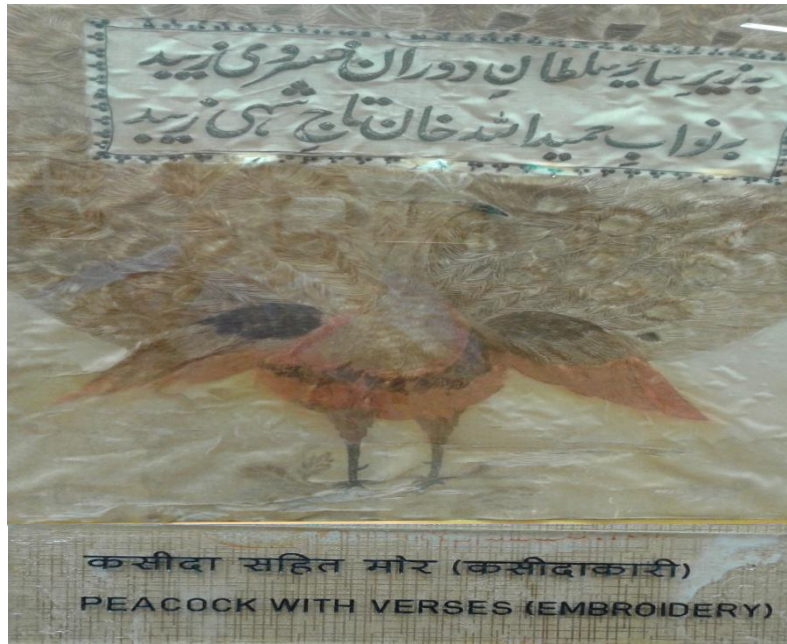
STAMPS



INSTRUCTION REGARDING TREATMENT OF HUNGER STRIKES IN JAIL (12/11/1940) FREEDOM STRUGGLE GALLERY



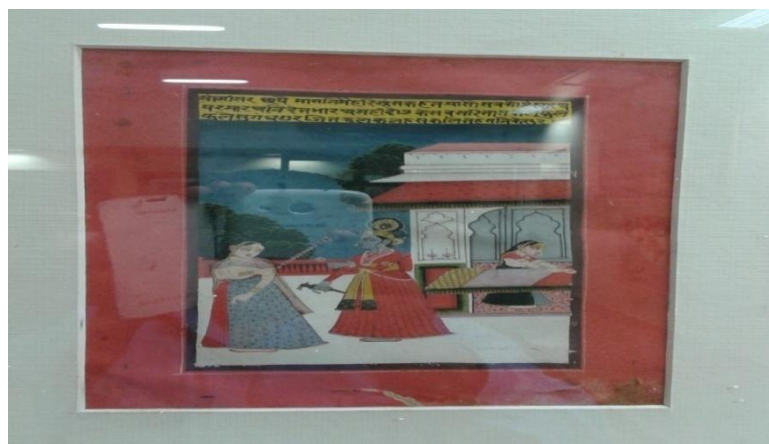
COIN OF SHER SHAH SURI



PEACOCK WITH VERSES (EMBROIDERY) FROM TEXTILES GALLERY



GOKHARU, INDORE 19TH C.A.D. (ARMS GALLERY)



BAARAH MASA (MAGH MAS), RAJPUT STYLE, 19TH C.A.D.

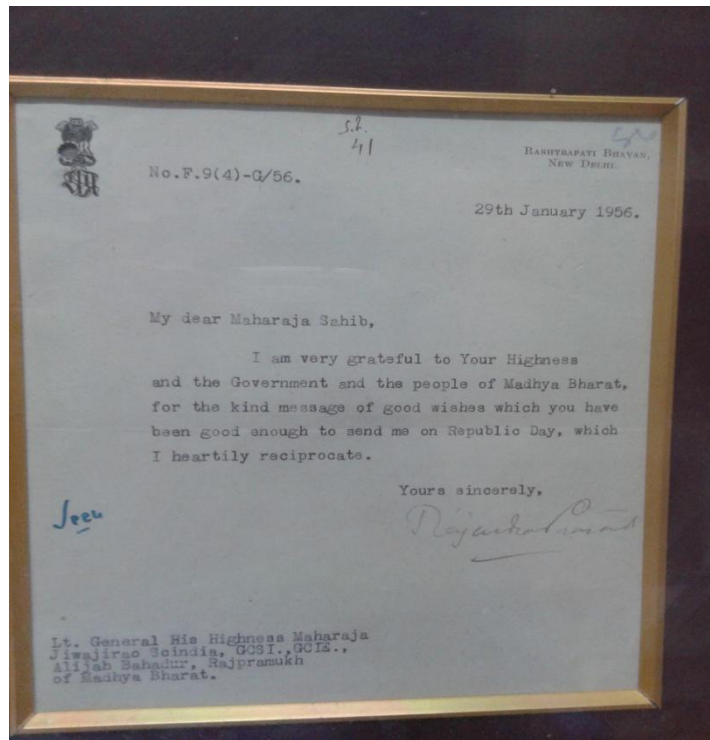


गणेशार्थव शीर्षाणि (भोजपत्र पर)
भाषा- संस्कृत, लिपि- देवनागरी
काल- लगभग 19वीं शती ई.
रचयिता- श्रीधर
GANESHARTHAV SHEERSHANI
GITA (BIRCH)
LANGUAGE - SANSKRIT
SCRIPT-DEVANAGARI
PERIOD-19TH CENT. A.D.
WRITER- SHRIDHAR

MANUSCRIPTS (DEVNAGARI SCRIPT)



DIKMANDAL, 11TH C.A.D. (DHUBELA, CHATTARPUR)



**PRESIDENT DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD'S LETTER (29/01/1956)
(ARCHIVES GALLERY)**



BRITISH RULER'S COINS

4.9. PATNA MUSEUM, PATNA (BIHAR)

4.9. INTRODUCTION

In the ancient period, Bihar was the vital academic centre of dissemination of knowledge and Nalanda University was the very good example of this. In the ancient time, Patna was known as Pataliputra. It was the capital of Magadh presently Bihar. Various valuable artefacts of the ancient period from this place and other places are preserved in the Patna museum which is working as a repository of ancient glory and multi-purpose museum.

Patna museum is situated at Buddha Marg, patna-800001 in Bihar. It was formally established in the year 1917 by Sir Edward gait, lieutenant governor of Bihar and Orissa and collection was housed in the ground floor of the northern annexe of the Patna high court. Later on a new building was completed in the year 1928 for proper display of the collection and declared open to public by the then governor, Sir Hugh Stephenson on the 7th March, 1929. This museum is a state level museum of Bihar.



PATNA MUSEUM, PATNA

TABLE-4.9.1

**GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Stone sculpture gallery 1	Jain trthankaras, kartikeya, dancing ganpati, maitreya, Vishnu, Buddha, unique yakshini etc.
2.	Stone sculpture gallery 2	Pala art sculptures ,Buddha, lokeshwar, manjushri, tara etc.
3.	Stone sculpture gallery 3 (sculpture from odisha)	Sculpture of tara, samvara, chunda, crowned Buddha etc.
4.	Stone sculpture gallery 4 (the journey of stone sculpture art)	Sculptures of surya, Vishnu, harihara, avaloketeswara, venugopal, bhudevi, kamdeva, mahishasurmardini etc.
5.	Stone sculpture gallery 5 (Gandhara art)	Sculptures of Buddha, bodhisattva, stucco heads in gandhara style, Buddha heads etc.
6.	Inscription gallery	Copper plates and inscriptions of somesvar 2 nd , ranabhanja, katra, bagha copper plates, mangaraon inscription and stone inscriptions etc.
7.	Natural history gallery	Artificial collection with use of their skins of various animals, mammals, birds etc.
8.	Gallery of minerals and ore-specimens	Silicified tree trunk, different types of minerals etc.
9.	Terracotta figure gallery Near portion	Terracotta male, female and animal figurines of different -2 periods from various places etc. Arts objects, instruments, vases, dresses, ornaments, shoes, various caps etc.
10.	Metal art gallery	Metal sculpture of Buddha, jain tirthankars, pedestrals, bells, umbrella etc.
11.	Rahul sankriyayan collection gallery	Mainly thanka paintings of Buddhist deities, monks, mythic gods, wooden block print, writing plate etc.
12.	Decorative arts & arms and weapons gallery	Objects of modern art like bidri art, glass materials, swords, guns, daggers, Persian tiles, trophies in Mesopotamia during 1 st world war etc.
13.	Scene and objects of tribals	Cultural materials of tribes of Bihar, Jharkhand etc.
14.	Buddha relics gallery	Soft stone relic with Buddha ash, conch stone and glass bead, Tibet manuscript, punch marked coin etc.
15.	Paintings gallery	Paintings of different schools like decani, Persian, rajasthani, pahari etc. and rock paintings of bhimbetka etc.
16.	Pataliputra gallery	Various objects from old Patna city (pataliputra) like coins, sculptures, beads, terracotta etc.
17.	Others	Mohenjo-Daro, Patna pots, sketches of Buddha life style, collection of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, various sculptures in veranda of the museum etc.

This table shows the different types of collections which displayed through the galleries in the museum. In addition to this collection of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, coins collection also a part of collection of museum.

TABLE-4.9.2

GALLERY WISE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description
1.	Stone sculpture gallery 1	Stone, sand stone, black stone, schist stone
2.	Stone sculpture gallery 2	Stone
3.	Stone sculpture gallery 3 (sculpture from odisha)	Stone
4.	Stone sculpture gallery 4 (the journey of stone sculpture art)	Stone
5.	Stone sculpture gallery 5 (Gandhara art)	Stone
6.	Inscription gallery	Copper, stone
7.	Natural history gallery	Use of natural skin of animals, mammals, birds with other materials
8.	Gallery of minerals and ore-specimens	Stone, Different types of minerals like olivine, limonite, magnesite, jasper etc.
9.	Terracotta figure gallery Near portion	Terracotta Cloth, wood etc.
10.	Metal art gallery	Bronze and Asta- Dhatu(alloy of 8 metals- gold, silver, zinc, tin, copper, lead, iron, mercury)
11.	Rahul sankrityayan collection gallery	Cloth, silk, colours, wood etc.
12.	Decorative arts & arms and weapons gallery	Glass, iron, wood, Chinese porcelain, metal etc.
13.	Scene and objects of tribals	Wood, bamboo, other materials
14.	Buddha relics gallery	Stone, gold, conch etc.
15.	Paintings gallery	Rock part, wood, ivory, paper etc.
16.	Pataliputra gallery	Copper, silver, terracotta etc.

This table reveals the various materials used in the cultural properties in which stone, wood, copper, terracotta, minerals, ivory and other materials are highlighted in this table.

TABLE-4.9.3

GALLERY WISE LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Language/script description	Place description
1.	Sculpture gallery	Pali and Brahmi script	Gaya, swat valley, Afghanistan, patna, nawada, odisha, munger, Bangladesh, kaimur, tamilnadu, ranchi, Varanasi etc.
2.	Inscription gallery	Sanskrit, Persian, Oria language and brahmi, nagari script	Sonpur(odisha), Buxar etc.
3.	Natural history gallery	-	Purchased and collected from different parts of India
4.	Gallery of minerals and ore-specimens	-	Minerals of India and foreign country etc.
5.	Terracotta figure gallery	-	Mohenjo-Daro, taxshila (Pakistan), paharpur (Bangladesh), bulandibagh, patna city (patna), delhi, vaishali, buxar, nalanda, benaras, gaya, Mathura, chausa, kaushambi, etc.
6.	Metal art gallery	Pali and brahmi	Kurkihar (Gaya), nalanda, chausa (buxar), bokaro (Jharkhand), nellore, negapatnam (tamil nadu)
7.	Rahul sankrityayan collection gallery	Tibetan language	Tibet and gifted from rahul sankrityayan
8.	Decorative arts & arms and weapons gallery	Farsi language	Mesopotamia, tanjore, viana, replicas of java, Patna etc.
9.	Scene and objects of tribals	-	Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa tribes etc.
10.	Buddha relics gallery	Tibetan language	Vaishali
11.	Paintings gallery	Persian, Devnagari script	Bhimbetka (M.P.), Nawada (Bihar), Aurangabad (Maharashtra), paintings from different schools from different parts of India
12.	Pataliputra gallery	-	Pataliputra (old Patna city)

Note: All the details are filled by observation from displayed collection of the cultural properties in the museum and with the support of museum staff.

This table shows the language and scripts description and also highlights the various places from where different types of cultural properties found or collected including India and foreign country.

4.9.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Guide facility
- Publication (on purchased)
- Drinking Water and toilet facility
- Parking facility
- Cloak room
- Video clipping facility about the museum and its collection at the entrance
- ATM facility etc.

OTHER INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM

- Library facility by the Bihar research society
- Opening time:
- Tuesday to Sunday
- 10:30 a.m. to 04:30 pm.

**4.9.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF
PATNA MUSEUM**



SILICIFIED TREE TRUNK (200 MILLION YEARS OLD)



MINERALS

MINERAL AND ORE SPECIMENS' GALLERY



DAGGERS (MUGHAL PERIOD)



WEAPONS USED DURING 1ST WORLD WAR

4.10. MAHANT GHASIDAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM, RAIPUR (CHHATTISGARH)

4.10. INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh is the prosperous state of central India in archaeological and cultural point of view. Before establishment of as a new state, it was the part of Madhya Pradesh. Chhattisgarh state is the important place of cultural variation with the special impact of tribal art and culture. Combination of History, archaeology and culture is highlighted in the monuments of Chhattisgarh. The religious and cultural heritage with the old tradition of this place is also unique due to these features Chhattisgarh has special identity in India. There are many monuments and temples which found in many places of Chhattisgarh such as Sarguja district Raigarh district, Lakshaman temple of Sirpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Bastar etc. In addition to this many valuable antiquities are also found from this state which is preserved in the museums of Chhattisgarh with the help of Department of Archaeology and Culture Department of Chhattisgarh.

In this row the Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum plays a vital role as a repository and preservation centre of old cultural heritage including antiquities and cultural materials. It is situated at civil line, near D.K. Hospital, Gharhi Chowk, Raipur in Chhattisgarh. It was established in the year 1875 by Raja Mahant Ghasidas.



MAHANT GHASIDAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM, RAIPUR

TABLE-4.10.1
GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Kaka kaushal gallery	Different scenes of excavation sites of Chhattisgarh, collection of Mahant Ghasidas, pictures of coins of different rulers or period, replica of kalpurush, tara image etc.
2.	Archaeological gallery	Palaeolithic culture tools, copper hoard culture tools and implements, chalcolithic culture objects like toys, micro blades etc., bricks, terracotta images and objects, seals, pottery pieces, metal objects, iron objects from Sirpur exaction etc.
3.	Pratima gallery	Various sculptures of Vishnu, shiva, kartikeya, rajpurush, tirthankaras, architectural fragments etc.
4.	Inscription gallery	Inscription of various kings, copper plates inscriptions of various rulers, gate of shiva temple, wood pillar inscription, some sculptures, model of Nagari script development etc.
5.	Natural history gallery	Show pieces of Different types of animals, birds etc. like russels viper, crocodile etc.
6.	Arms and armour gallery	Different types of swords, shields, bhala, gun etc.
7.	Painting gallery	Tadpatra paintings and pata paintings from Orissa, traditional toys of Andhra Pradesh, different types of masks, metal objects and other paintings etc.
8.	Tribal art and culture gallery	God and goddess of tribes, cultural objects of tribes, weapons, textiles and ornaments, musical instruments etc.

This table reveals the different types of collections with the help of galleries of the museum. There is variety of collection such as archaeological collection, sculptures, inscriptions, arms and armour, paintings, tribal objects, natural history collection etc. are the main focused cultural properties of the museum. In addition to this there are manuscripts and coins are also a part of reserve collection of the museum. In the manuscripts category there are tadpatra manuscripts is main focusing and in the category of coins there are punchmarked coins to British coins available in the museum.

TABLE-4.10.2

**GALLERY WISE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES**

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description
1.	Kaka kaushal gallery	Marble, clay, ceramics etc.
2.	Archaeological gallery	Stone, terracotta, metal (astadhatu), copper, iron, bronze, brass etc.
3.	Pratima gallery	Stone, granite stone, sand stone
4.	Inscription gallery	Stone, wood, copper
5.	Natural history gallery	Use of skins with other materials
6.	Arms and armour gallery	Iron, wood
7.	Painting gallery	Tadpatra, wood, cloth, paper, colours etc.
8.	Tribal art and culture gallery	Wood, brass, leaves, cloths, grass, metal etc.

This table shows the different types of materials of objects. In addition to this tad patra manuscripts and gold, silver and copper coins are also as a part of reserve collection of the museum.

TABLE-4.10.3

GALLERY WISE LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Language/script description	Place description
1.	Kaka kaushal gallery	-	Chhattisgarh, Khurja (U.P.)
2.	Archaeological gallery	Brahmi script	Sirpur, karitalai (Jabalpur), bhanpura, balaghat Dt., pasewa (near Chambal ghati), bilaspur, ratanpur, rajnandgaon etc.
3.	Pratima gallery	Nagari script	Jabalpur, karitalai, bilaspur, ratanpur, dhamtari etc.
4.	Inscription gallery	Nagari, Brahmi scripts and Sanskrit, Prakrat languages	Karitalai, mahasmund (sirpur), bilaspur, ratanpur, durg, kavardha (madva mahal temple), arang villege-raipur etc.
5.	Natural history gallery	-	Donated by mahant ghasidas of rajnandgaon
6.	Arms and armour gallery	-	Donated by mahant ghasidas of rajnandgaon
7.	Painting gallery	Urdu, Sanskrit language	Chhattisgarh, himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa
8.	Tribal art and culture gallery	-	Madia, gond, korvan, uraon, banjara tribes (Chhattisgarh), bastar, madia villege (C.G.)

The above table shows the different types of languages/scripts and places of the cultural properties in which Sanskrit, Prakrat, Urdu languages and Brahmi, Nagari scripts highlighted on the objects. In addition to this in the category of manuscripts and coins as a reserve collection, Oria language and Brahmi, Urdu, Hindi, English etc. languages and scripts are found on that. In the places of cultural properties, Chhattisgarh and part of M.P. are the main places of these cultural properties including coins and manuscripts.

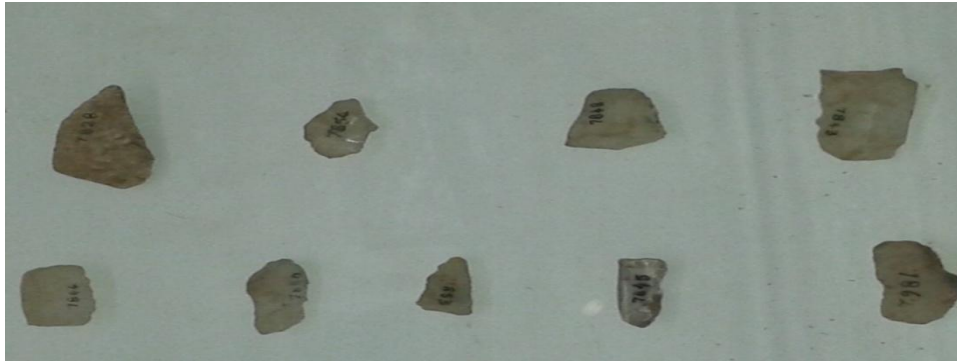
4.10.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Guide facility
- Water facility
- Library facility (outside)
- Wheel chairs facility
- Educational training for school students
- Publication
- Free Entry on world museum day (18 May), world heritage day (18 April) and world heritage weekend (19-25 November)

OTHER INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM

- Opening time:
- Tuesday to Sunday
- 10:00 a.m. to 05:00 p.m.

**4.10.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF
MAHANT GHASIDAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM, RAIPUR**



CHALCOLITHIC- CULTURE OBJECTS



HANGING LAMP



**WOODEN PILLAR INSCRIPTION
FROM BILASPUR (BRAHMI
SCRIPT)**



LOCK



MITTI KI KOTHI



**STONE INSCRIPTION (8TH C.)
BRAHMI SCRIPT, SANSKRIT LANGUAGE (TARENGA VILLAGE,
RAIPUR)**

4.11. ORISSA STATE MUSEUM, BHUBANESWAR (ORISSA)

4.11. INTRODUCTION

There are many cultural heritage in India in which every state is giving contribution to preserve these types of cultural resources. Orissa is the one of the oldest state among them. This is also known as temples place of India in which Jagannath temple, Lingaraj temple, Konark sun temple etc. are the famous examples of temple architecture of Orissa. In this order Jagannath rath yatra is the world famous festival dedicated to lord Krishna. There are many evidence of work of art and cultural which preserved in the museums of Orissa.

In this connection Orissa state museum, Bhubaneswar is working as centre of cultural artefacts and antiquities and also exhibiting and introducing the value of the cultural properties among the society. This museum is situated at kalpana square, Bhubaneswar, Orissa. There are many cultural resources like sculptures, coins and copper plates, manuscripts, arms, natural history and geology collection, anthropology collection, paintings including pata paintings, tribal objects and ornaments etc. are displayed in the galleries of the museum. Museum also has a library.



ORISSA STATE MUSEUM, BHUBANESWAR

TABLE-4.11.1
GALLERY WISE VARIETY DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL
PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Variety
1.	Epigraphy	Copper plates, stone inscriptions
2.	Natural history	Mammals, reptiles, birds, wild animals, nest, eggs, skeleton etc.
3.	Archaeology gallery	Hindu, Jain, Buddha sculptures etc.
4.	Armoury	Arms like guns, cannons, swords etc.
5.	manuscripts	Palm leaf, Bamboo leaf, Birch bark, kumbhibark, handmade papers, ivory manuscripts etc.
6.	Numismatic	Various coins like Punchmarked coins, Mughal coins, British coins etc.
7.	Patta paintings	Different types of paintings with the impact of Oriya culture
8.	Art and artefacts	Secular type, agriculture implements, hunting implements of tribes and non tribes, culture implements of both tribal and non tribal peoples etc.
9.	Pre history gallery	Prehistoric tools
10.	Textiles	Different types of textile materials, Sarees, dress materials, scarf both tribal & non tribal, secular type etc.
11.	Ornament gallery	Gold, silver, white metal, brass, stone beads, fibre) secular & contemporary ornaments
12.	Musical instruments	secular & contemporary type modern period instruments
13.	Art and crafts	Buddhist, secular and contemporary items
14.	Bronze gallery	Jain, Buddhist, Brahmical and secular & contemporary objects
15.	Mining and geology gallery	Geological samples

This table shows the different types of collection and its varieties. In addition to this Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi having art gallery in which different types of collection involved such as paintings like pata paintings, oil paintings, graphic paintings, terracotta, wood sculptures, stone sculptures etc. and also provides some part of these collection to the museum for display. A portion is available with great personalities at the front of entrance of the museum. In addition to this archaeology gallery is also divided into portion for proper exhibition of the sculptures.

TABLE-4.11.2

GALLERY WISE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S. No.	Name of Gallery	Material description
1.	Epigraphy	Copper, stone
2.	Natural history	Jute, cotton, iron rod, plastic, glass etc.
3.	Archaeology gallery	Stone, iron, clay & fibre
4.	Armoury	Iron, brass, wood, ivory, bronze
5.	manuscripts	Palm leaf, bamboo, paper, birch bark, ivory, kumbhi (type of tree)bark
6.	Numismatic	Silver, copper, metal etc.
7.	Patta paintings	Cloth
8.	Art and artefacts	Stone, metal, fibre, bamboo, wooden etc.
9.	Pre history gallery	Stone, copper, iron, etc.
10.	Textiles	Textile
11.	Ornament gallery	Stone, gold, silver, copper, metal, clay, iron, and fibre etc.
12.	Musical instruments	Wooden, bamboo, clay, leather, fibre, metal etc.
13.	Art and crafts	Stone, lime stone, soap stone, bamboo, paper, silver, ivory, wooden, cow dang, golden grass, iron, appliqué work, textile, metal etc.
14.	Bronze gallery	Bronze, copper, brass, bell-metal, etc.
15.	Mining and geology gallery	Geological materials

This table reveals the different types of materials which used in the cultural properties such as gold, silver, copper, brass, bronze, metal, wood, stone and its different varieties, cloth, fibre, iron etc.in addition to this reference various materials used in the collection of Lalit Kala Akedemi such as oil, terracotta, wood, stone, cloth etc.

TABLE-4.11.3

GALLERY WISE LANGUAGE/SCRIPT AND PLACE DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

S.No.	Name of Gallery	Language/script description	Place description
1.	Epigraphy	Brahmi, kutila, Nagari script and Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Oria language	Different place of Orissa
2.	Natural history	English (for description of charts and models)	Collections from Nandankanan zoo, jungles of Orissa and individuals etc.
3.	Archaeology gallery	Prakrat, Sanskrit, Nagari	Different places of Odisha and few sculptures from Bihar
4.	Armoury	-	From different places of Odisha
5.	manuscripts	Oria, Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali	Orissa, Bengal
6.	Numismatic	Hindi, English, Italian, Japanese, Sanskrit, Greek, Prakrat, Nagari, Brahmi, Kharosthi, Persian, Arabic etc.	From Orissa and different parts of India
7.	Patta paintings	-	Sambhalpur, puri, nayagarh (orissa) etc.
8.	Art and artefacts	-	Odishan collection
9.	Pre history gallery	-	Odishan collection
10.	Textiles	-	All are Odishan collection
11.	Ornament gallery	-	Collected from all parts of Odisha
12.	Musical instruments	-	Odisha
13.	Art and crafts	-	All parts of Odisha
14.	Bronze gallery	-	Odisha
15.	Mining and geology gallery	-	Only Odisha

This table describes the languages and scripts which found on the objects in which hindi, English, Sanskrit, Prakrat, Urdu, Oria, Bengali, Persian, Arabic, Telugu, Italian, Japanese, Greek etc. languages and Brahmi, Nagari, kharosthi, Kutila scripts found on the objects. This table also highlights the description of the places of the cultural properties in which maximum cultural properties are from different parts of Odisha. In addition to this collection of Lalit Kala Akademi are also from all over Odisha.

4.11.4. SERVICES OR FACILITIES OF THE MUSEUM

- Photography
- Publication
- Picture postcard
- Free entry for students
- Drinking water and toilet facility
- Sectional curator guide to visitors
- Library for research scholars
- Vehicle stand
- Cloak room

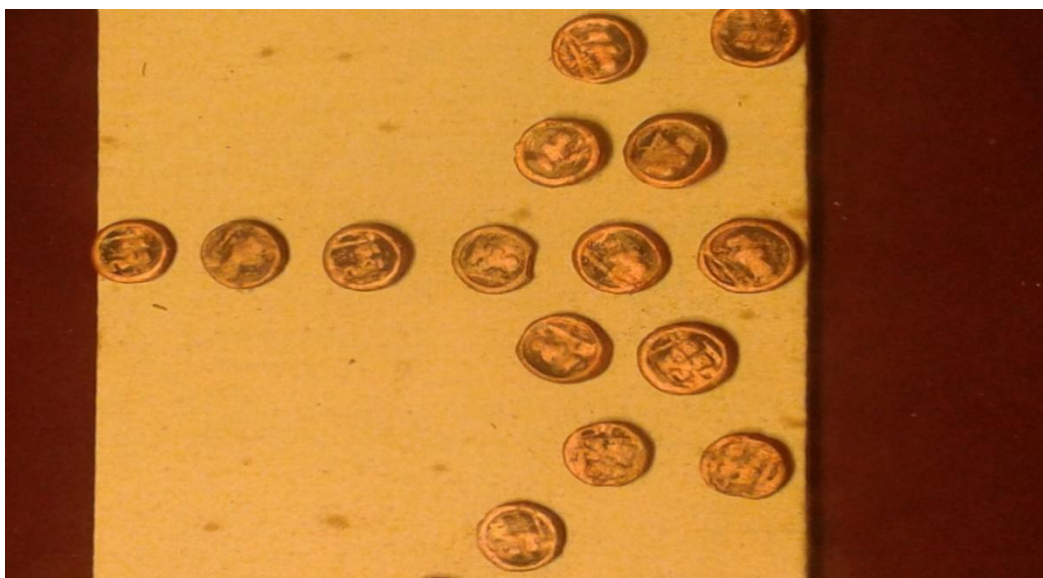
OTHER INFORMATION OF THE MUSEUM

- Opening time:
- Tuesday to Sunday
- 10:00 a.m. to 05:00 p.m.
- Superintendent of the Museum: Dr. Jayanti Rath

**4.11.5. SOME PHOTOGRAPHS OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF
ORISSA STATE MUSEUM, BHUBANESWAR**



LIME STONE FROM KORAPUT



GANDIBEDHA COINS, 6TH -7TH C. A.D.



MANUSCRIPTS ON LEAVES



SWORDS



**BUDDHIST STUPA FROM PATALIPUTRA (MODERN PATNA), 12TH
C.A.D.**



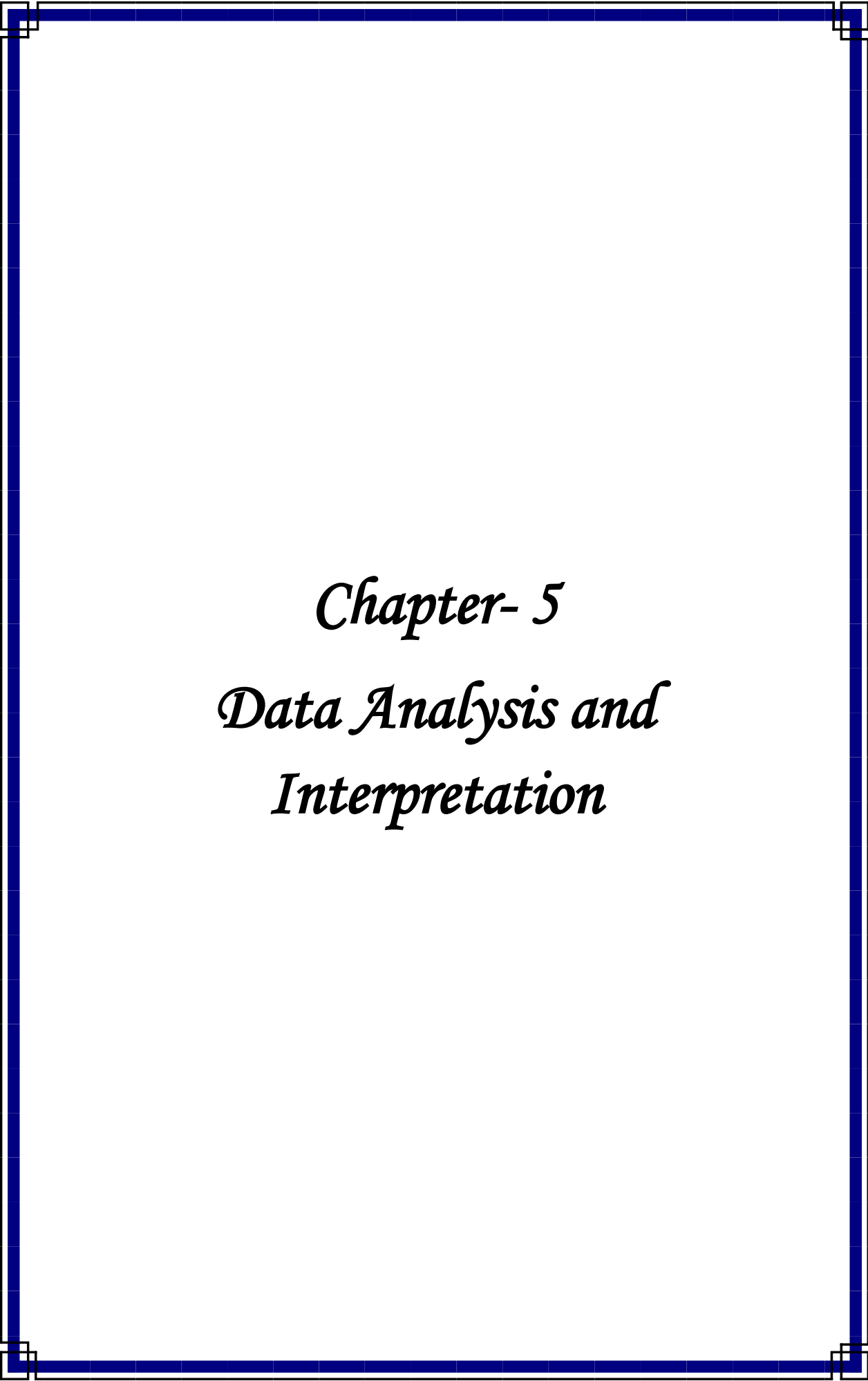
**COPPER PLATE OF BHANJA DYNASTY (8TH C. A.D.) FROM
GANJAM DISTRICT (SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, KUTILA SCRIPT)**



IVORY TUSK

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Chapter- 5
Data Analysis and
Interpretation

CHAPTER -5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis of data is one of the most important techniques to find out the result of any research work. Researcher was designed two questionnaires one for museums which covered both type of questions such as open ended and closed and second for visitors. Researcher was distributed the questionnaires to the Directors/Curators/In-charge and to the visitors also among the selected eleven museums of India and collected the data through personal visit of the museums. Data of the first questionnaire obtained from the Director/Curators/In charge etc. of the museums through questionnaire, interview and observation and data of the second questionnaire obtained from the visitors of the museums on the basis of simple random sampling. It has been analysed and interpreted in the light of objectives and scope of the present study.

This chapter presents the analysis of data collected from various sources of information that could match with the research problems and objectives so as to derive reasonable findings. On the basis of the received questionnaires, the researcher could carry out the analysis of data with the help of tables and charts/graphs as explained in this chapter.

SECTION 5.1

MUSEUMS' ASSESSMENT

TABLE 5.1.1

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SELECTED MUSEUMS

S. No.	Name of the Museums	Short form of the Museums	Year
1.	State Museum, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	SML	1863
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	MGMMR	1875
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur (Rajasthan)	GCMJ	1887
4.	Patna Museum, Patna (Bihar)	PM	1917
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	SMH	1930
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	FMC	1948
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	OSM	1957
8.	National Museum of India, New Delhi	NMND	1960
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	GMC	1968
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat)	AML	1976
11.	State Museum, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	SMB	2005

The table 5.1.1 shows the year of establishment of the museums which are selected for this study. It is found that state museum, Lucknow is the oldest museum among all the studied museums which was established in the year 1863 followed by MGMM, Raipur in 1875, GCMJ, Jaipur in the year 1887. The Bhopal museum is youngest one out of the studies museums which was established in the year 2005. The table also reveals that maximum numbers of museums are established in the 20th century.

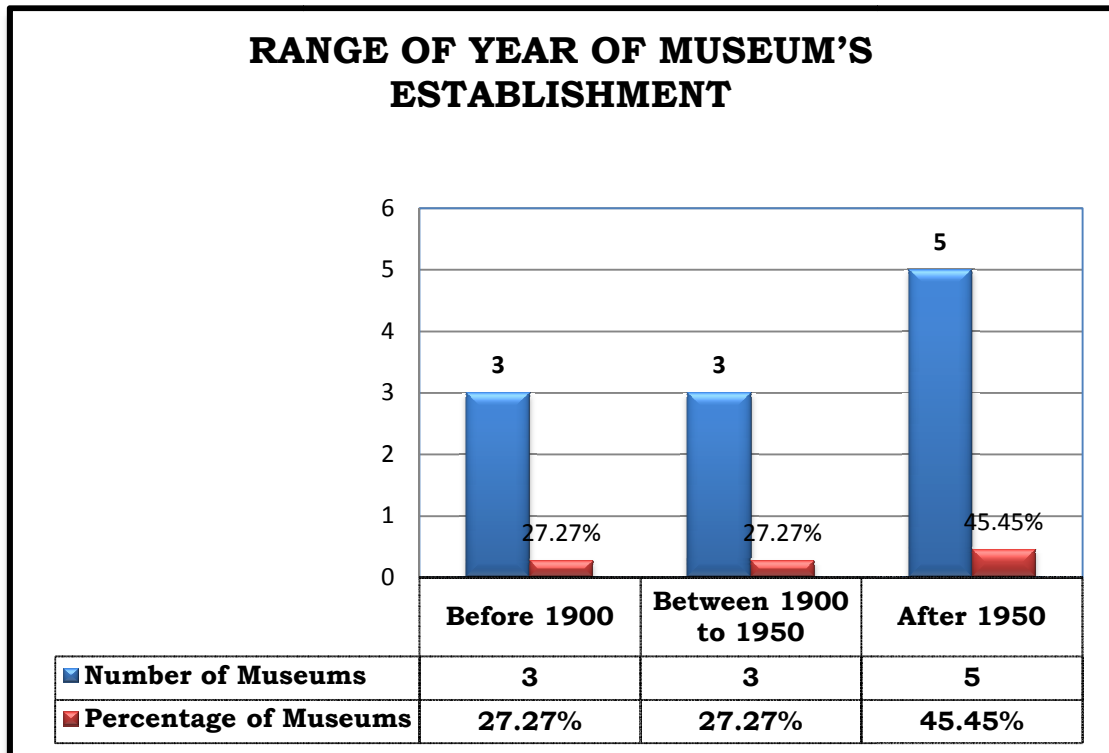


Figure: 5.1.1

This figure shows the maximum number of museums 5 (45.45%) were established after 1950 whereas 3 (27.27%) museums were established between 1900 to 1950 and 3 museums (27.27%) were established before 1900.

TABLE-5.1.2

**NAME OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL/DIRECTOR/IN-CHARGE OF THE
MUSEUMS**

S.N.	Name of the Museums	Name of the Director General/Director/In-Charge of the Museums
1.	State Museum, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Dr. A.K. Pandey (Director)
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Mr. J. R. Bhagat (In-Charge)
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Mr. Rakesh Chholak (In-Charge)
4.	Patna Museum, Patna (Bihar)	Dr. J. P. N. Singh (Director)
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	Dr. V. Suguna Sharma (In-Charge)
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	Mrs. Neeti Anil Kumar (In-Charge)
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	Dr. Jayanti Rath (Superintendent of Museum)
8.	National Museum of India, New Delhi	Dr. Venu Vasudewan (Director General)
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	Ms. Amandeep Kaur (Director)
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat)	Mr. Rahul Ramesh Bhosle (Asstt. Superintendent Archaeologist and In-Charge)
11.	State Museum, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	Mrs. Dipti Gargava (Dy. Director)

This table explains the name of Director General/Director/In Charge of the museums.

TABLE-5.1.3

LEVEL OF THE MUSEUM

S. No.	Name of the Museums	Level of the Museum
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	State
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	State
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall, Jaipur)	State
4.	Patna Museum, Patna (Bihar)	State
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	State Government
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	Period museum (British period)Under Archaeological survey of India
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	State
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	National
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	Under Chandigarh Administration, Union Territory
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	Site Museum under Archaeological survey of India
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	State level

This table shows the level of the museums. It shows that State Museum, Lucknow, Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur, Patna Museum, Patna, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, State Museum, Bhopal, Government Central Museum (Albert Hall, Jaipur and Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad are related to state government. In this row St. George Fort Museum, Chennai; Archaeological Museum, Lothal are under central government (archaeological survey of India). On the other side National museum, New Delhi is national level museum under ministry of culture whereas Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh comes under Chandigarh Administration, Union Territory.

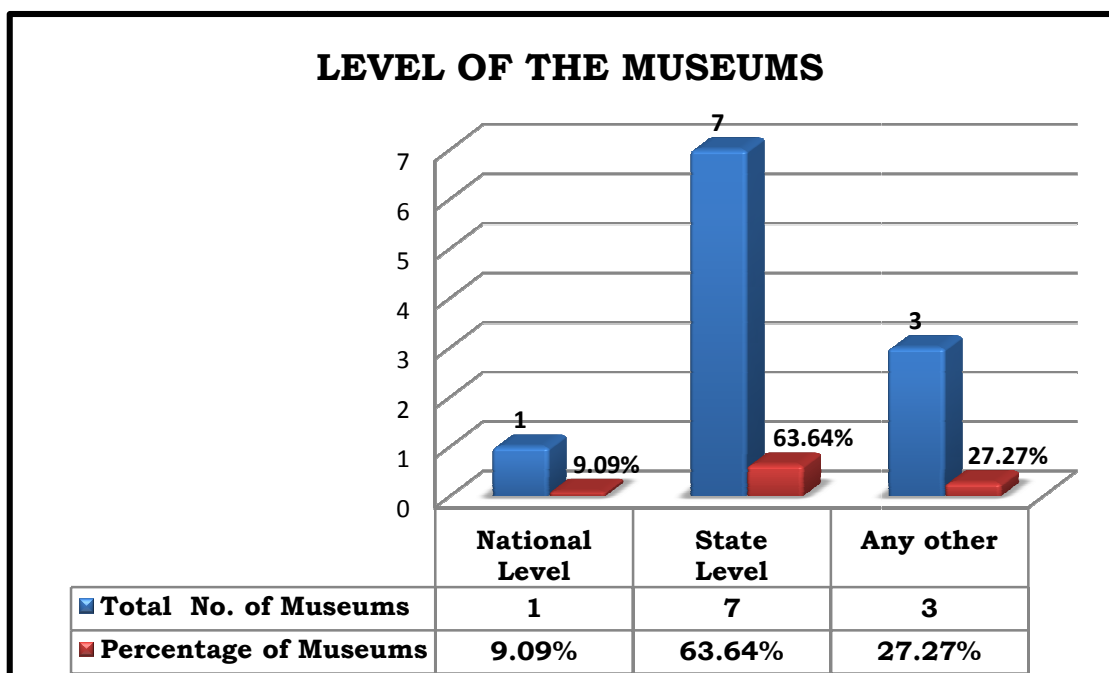


Figure: 5.1.2

This figure presents the level of museums. In this order majority or 7 (63.64%) museums were state level museums whereas 1 museum was national level museum that was national museum New Delhi. On the other side 3 (27.27%) museums were in any other categories including 2 museums were period museum and site museum respectively under archaeological survey of India and 1 was under Chandigarh administration under union territories.

TABLE-5.1.4

MUSEUM TIMING

S.N.	Name of the Museums	Museum Timing
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	10.30am-4.30pm
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	10:00 am.- 5:00 pm
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall, Jaipur)	9.00am-5.30pm
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	10:30 am- 4:30 pm
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	10.30am-5.00pm
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	9.00am-5.00pm
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	10.00am-5.00pm
8.	National Museum of India, New Delhi	10.00am-5.00pm
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	9.45am-5.00pm
10	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	10.00am-5.00pm
11	State Museum, Bhopal	12.00am-7.00pm

The table- 5.1.4 also highlights the timing of the museums. SML opens from 10:30 am till 4:30 pm; MGMM opens from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm; GCMJ 09:00am to 5:30 pm; PM opens from 10:30am to 4:30 pm; SMH is from 10:30 am to 5:00 pm; FMC opens from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, OSM opens from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm; NMND opens from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm, GMC opens from 9:45 am to 5:00pm; AML opens from 10:00am-5:00pm and State Museum Bhopal opens from 12:00 noon to 7:00pm.

TABLE-5.1.5.**INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUSEUM BUDGET****TABLE-5.1.5.1 PLAN BUDGET**

S.N.	Museum	Plan Budget of Museums		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	SML	2,83,37,000	2,62,46,000	2,99,20,000
2.	MGMM	1,70,000	7,00,000	9,00,000
3.	GCMJ	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
4.	PM	63,88,433	94,81,480	1,57,24,068
5.	SMH	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
6.	FMC	31,20,000	52,70,000	23,75,000
7.	OSM	62,50,000	25,00,000	66,75,000
8.	NMND	10,0000000	8,90,00000	11,35,00000
9.	GMC	1,13,00,000	1,24,86000	1,50,00,000
10.	AML	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
11.	SMB	51,25,917	55,80,820	59,90,520

This table highlights the total amount of plan budget of the museums for the last three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14. In this order National Museum New Delhi received highest budget i.e. 10,0000000 for year 2011-12, 8,90,00000 for year 2012-13 and 11,35,00000 for the year 2013-14 where as budget of Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur was 1,70,000 for the year 2011-12, 7,00,000 for the year 2012-13 and 9,00,000 for the year 2013-14. On the other hand three museums did not provide information about the plan budget.

TABLE-5.1.5.2**BUDGET OF THE MUSEUM (NON PLAN)**

S.N.	Museums	Non Plan Budget of the Museums		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	SML	-	-	-
2.	MGMM	75,67,000	84,00,000	66,50,000
3.	GCMJ	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
4.	PM	2,35,44,500	2,55,81,000	2,78,54,000
5.	SMH	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
6.	FMC	1,40,40,000	1,54,80,000	1,38,22,000
7.	OSM	1,70,48,000	1,69,18,000	1,92,03,500
8.	NMND	8,45,00000	9,00,00000	9,44,00000
9.	GMC	1,80, 80000	1,96,21000	2,25,07000
10	AML	Data not provided	Data not provided	Data not provided
11	SMB	-	-	-

This table highlights the non plan budget of the museums for the last three years i.e. 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14. National Museum New Delhi got highest budget i.e. 8,45,00000 for year 2011-12, 9,00,00000 for year 2012-13 and 9,44,00000 for the year 2013-14 whereas Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur got low budget in comparison to other museums i.e. 75,67,000 for the year 2011-12, 84,00,000 for the year 2012-13 and 66,50,000 for the year 2013-14. SML, GCMJ, SMH, AML and SMB did not provide information on it.

TABLE -5.1.6

SOURCE OF FINANCE/SPONSORING BODY

S.N.	Name of the Museums	Source of Museum Budget
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	State Government
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	State Government
3.	Government Central Museum ,Jaipur	Central and State Government both
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	State Government
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	State Government
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	Central Government
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	State Government
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	Central Government
9.	Govt. Museum & Art Gallery, Chandigarh	Central Govt. (U.T. Govt.)
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	Central Government
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	State Government

This table-5.1.6 shows the sources of finance/sponsoring body for the budget of the museums. St. George Fort Museum, Chennai, Archaeological Museum, Lothal and National Museum, New Delhi depended on Central Government for the budget and State Museum, Lucknow, Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur, Patna Museum, Patna, Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar and State Museum, Bhopal depended on State Government for the financial resources. On the other side Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur received financial resources from Central and State Government both where as Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh is also receiving budget from central government (Union Territory Government). In addition to this sells counters and ticket sell are also source of finance of the museums.

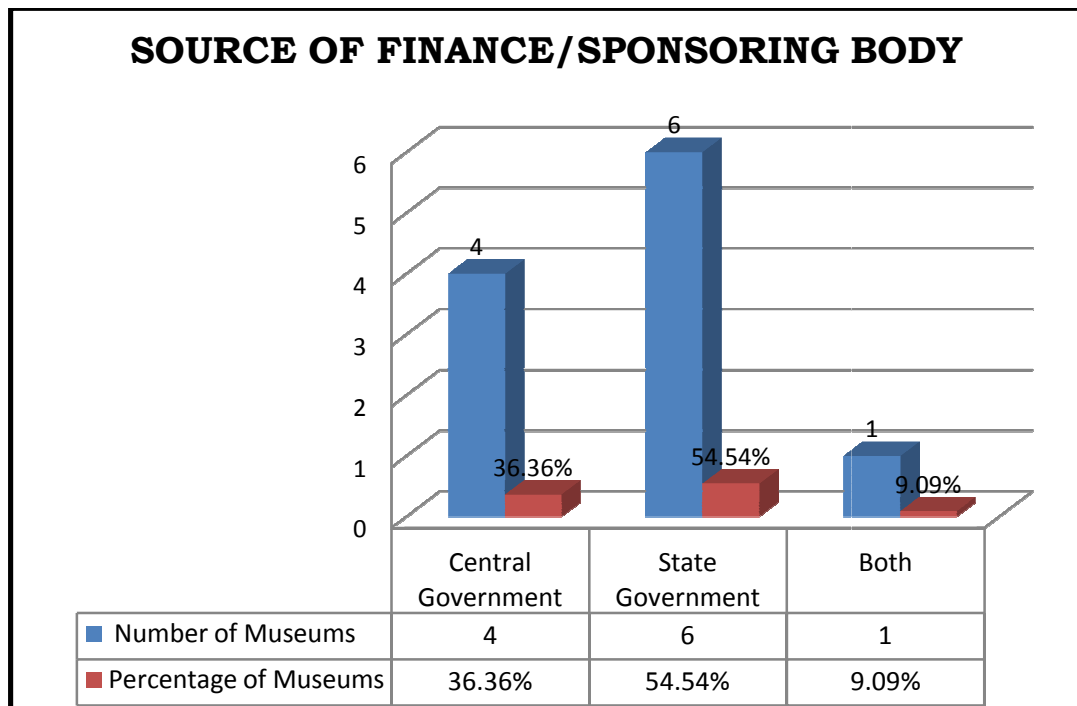


Figure: 5.1.3

The figure shows the source of finance of the museums in which majority 6 (54.54%) museums depended on the state government whereas central government was the source of finance of 4 (36.36%) museums. on the other hand both category including central and state government were the financial source of 1 (9.09%) museum.

TABLE-5.1.7

SATISFACTION LEVEL WITH MUSEUM BUDGET

S.N.	Museums	Museum budget is sufficient for preserving cultural resources and maintenance of the museum
1.	SML	No
2.	MGMM	Yes
3.	GCMJ	Yes
4.	PM	Yes
5.	SMH	No
6.	FMC	Yes
7.	OSM	No
8.	NMND	No
9.	GMC	Yes
10.	AML	Yes
11.	SMB	Yes

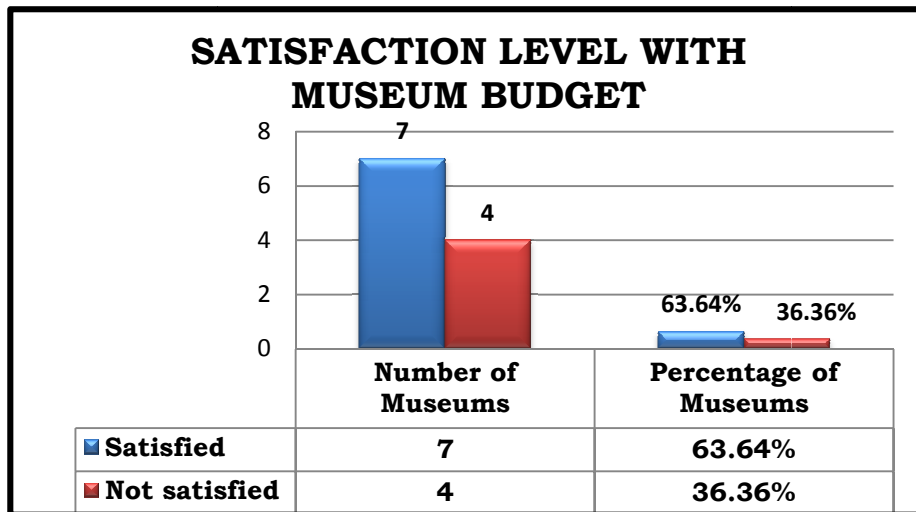


Figure: 5.1.4

This table and figure give the detail about that Museum budget is sufficient for preserving cultural resources and maintenance of the museum. in this order 7 (63.64%) museums were satisfied with the museum budget for preserving cultural resources and maintenance of the museum whereas 4 (36.36%) museums were not satisfied.

TABLE 5.1.8.1

ARRANGEMENT OF EXHIBITIONS/OTHER PROGRAMMES FOR VISITORS

S.N.	Museum	Arrange Exhibitions/other programs for the visitors
1.	SML	Yes
2.	MGMM	yes
3.	GCMJ	Yes
4.	PM	Yes
5.	SMH	Yes
6.	FMC	Yes
7.	OSM	Yes
8.	NMND	Yes
9.	GMC	Yes
10.	AML	-
11.	SMB	Yes

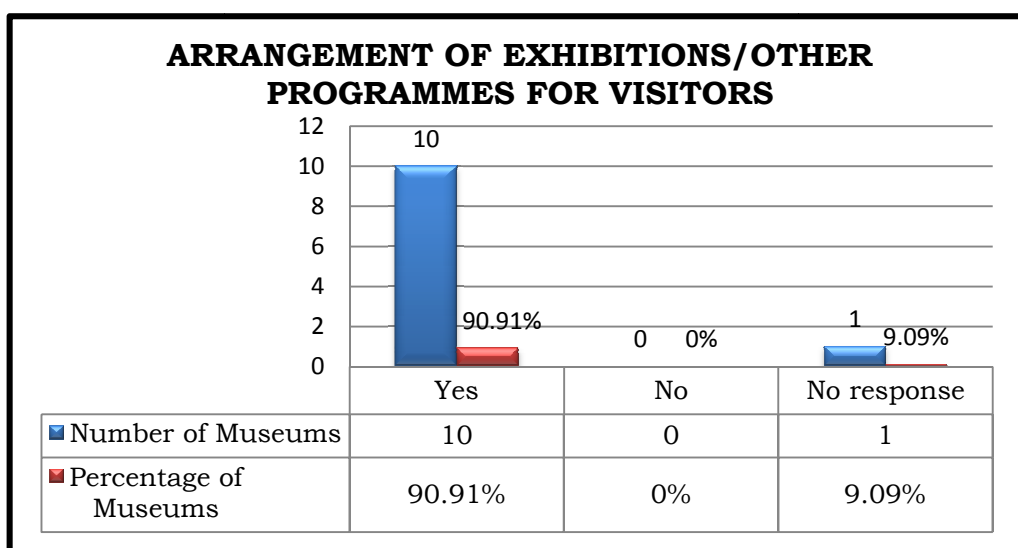


Figure: 5.1.5.1

The table and figure show the arrangement of exhibitions/other programmes for the visitors by the museums. It is found that 10 (90.91%) museums are arranging exhibitions or other programmes for the visitors whereas 1 museum (9.09%) Archaeological Museum, Lothal, (Gujarat) did not response on this issue.

TABLE 5.1.8.2

Frequency of the Programmes in a year

S. N.	Museums	Frequency (in a year)
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	Every Year
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	4 Times
3.	Government Central Museum ,Jaipur	2 in Year
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	10-12 in a year
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	Several times
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	Frequently
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	4 times in a year
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	Time to time in the year
9.	Government Museum & Art Gallery, Chandigarh	4 to 5 every year
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	-
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	8 to 10 in a year

The table shows the Frequency of exhibitions/other programs for the visitors by the museums. It is observed through this table that SML is arranging the exhibition, workshop, Art Special Courses etc. in Every Year, MGMM, Raipur 4 in a year; GCMJ 2 in a year, Patna Museum 10-12 in a year; SMH Several times; FMC is Frequently arranging the exhibitions or other programmes on the occasion of important days in a calendar year; OSM, Bhubaneswar arranges 4 time in a year; NMND is arranging Time to time exhibitions or other programmes in the year; GMC said that it is ongoing process, 4 to 5 exhibitions in every year are arranged and SMB is arranging 8 to 10 seminars/workshops/competitions for the visitors in a year whereas AML did not response on this.

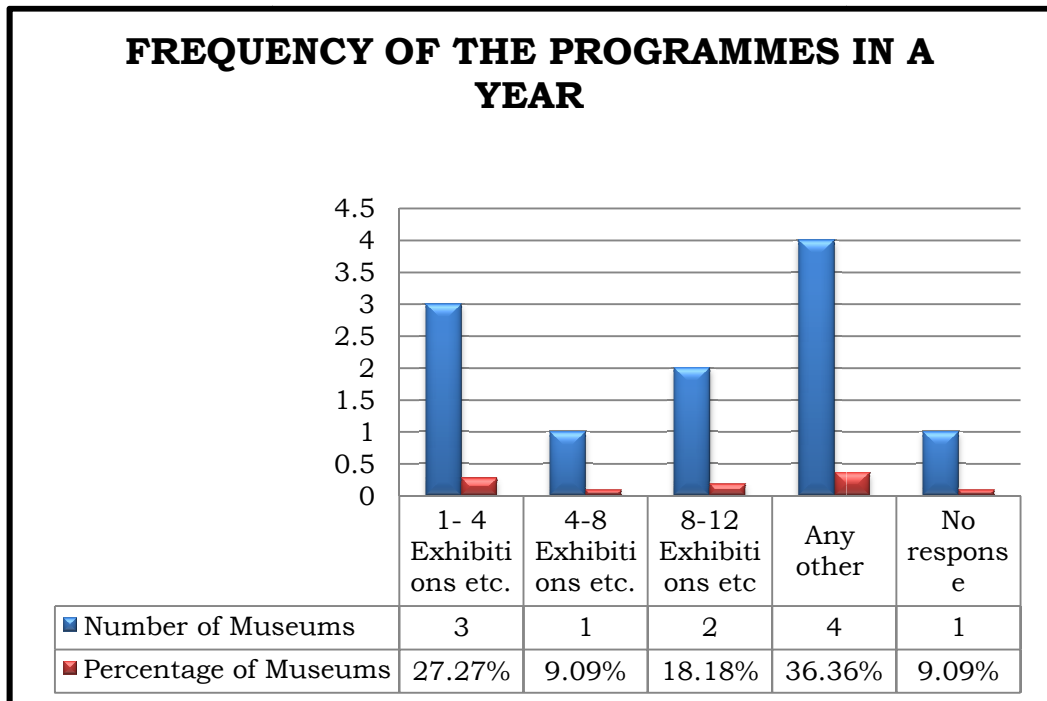


Figure: 5.1.5.2

This figure highlights the frequency of exhibitions or other programmes in a year which is arranged by the museums for the visitors. In this connection 3 (27.27%) museums arrange 1 to 4 exhibitions or other programmes in a year for the visitors whereas 1 museum arranges 4 to 8 exhibitions/other programmes and 2 (18.18%) museums arrange 8 to 12 exhibitions/other programmes for the visitors in a year. On the other side 4 (36.36%) museums were with any other category with time to time, frequently, several times etc. description of the frequency of exhibition or other programmes. In addition to this 1(9.09%) museum did not response on it.

TABLE-5.1.9

**METHOD IS USED FOR THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE
COLLECTIONS**

S.N.	Museum	Card Index	Computerized Format	Other Paper Format	Any Other
1.	SML	✗	✗	✓ General Accession Register)	✗
2.	MGMM	✗	✗	✓ Accession Register	✗
3.	GCMJ	✓	✓	✓ (Register)	✗
4.	PM	✓	✓	✗	✗
5.	SMH	✗	✓	✗	✗
6.	FMC	✗	✗	✓	✗
7.	OSM	✗	✓	✗	✓ stock register
8.	NMND	✗	✓	✗	✗
9.	GMC	✗	✓	✗	✗
10	AML	✗	✗	✓	✗
11	SMB	✗	✗	✗	✓ Antiquity register

It has been found from the above table- 5.1.9 that SML, MGMM FMC, AML are using other paper format whereas PM, SMH, OSM, NMND, GMC are using computerized format. On the other side SMB is using antiquity register and only GCMJ is using card index, computerized format and other paper format including register.

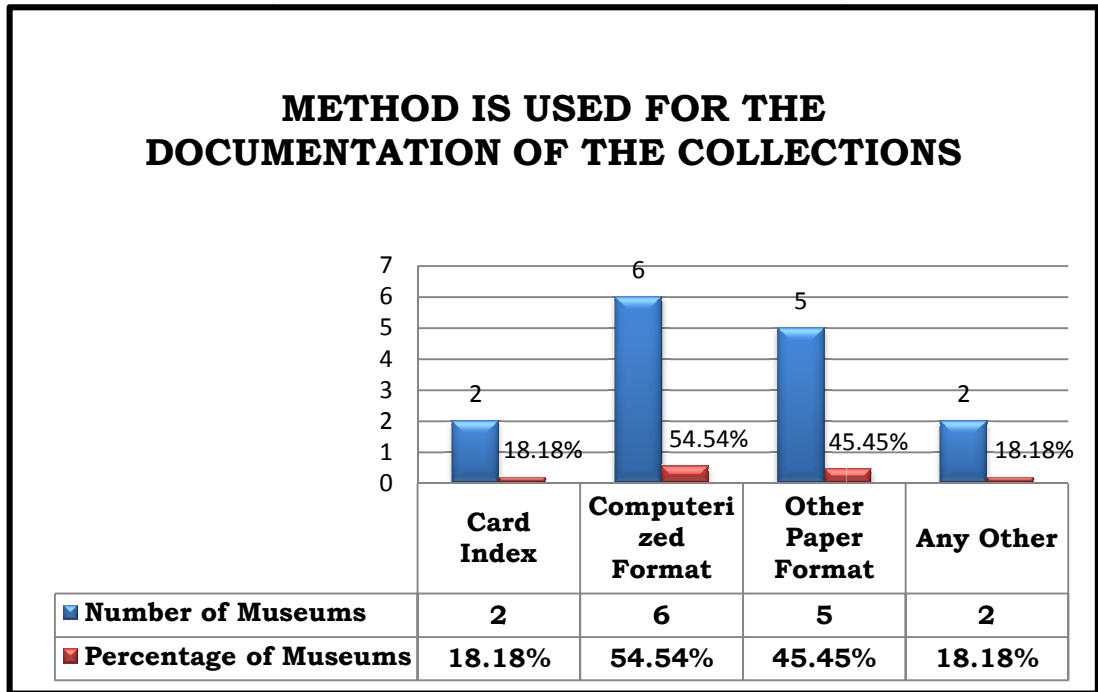


Figure: 5.1.6

This figure shows the method of documentation for the collections of museums. In this reference majority or 6 (54.54%) museums use computerized format for the documentation of the collections and 5 (45.45%) museums use other paper format. On the other side 2 (18.18%) museums use card index whereas 2 museums (18.18%) are with any other category for the method of documentation of the collections.

TABLE-5.1.10

BUILDING CONDITION OF THE MUSEUMS

S. No.	Condition	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
	Museums				
1.	SML	×	✓	×	×
2.	MGMM	×	✓	×	×
3.	GCMJ	×	✓	×	×
4.	PM	×	✓	×	×
5.	SMH	×	✓	×	×
6.	FMC	×	✓	×	×
7.	OSM	×	✓	×	×
8.	NMND	×	✓	×	×
9.	GMC	×	✓	×	×
10.	AML	×	✓	×	×
11.	SMB	×	✓	×	×

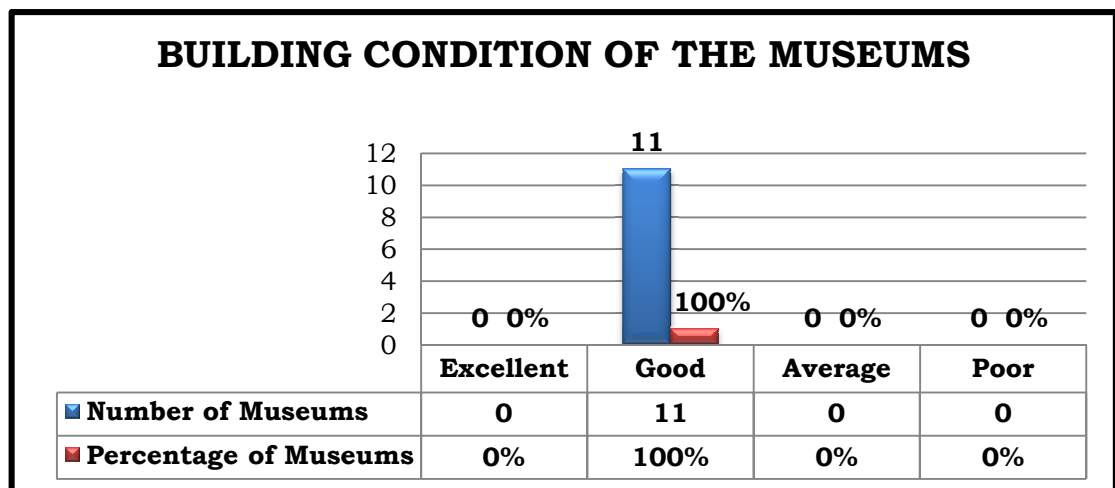


Figure: 5.1.7

The table and figure reveal the condition of the museum building in which all of the museums 11(100%) including SML, MGMM, GCMJ, PM, SMH, FMC, OSM, NMND, GMC, AML, SMB are having good building condition of the museum.

TABLE-5.1.11

LOCATION OF THE MUSEUM

S.N.	Museums	In market	In remote area	In industrial area	Any other
1.	SML	✓	✗	✗	✗
2.	MGMM	✓	✗	✗	✗
3.	GCMJ	✗	✗	✗	✓(In Public Garden)
4.	PM	✗	✗	✗	✓ in heart of the town
5.	SMH	✗	✗	✗	✓
6.	FMC	✗	✗	✗	✓(with in British fort, today location servers as secretariat)
7.	OSM	✗	✗	✗	✓ central area near railway station
8.	NMND	✗	✗	✗	✓
9.	GMC	✗	✗	✗	✓(near administrative area of the city)
10.	AML	✗	✓	✗	✗
11.	SMB	✗	✓	✗	✗

The above table-5.1.11 explores the location of the museum. SM, Lucknow and MGMM, Raipur is located in the market area. Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat) and State Museum, Bhopal is located in the remote area whereas Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur, Patna Museum, Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad, St. George Fort Museum, Chennai, Orissa state museum, National Museum, New Delhi and Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh highlighted the any other area with the details of the

location. In which GCMJ is located in the public garden, PM is located in heart of the town, FMC located within British fort and today location as secretariat, OSM is located in central area near railway station and GMC is located at near administrative area of the city.

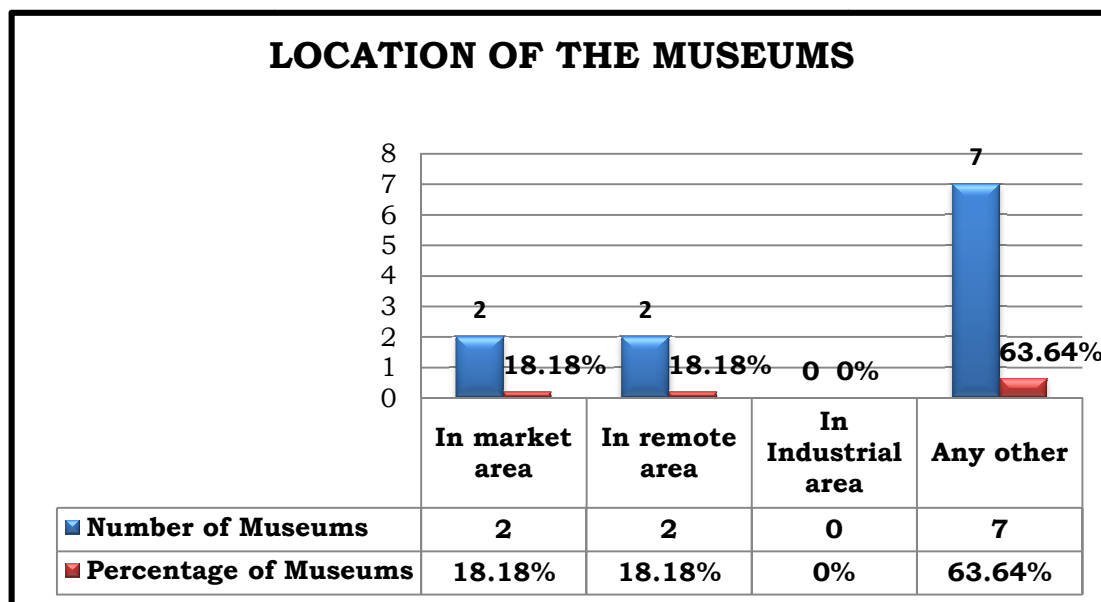


Figure: 5.1.8

This figure shows the location of the museums. In this order 2 (18.18%) museums are located in market area and 2 (18.18%) museums are located in remote area. On the other side 7 (63.64%) museums followed any other category with the description of the location of the museum.

TABLE-5.1.12

INSTALLATION OF FIRE-DETECTION SYSTEM IN THE MUSEUM BUILDING

S.N.	Name of the Museum	Yes	No
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	✓	✗
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	✓	✗
3.	Government Central Museum, Jaipur	✓	✗
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	✓	✗
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	✓	✗
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	✓	✗
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	✓	✗
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	✓	✗
9.	Government Museum & Art Gallery, Chandigarh	✓	✗
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	✓	✗
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	✓	✗

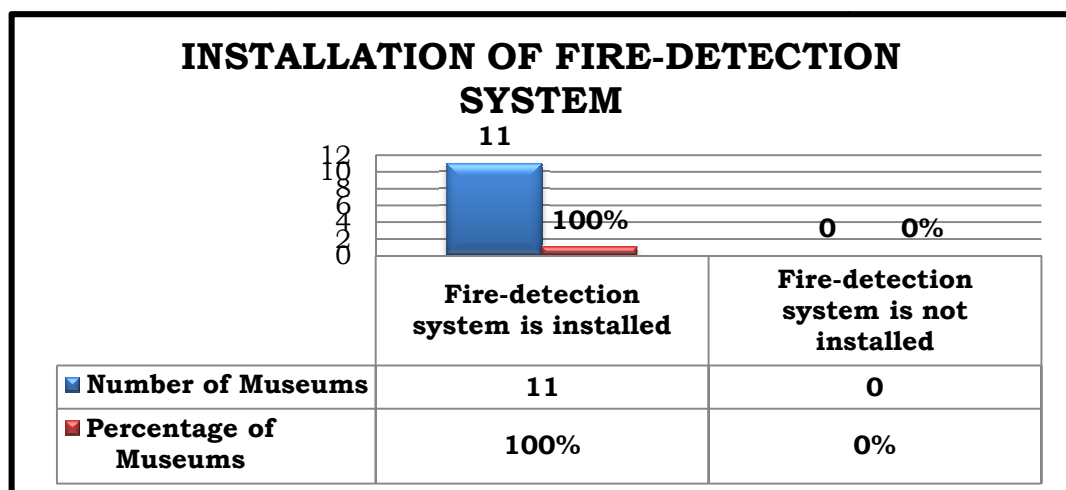


Figure: 5.1.9

The table and figure present the installation of the fire detection system in the museum building and it reveal through the above table and chart that fire detection system is installed in all of the museums which are 100%.

TABLE-5.1.13

CONDITION OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Condition Level					
S.N.	Museums	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
1.	SML	✗	✓	✗	✗
2.	MGMM	✗	✓	✗	✗
3.	GCMJ	✗	✓	✗	✗
4.	PM	✗	✓	✗	✗
5.	SMH	✗	✓	✗	✗
6.	FMC	✗	✓	✗	✗
7.	OSM	✗	✓	✗	✗
8.	NMND	✗	✓	✗	✗
9.	GMC	✗	✓	✗	✗
10.	AML	✗	✓	✗	✗
11.	SMB	✓	✗	✗	✗

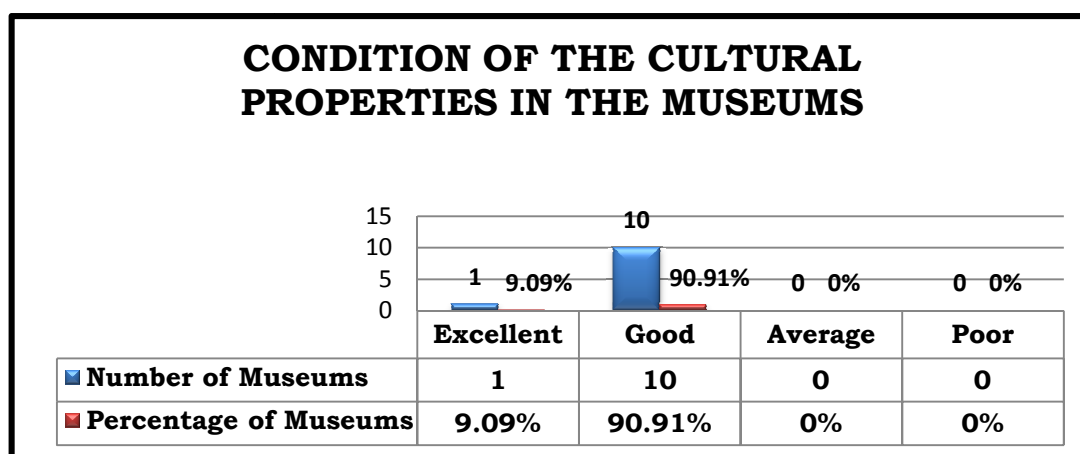


Figure: 5.1.10

The above table and chart show the condition of the cultural properties which were available in the museums. Condition of the cultural properties are good in 10 (90.91%) museums including SML, MGMM, GCMJ, PM, SMH, FMC, OSM, NMND, GMC and AML whereas condition of the cultural properties are excellent in 1 museum (State Museum, Bhopal).

TABLE-5.1.14

ANNUAL NUMBER OF VISITORS OF MUSEUMS

S. No.	Name of the Museum	0- 1000	1000- 10000	10000- 50000	Over 50000
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	x	x	x	✓
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	x	x	✓	x
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur	x	x	x	✓
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	x	x	x	✓
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	x	x	✓	x
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	x	x	✓	x
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	x	x	x	✓
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	x	x	x	✓
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	x	x	✓	x
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	x	x	✓	x
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	x	x	✓	x

The table no. 5.1.14 presents the annual numbers of visitors of the museums. The State Museum, Lucknow, Government Central Museum, Jaipur, Patna museum, Orissa State Museum and National Museum, New Delhi present over 50000 visitors are coming annually in the museum whereas MGMM, Raipur; State Museum, Hyderabad; St. George Fort Museum, Chennai, Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh, Archaeological Museum, Lothal and State Museum, Bhopal are showing between 10000-50000 numbers of visitors annually.

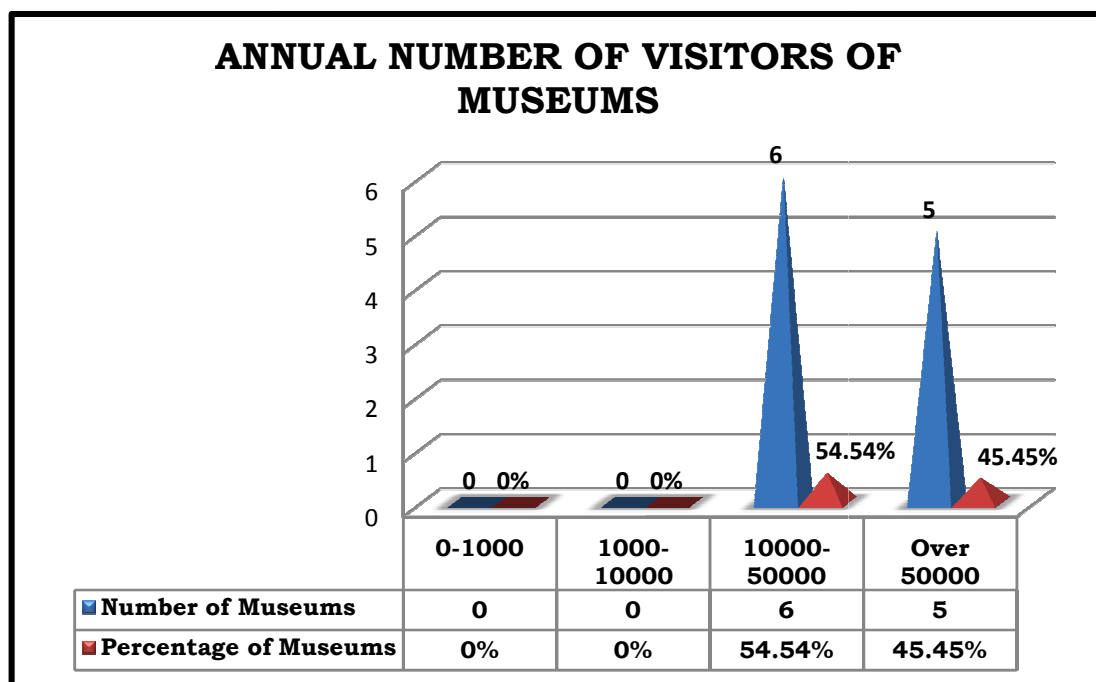


Figure: 5.1.11

This chart shows the range of annual numbers of visitors in the museums. It found from the above chart that majority or 6 (54.54%) museums highlighted the range of 10000 to 50000 visitors annually which comes in the museums whereas 5 (45.45%) highlighted the range of over 50000 visitors comes annually in the museums.

TABLE-5.1.15

CRITERIA OF COLLECTIONS IN MUSEUMS

S. N.	Museums	Archaeological collections	Anthropological collections	Geological collection	Audio /video collection	Any other
1.	SML	✓	✓			✓
2.	MGMM	✓	✓			✓
3.	GCMJ	✓		✓		✓
4.	PM	✓	✓	✓		✓
5.	SMH	✓				✓
6.	FMC	✓				✓
7.	OSM	✓	✓	✓		✓
8.	NMND	✓	✓		✓	✓
9.	GMC	✓			✓	✓
10	AML	✓				
11	SMB	✓				✓

This table highlights the criteria of the collections in the museums. All of these museums are having archaeological collections. SML, MGMM, PM, OSM and NMND are having anthropological collections also. GCMJ, PM and OSM have also geological collection. NMND and GMC are having audio/video collection also. On the other side all of these museums are having other types of collections excepted archaeological museum, lothal and fort museum, Chennai.

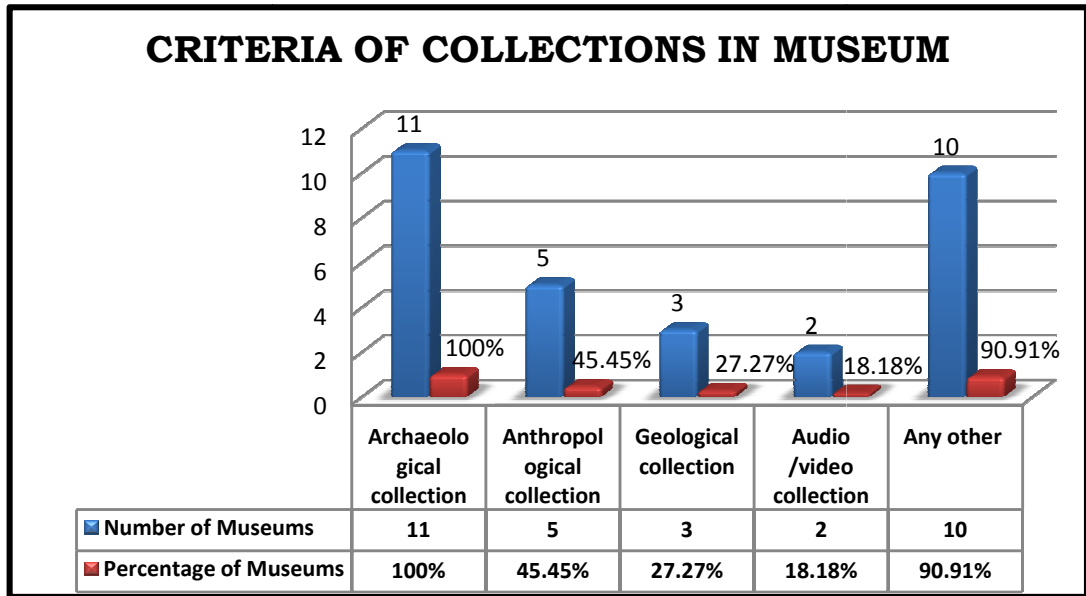


Figure: 5.1.12

This figure shows the criteria of collections of the museums. In this connection majority or 11 (100%) museums have archaeological collection, 5 (45.45%) have anthropological collection, geological collection are available in 3 (27.27%) museums and audio/video collection are also available in 2 (18.18%) museums. In addition to this any other collection are available in the 10 (90.91%) museums.

TABLE-5.1.16

NUMBER OF GALLERIES IN THE MUSEUM

S.N.	Name of the Museums	Numbers
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	10
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	08
3.	Government Central Museum, Jaipur	15
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	17
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	16
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	13
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	18
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	22
9.	Government Museum & Art Gallery, Chandigarh	09
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	04
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	17

This table shows the numbers of galleries or sections of the museum. State Museum, Lucknow has 10 galleries for displaying the cultural properties with 26 sections of the museum. Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur has 08 galleries, Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur has 15 galleries, Patna Museum has 17 galleries, Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad has 16 galleries, St. George Fort Museum, Chennai has 13 galleries, Orissa state museum has 18 galleries, 09 galleries are in the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh, State Museum, Bhopal presents the 17 galleries whereas Archaeological Museum, Lothal has 04 galleries. In addition to this museums are also having other sections like conservation lab, reserve collection sections, photography and modelling section, administrative sections, Library etc.

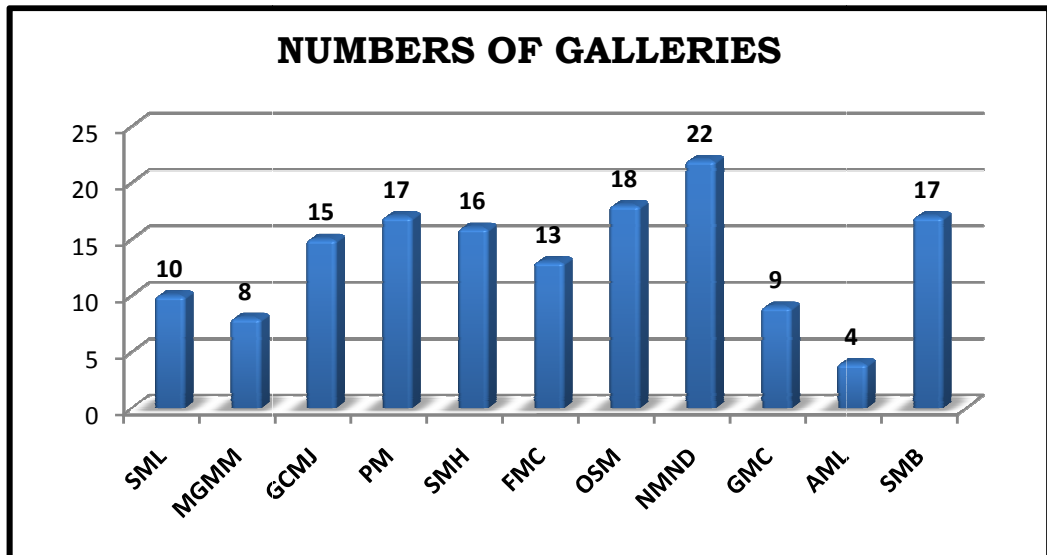


Figure: 5.1.13

This figure shows the number of galleries which are available for display of the cultural properties in the museums. In this connection National Museum New Delhi has highest number of galleries (22) for display of the cultural properties whereas the lowest number of galleries is 4 of the Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat).

TABLE-5.1.17

**APPROACH THE ANY OTHER AGENCY TO PRESERVE THE
CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE MUSEUM**

S.N.	Museums	Yes	No	Name of the Agency
1.	SML	✓	✗	NRLC, Lucknow
2.	MGMM	✓		
3.	GCMJ	✓	✗	Chief Chemist, Deptt. of Archaeology and Museums, Jaipur
4.	PM	✓		Through tender any other agency like NRLC, INTACH etc.
5.	SMH	✗	✓	-
6.	FMC	✓		Science Branch of Archaeological Survey of India
7.	OSM	✓		INTACH
8.	NMND	✗	✓	-
9.	GMC	✓	✗	National museum, New Delhi and NRLC, Lucknow
10.	AML	✗	✓	-
11.	SMB	✗	✓	-

This table highlights that 7 Museums are approaching agencies to preserve the cultural resources in which SM, Lucknow is approaching the NRLC, Lucknow; Patna Museum approached NRLC and INTACH; GCM, Jaipur is approaching the Chief Chemist, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Jaipur; Fort Museum, Chennai is approaching the Science Branch of Archaeological Survey of India; OSM approaches INTACH; GM, Chandigarh is approaching the National museum, New Delhi and NRLC, Lucknow. On the other side 4 museums are not approaching to any other agencies.

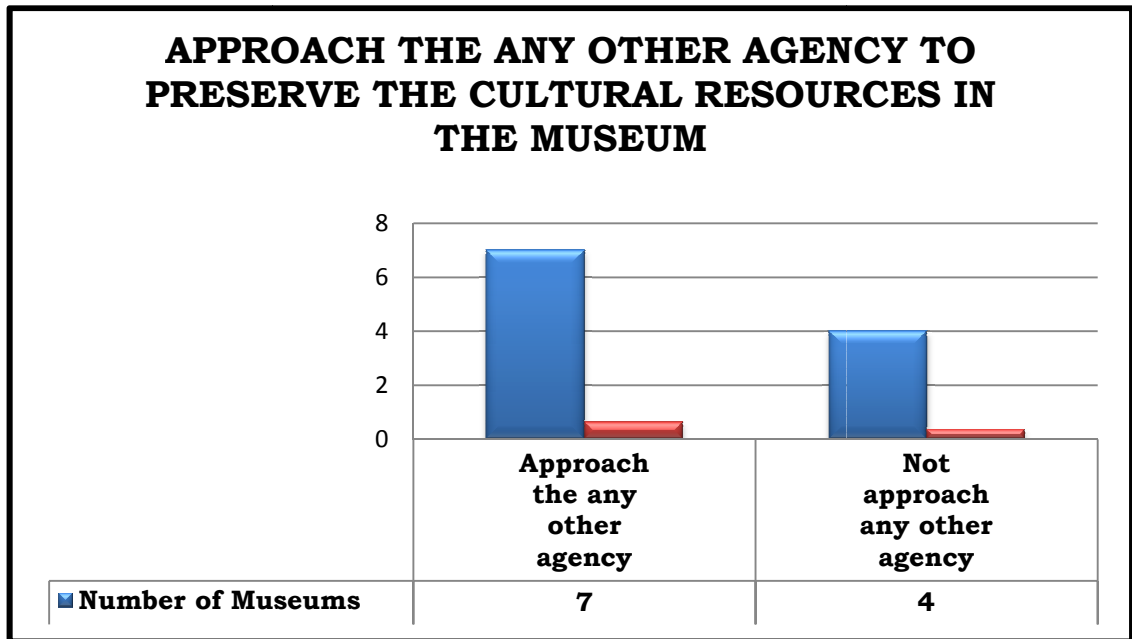


Figure: 5.1.14

This figure shows the approaching agencies by the museums for preserving cultural properties in which majority of museums 7(63.64%) approach any other agency for preserving the cultural resources whereas 4 (36.36%) museums are not approaching any other agency for this purpose.

TABLE-5.1.18

TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF OF THE MUSEUM

S.N.	Name of the Museum	Total Number of Staff
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	75
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur	26
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur	25
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	48
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	25
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	17
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	49
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	186
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	46
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	16
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	20

This table explore the total number of staff of the museum. National Museum, New Delhi has highest staff i.e. 186 in which 1 person suspended. In this order State Museum, Lucknow has 75 staff, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar is having 49 staff, Patna Museum has 48 staff, Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh has 46 staff, Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur is having 26 staff, Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur and Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad are having 25-25 staff whereas 20 staff are working in the State Museum, Bhopal, 17 staff are working in the St. George Fort Museum, Chennai and 16 staff is working in the Archaeological Museum, Lothal , Gujarat.

TABLE-5.1.18.1. STAFF STRENGTH OF THE MUSEUMS

Museums											
P O S I T I O N O R S E C T I O N O F T H E S T A F F	SML	MGMM	GCMJ	PM	SMH	FMC	OSM	NMND (sections)	GMC	AML	SMB
	Director 01	Curator 01	Superintendent 01	Additional Director 01	Assistant Director 01	Dy. Superintending Archaeologist 01	Curator 04	Admin Staff 31	Sr. Assistant 02	Assistant Suptd. Archaeologist 01	Dy. Director 01
	Numismatic Officer 01	Librarian 01	LDC 03	Assistant Curator 01	Technical Assistant 04	Assistant Superintending Archaeologist 01	Assitt. Curator 01	Technical Staff 13	Sr. Scale Stenographer 01	Assistant Archaeologist 01	Curator 01
	Assistant Director 02	Guide 01	Modeler 01	Research Assistant 01	Jr. Assistant 01	Assistant Archaeologist 01	Librarian 01	Gazetted 17	Chemist 01	LDC 01	Museum Keeper 01
	Administration Officer 01	Office Asstt. II 01	Carpenter 01	Chemical Assistant 01	Carpenter 01	UDC 01	Accountant 01	Tech-2 26	Deputy Curator 01	Marks Man 01	Senior Guides 05
	Chemist Grade-I 01	Data Entry Operator 02	Class-IV 17	Lab Assistant 01	Lab Assistant 02	LDC 01	Modeller 01	Plan-1 04	Photographer 01	Office Attendant 01	Librarian 01
	Photo Officer 01	Office Asstt. III 01	Jamadar 02	Senior Modeller 01	Attendant 09	Junior Store Keeper 01	Taxidermist 02	PL-2 03	Librarian 01	Museum Attendant 06	Cashier 01
	Publication Assistant 01	Caretaker 11		Modeller 01	Chowkidar 04	Attendant 02	Documentation Assistant 01	Canteen 09	Guide Lecturer 01	Chowkidar 04	UDC 01
	Modeler 02	Sweeper 01		Photographer 01	Sweeper 02	Museum Attendant 06	Senior Draughtsman 01	New Pension 26	Clerk 03	Sweeper 01	Assitt. Grade-III 01
	Gallery Assistant 03	Gardener 01		Calligrapher 01	Gardener 01	Chowkidar 02	Mechanic 01	Group D 49	Curatorial Assitt. 02		Head Caretaker 01
Chemical Assistant 01	Watch Man 01		Clerk cum Typist 04 (1 on contractual)		Sweeper 01	Reprographer 01	Dr. Zhmn 05	Projectionist 01		Caretaker 02	

	Senior Taxidermist 01	Caretaker (Monuments) 05		Stenographer 01			Senior clerk 01	Suspended 01	Laboratory Assistant 01		Peon 02
	Photographer 01			Sweeper 02			Junior clerk 02	Administrative Office 01	Driver 01		Watchman 02
	Accountant 01			Night Watchman 02			Junior Stenographer 01	Dy. Curator (Deputation) 01	Caretaker 01		Gardener 01
	Guide Lecturer 01			Gardener 02			Carpenter 01		Guide 01		
	Numismatic Assistant 01			Ordely/peon/gallery attendant or watchman 26			Library Attendant 01		Museum Attendant 19		
	Senior Assistant 01			Technical/Gallery Assistant 02 (on contractual)			Laboratory Attendant 01		Laboratory Attendant 01		
	Custodian 01						Head Mali 01		Chowkidar 05		
	Junior Assistant 06						Mali 05		Sweepers 02		
	Museum Assistant 01						Attendant 05		Peon 01		
	Laboratory Assistant 01						Gallery Attendant 06				
	Class- Iv Employees 43						Orderly Peon 05				
	P.A.-II 01						Chowkidar 04				
	Driver 01						Sweeper 01				
	Receptionist 01						Store Bearer 01				
TOTAL	75	26	25	48	25	17	49	186	46	16	20

This table describes the total staff strength of the each museum with the variety of positions or sections. This table shows the number of working persons on that post in the museums Maximum strength of the staff is in NMND i.e. 186, (in which 1 is suspended).

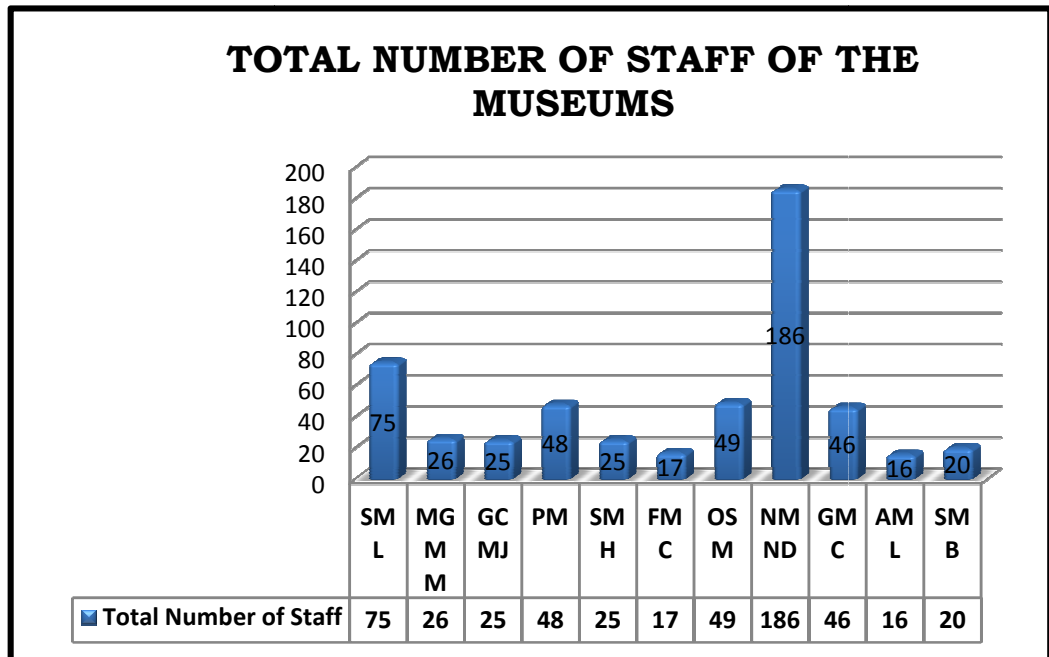


Figure: 5.1.15

This figure shows the staff strength of the museums. In this order National Museum New Delhi has highest staff (186) and Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat) has lowest staff (16).

TABLE-5.1.19

LANGUAGES FOUND ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Museums	SML	MGM	GCMJ	PM	SMH	FMC	OSM	NMND	GMC	AML	SMB
Language											
Hindi	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
English		✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
Urdu	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Sanskrit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Arabic	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
Persian	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Telugu					✓	✓	✓	✓			
Kannada					✓			✓			
Tamil					✓	✓		✓			
Bengali						✓	✓	✓			
Chinese						✓		✓			
Malyali								✓			
Oria		✓		✓			✓				✓
Punjabi											✓
Marathi											✓

This table highlights on the languages which found on the cultural properties in the museums. Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian languages are found in the maximum museums. Some any other languages are also found on the cultural properties of Museums.

TABLE-5.1.20

SCRIPTS FOUND ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

MUSEUMS	SML	MGMM	GCMJ	PM	SMH	FMC	OSM	NMND	GMC	AML	SMB
SCRIPTS											
Brahmi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Nagari	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Indogreek	✓										
Kharoshthi	✓						✓	✓			✓
Pali	✓			✓				✓			
Greek			✓				✓				✓
Tulth					✓						
Nastaliq					✓						
Naskh								✓			
Jain					✓						✓
Egyptian			✓		✓						
Maghrabi					✓						
Devnagri				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓
Gurumukhi								✓	✓		
Qufic								✓			
Taliq								✓			
Harrapan								✓		✓	
Takri									✓		

This table is showing the scripts on the cultural properties which found on the cultural properties in the museums. It is found from the above table that Brahmi and Nagari scripts seen on the cultural properties in the maximum numbers of museums. Kharoshthi, Pali and Devanagri scripts are also found on the cultural properties in the museums. In addition to this some other scripts have also seen on the cultural properties in the museums of India.

TABLE-5.1.21
COLLECTION & RANGE OF THE PERIOD OF CULTURAL
PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS

TABLE-5.1.21.1
STATE MUSEUM, LUCKNOW (UTTAR PRADESH)

S. No	Cultural Property/Gallery	Total No.	Range of period
1.	Copper and Stone Tools	315	Pre historic period to 1 millennium B.C.
2.	Stone Sculptures	3328	Maurya period to Medieval period
3.	Terracottas collection	4094	Pre-Maurya period to Medieval period
4.	Inscriptions	106	2 nd C. B.C. to Medieval period
5.	Copper Plates	167	-
6.	Brick and Clay Potteries	1815	2500 B.C. to Medieval period
7.	Clay Seals	507	-
8.	Arms	563	Medieval Period to Modern Period
9.	Metal Sculptures	510	Gupta period to modern period
10.	Toys	400	18-19 th C.A.D. to modern period
11.	Musical Instruments	80	17-18 th C.A.D. to modern period
12.	Ivory	130	-
13.	Wood Work	350	-
14.	Textile	670	18 th C.A.D. to 20 th C. A.D.
15.	Metal Ware	650	-
16.	Art Ware	900	-
17.	T.T hoards	134	Different -2 Periods
18.	Coins	76500	Ancient Punchmark to modern period
19.	Natural History Collection	6000 app.	19 th -20 th Century
20.	Paintings	1700 app.	13 th to 20 th C. A.D.
21.	Manuscripts	300	13 th to 20 th C. A.D.

This table reveals the total number of collection and its range of period of the State Museum, Lucknow. There are large no. of collection of objects in which approx. 76500 coins, 6000 natural history collection, 4094 terracotta collection, 3328 stone sculptures 1815 brick and clay potteries etc. in this order different types of objects and its number mentioned in the above table. Period of whole collections are related from prehistoric period to modern period. There is also an Egyptian mummy in the museum which is attractive piece of the museum.

TABLE-5.1.21.2

**MAHANT GHASIDAS MEMORIAL MUSEUM, RAIPUR,
(CHATTISGARH)**

S.N.	CULTURAL PROPERTIES	Total No.	Range of the period (circa)
1.	Archaeological collection (Prehistoric tools and implements etc.)	✓	Prehistoric period (Palaeolithic period) to 6 th c. A.D
2.	Coins	✓	2 nd c. B.C. to 19 th C.A.D.
3.	Inscriptions (Copper plates and stone)	✓	2 nd c. B.C. to 13 th C.A.D.
4.	Tribal art and culture objects	✓	20-21 st c. A.D.
5.	Manuscripts	✓	16 th c. A.D. to 18 c. A.D.
6.	Arms	✓	18 th c. A.D.
7.	Sculptures	✓	9 th c. A.D to 12 th c. A.D.
8.	Natural history collection	✓	19 th -20 th c. A.D.
9.	Paintings etc.	✓	20-21 st c. A.D.
10.	Total	12000	

This table presents the total number of collection of Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur. There are 12000 objects with the variety of archaeological collection including prehistoric tools and implements, coins, inscriptions and copper plates, manuscripts, arms, sculptures, natural history collection, paintings, tribal art and cultural objects etc. range of period of these objects is started from prehistoric period (Palaeolithic period) and ended with 20-21st C. A.D.

TABLE-5.1.21.3

**GOVERNMENT CENTRAL (ALBERT HALL) MUSEUM, JAIPUR
(RAJASTHAN)**

S. No.	CULTURAL PROPERTIES	Number	Range of period
1.	Statues/sculptures	33	4 th C. A.D. to 15 th C. A.D.
2.	Miniature Paintings	1100	7 th C. A.D. to 20 th C.A.D
3.	Terracottas	30	2 nd C. B.C. to 9 th C. A.D.
4.	Metal Statues/sculptures	100	19 th Century
5.	Arms and Armour	129	16 th C.A.D. to 19 th C.A.D.
6.	Coins	206	6 th -2 th C.B.C. to 20 th C. A.D.
7.	Potteries	1750	19 th Century
8.	Metal Materials	1800	Mostly 19 th -20 th Century
9.	Egyptian Antiquities	399	13 th -12 th C.B.C. to 19 th C.A.D.
10.	Miscellaneous Materials	15111	Mostly 19 th Century

This table describes the total no. of objects with the range of period in the Government Central Museum (Albert Hall) Jaipur. There are different types of cultural properties in which 33 sculptures/statues, 1100 miniature paintings, 30 terracotta collection, 100 metal sculpture/statues, 129 arms and armour, 206 coins, 1750 potteries, 1800 metal materials, 399 Egyptian antiquities and 15111 miscellaneous materials. Range of period is started from 13-12th c. B.C. and ended with 20th c. A.D.

TABLE-5.1.21.4

PATNA MUSEUM, PATNA (BIHAR)

COLLECTION

S. No.	Cultural Properties	Total Number
1.	Archaeological objects	11398
2.	Art objects	3215
3.	Coins	23775
4.	Photographic collection	3803
5.	Paintings	432
6.	Natural history collection	697
7.	Rock and stone	1484
8.	Tibetan manuscripts	1619
9.	War trophy	94
10.	Old arms	341
11.	Ethnology objects	624
12.	Plaster casts	182
13.	Estampages	916
14.	Miscellaneous items	880
15.	Gift items of Dr. Rajendra Prasad	2805
16.	Others	255

This table highlights the total numbers of different cultural properties of Patna Museum, Patna. There are 11398 archaeological objects, 3215 art objects, 23775 coins, 3803 photographic collection, 432 paintings, 697 natural history collection, 1484 rock and stone, 1619 Tibetan manuscripts, 94 war trophies, 341 old arms, 624 Ethnology objects, 182 plaster casts, 916 Estampages, 880 Miscellaneous items, 2805 Gift Items of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and others are 255.

PATNA MUSEUM, PATNA (BIHAR)

RANGE OF PERIOD

S. N.	Name of Gallery	Range of period
1.	Sculpture gallery	3 rd c. B.C. to 12 th c. A.D.
2.	Inscription gallery	3 rd c. B.C. to 18 th c. A.D.
3.	Natural history gallery	19 th c.
4.	Minerals & ore-specimens gallery	200 million year
5.	Terracotta figures gallery	3000 B.C. to 17 th c. A.D.
6.	Metal art gallery	2 nd c. B.C. to 19 th c. A.D.
7.	Rahul sankrityan collection gallery	16 th c. A.D. to 19 th c. A.D.
8.	Decorative arts & arms and weapons gallery	15 th c. A.D. to 19 th c. A.D.
9.	Paintings gallery	15 th c. A.D. to 19 th c. A.D.
10.	Pataliputra gallery	6 th c. B.C. to 4 th c. A.D.
11.	Buddha relics gallery	6 th c. B.C.
12.	Tribal culture portion	19 th c. A.D.

This table explains the range of period of collections with the help of galleries in Patna Museum. Period of cultural properties in sculpture gallery is from 3rd c. B.C to 12th c. A.D. and objects in inscription gallery are from 3rd c. B.C. to 18th c. A.D. whereas period of collection in natural history gallery is of 19th c., period of minerals & ore-specimens gallery's collection are 200 million yeas from today whereas terracotta figures gallery collections are related from 3000 B.C to 17th c. A.D. and metal art gallery's collection started from 2nd c. B.C. to 19th c. A.D. and Rahul Sankrityan Collection Gallery is related from 16th c. A.D. to 19th c. A.D., period of Collection of decorative arts & arms and weapons gallery is related from 15th c. A.D. to 19th c. A.D., Paintings started from 15th c. A.D. to 19th c. A.D. whereas period of Pataliputra gallery collection is related from 6th c. B.C. to 4th c. A.D., Buddha relics gallery is related from 6th c. B.C. and objects of tribal art and culture is from 19th c. Here it is very important to clarify that variety of objects in the particular galleries have mentioned in the chapter of profile of the museums.

TABLE-5.1.21.5

Dr. Y.S.R. STATE MUSEUM, HYDERABAD

S. N.	Section collection	Total	Range of period
1.	Numismatic Section (Coins)	2,82000	Shatavahana to Asafjahi period (17 th C.A.D.)
2.	Bidri Ware Section collection	632	Asafjahi period (17 th to 19 th C.A.D.)
3.	Textiles Section collection	163	16 th C. A.D. to late C. A.D.
4.	Bronze Section collection	2,184	1 st C.A.D. to 19 th C.A.D.
5.	Painting Section collection	2910	19 th C.A.D. to modern period
6.	Agate Section collection	38	19 th C.A.D.
7.	Jade Section collection	82	19 th C.A.D.
8.	Mobile Museum collection	104	19 th C.A.D.
9.	Buddha Jayanthi Photo (Paintings)Collection	312	19 th C.A.D.
10.	Stone Sculpture Section collection	671	13 th C. A.D. to 19 th C.A.D.
11.	Manuscript Section collection	1002	Mughal period to Asafjahi period
12.	Archaeology Section collection	52	2 nd C.A.D. to 16 th C.A.D.
13.	Epigraphy Section collection	33	16 th C.A.D. to 19 th C.A.D.
14.	Miscellaneous Section collection	614	-
15.	Mohanjodaro Section collection	241	Indus valley Civilization period
16.	Enamelled Ware	100	Late 18 th -19 th C.A.D.
17.	Arms and Weapons	500	Nizam Period to Late Kutubsahi Period
18.	Porcelain and Celedin Ware	150	17 th to 19 th C.A.D.

This table explores the total no. of cultural properties with the range of period. There are large collection (2, 82000) of coins etc. under the numismatic section, 2910 collection of painting section, 2184 collection of bronze section, 1002 collection of manuscripts section etc. another variety and numbers of objects with the help of section mentioned in the table. An Egyptian mummy is also as an attractive piece in the museum. Range of period of total collections is from Indus valley civilization period to modern period. Varieties of objects of sections are described in the chapter of profile of museums.

TABLE-5.1.21.6

ST. GEORGE FORT MUSEUM, CHENNAI (TAMILNADU)

S.N.	Gallery Collection	Total (Displayed Number)	Range of period
1.	Arms & armour Gallery	98	British period
2.	Uniform & Medal Gallery	111	British period
3.	Porcelain Gallery	137	British period
4.	Fort St. George Gallery	27	British period
5.	Statue Gallery	05	British period
6.	Portrait Gallery	23	British period
7.	Prints Gallery	16	British period
8.	Coins Gallery	179	British period
9.	Coins Gallery	129	British period
10.	Freedom Fighters Gallery	No antiquity list of freedom fighters of Tamilnadu & literature on freedom fighter of India	British period
11.	National Flag Gallery	08	Indian Independence & British period
12.	Veranda, Rampart & Garden	25	British period
13.	Kids Gallery	-	-

This table shows the number of displayed collection of the galleries of Fort Museum. 98 objects in arms gallery, 111 in uniform & medal gallery, 137 in porcelain gallery, 27 in St. George gallery, 5 in statues gallery, 23 in portrait gallery, 16 in prints gallery, 179 and 129 in coins gallery, 8 in national flag gallery, 25 in veranda, rampart & garden items displayed in the museum. All cultural properties are related to British period and Indian independence period. Varieties of cultural properties in the galleries are discussed in detail in the chapter profile of the museums.

TABLE-5.1.21.7

ORISSA STATE MUSEUM, BHUBANESWAR (ORISSA)

S. N.	Cultural Properties/Gallery Collection	Total No.	Range of period
1.	Copper plates (Epigraphy) Stone inscriptions (Epigraphy)	120 24	3 rd c. B.C. to 17 th c. A.D
2.	Natural history collection	168	Modern period
3.	Sculptures etc.(Archaeology gallery)	292	2 nd c. B.C. to modern period
4.	Arms and weapons	134	Mughal period to modern period
5.	Manuscripts	38000	16 th c. A.D to 19 th c. A.D.
6.	Numismatic section (coins etc.)	13500	5 th c. B.C. to 21 st c. A.D.
7.	Patta paintings	80	20-21 st c. A.D.
8.	Art & artefact (Anthropology section)	Approx.2000	Modern period
9.	Prehistoric collection	Approx. 2000	Prehistoric period
10.	Textiles	Approx. 238	Modern period
11.	Ornament gallery collection	Displayed- 565, Stored- more than 700 objects	Modern period
12.	Musical instruments	Displayed-70, Stored- approx. 400	Modern period
13.	Art and crafts	Displayed-335, stored- more than 500	Modern period
14.	Bronze gallery collection	Displayed- 285, stored- more than 300 items	8 th C. to modern period
15.	Mining and geology gallery collection	Approx.900	-
16.	Art gallery (separate collection of Odisha Lalit Kala Akademi)	1080	19 th -20 th C.

This table depicts that which types of collections are available in the museum with the total number of various objects and range of the period. The collection categorised in the total number and displayed number with the stored collection of objects in the museum. There are 120 copper plates, 24 stone inscriptions, 168

natural history collections, 292 sculptures etc., 134 arms and weapons, 38000 manuscripts, 13500 collection of numismatic section, 80 Patta paintings (Odishi impact), around 2000 art & artefacts, around 2000 prehistoric collection, 238 approx. Textiles, collection of ornament gallery included 565 objects are displayed and more than 700 were in central store whereas collection of musical instruments included 70 objects are displayed and around 400 objects were in central store. On the other side collection of art and crafts included 335 items are displayed and more than 500 items were in central store whereas collection of bronze gallery included 285 items are displayed and more than 300 were in central store of the museum. In addition to this around 900 no. of objects are in the collection of mining and geology gallery. On the other side 1080 items are of art gallery which is the separate collection of Odisha Lalit Kala Akademi. The range of period of whole collections of the museum is related from prehistoric period to modern period.

TABLE-5.1.21.8

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

S.N.	Gallery collection	Total no.	Range of period
1.	Arms gallery collection	6457	Prehistoric period to British period
2.	Pre Columbian & Western Art Gallery collection	2556	2 nd C.B.C. to 9 th C.A.D.
3.	Manuscript Gallery collection	14143	7 th C. To 12 th C.A.D.
4.	Archaeology Section collection	9655	Maurya period 3 rd C.B.C. to 19 th C.A.D.
5.	Pre Historic Archaeology Section collection	5437	Indus valley period (2500 B.C.to 1500 B.C.)
6.	Maritime Heritage Gallery	135	Before Maurya Era to Present
7.	Decorative Arts (Textiles, Costumes, Wood Carving) collection	9433	18 th -19 th Century
8.	Painting Section collection	17000	1000A.D. to 20 th C.A.D.
9.	Central Asian Antiquities Section collection	11000+	4,000B.C. to 1200 A.D.(approx)
10.	Anthropology Section collection	8000 approx.	20 th Century
11.	Numismatic & Epigraphy Section (Coins, Inscriptions etc.) collection	1,20,000 approx.	6 th C.B.C. to 20 th C. A.D.

The table shows the total no. of cultural properties with the range of period of the national museum of India, New Delhi. There is huge number of objects displayed and preserved in the museum. In this order 6457 objects in the arms gallery, 2556 objects in pre Columbian & western art gallery, manuscript gallery collection were 14143, collection of archaeology section were 9655, collection of pre historic archaeology section were 5437, maritime heritage gallery collection are 135, 9433 objects are in collection of decorative arts, 17000 items in painting section, 11000+ are collection of central Asian antiquities section, approximately 8000 objects are under the anthropology section and approximately 1,20,000 number of objects are under the numismatic and epigraphy section. Total number of collection of the galleries included displayed and reserved both number of objects. The range of period of the total collections is from prehistoric period to 20th c A.D.

TABLE-5.1.21.9

GOVT. MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, CHANDIGARH

S. N.	Cultural Properties	Total no.	Range of period
1.	Paintings	1299	20 th -21 th century
2.	Sculptures	166	20 th -21 th century
3.	Manuscripts	80	16 th C.A.D. to 20 th C.A.D.
4.	Metal sculpture	98	9 th C.A.D. to 20 th C.A.D.
5.	Terracotta objects	72	2 nd C.B.C. to 8 th -9 th C.A.D.
6.	Wood sculptures	10	Late 19 th C.A.D.
7.	Stone sculptures	214	1 st C.A.D. to 20 th C.A.D.
8.	Gandhara sculptures	627	1 st C.A.D. to 3 rd C.A.D.
9.	Coins	4443	6 th C.B.C. to 20 th C.A.D.
10.	Miniature paintings, textiles and miscellaneous items	4481	16 th C.A.D. to 20 th C.A.D

This table shows the total collection of different types of cultural properties like 4443 coins, 4481 number of items included miniature paintings, textiles and miscellaneous materials. In this order there are also 1299 paintings separate, 166 sculptures with 98 metal, 10 wood, 214 stone and 627 Gandhara sculptures, 72 terracotta objects, and 80 manuscripts. On the other side range of period of the total collections is related from 6th c. B.C to 21st c. A.D. In addition to this it is also notified that Chandigarh Architecture Museum and natural history museum also situated just near of this museum, and having a good collection of pre historic objects, early man stone stools, fossils, plants, minerals and various drawings, plans, photographs, maps on the development of Chandigarh etc.

S.N.	Museum's Collection	Number	Range of the period
1.	Collection of Chandigarh Architecture Museum	324	(Approx.)1952-53 to onwards
2.	Collection of Natural History Museum	1300(Approx.)	(Approx.) 25 million years

TABLE-5.1.21.10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LOTHAL (GUJARAT)

S. N.	Cultural properties/Antiquities	Total no.	Range of period
1.	Seals And Sealing	✓	No response
2.	Human Figurines	✓	”
3.	Tools And Instruments	✓	”
4.	Household Objects	✓	”
5.	Gamesman & Toys	✓	”
6.	Personal Ornaments	✓	”
7.	Weights	✓	”
8.	Beads	✓	”
9.	Miscellaneous Other Objects	✓	”
10.	Pottery	✓	”
11.	Human & Animal Skeletal Remains	✓	”

Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Ahmadabad) Gujarat is the very important museum of India in Harappan Civilization point of view which was the developed and well planned civilization of the history. In this connection some vital place of harappan civilization are Harappa, Mohen-Jo-Daro (Pakistan), Lothal, Dhaulavira (Gujarat), Kalinbanga (Rajasthan) etc. in which Lothal is one of the vital source of information related to Harappan Civilization. In this order this table provides information on various types of antiquities which are available in the museum in which seals and sealing, human figurines, tools and instruments, house hold objects, gamesman & toys, personal ornaments, weights, beads, miscellaneous other objects, potteries, human and animal skeletal remains are the main collection and attraction of the museum. The information did not provide in the category of total number of cultural properties and range of the period in the questionnaire.

TABLE-5.1.21.11

STATE MUSEUM, BHOPAL (MADHYA PRADESH)

S. No	Cultural Property	Total no.	Range of period
1.	Sculptures	595	3 rd -2 nd C.B.C. to 18 th C.A.D.
2.	Metal sculptures	222	10 th -11 th C. to 19 th C. A.D.
3.	Coins	1,844	8 th -7 th C. B.C. to 19 th C.A.D.
4.	Inscriptions (stone)	30	2 nd C.B.C. to 19 th C.A.D.
5.	Inscriptions (copper)	19	5 th -6 th A.D. to 18 th C.A.D.
6.	Manuscripts	189	16 th to 19 th C. A.D.
7.	Autographs	138	20 th Century
8.	Miniature & Bagh paintings (replica)	245	18 th C. to 20 th C.A.D.
9.	Excavated antiquities	1470	B.C. 3000 to 10 th C.A.D.
10.	Textiles	20	19 th to 20 th C. A.D.
11.	Different stones	46	-
12.	Weapons (arms and ornaments)	150	18 th -19 th C.A.D.
13.	Fossils	33	25 Lakh years from today
14.	Royal collections	392	18 th -19 th C.A.D.
15.	Stamps	1,449	-
16.	Seals	20	19 th C. A.D.
17.	Musical instruments	23	20 th C. A.D.
18.	Tools	40	80000-5000 years from today

*15000 coins are also in reserved in extra.

This table presents the total number of different objects with the range of period which is available in the museum. there are 595 sculptures with 222 metal sculptures, 30 stone and 19 copper inscriptions, 189 manuscripts, 138 autographs, 245 miniature and Bagh paintings (replica), 1470 excavated antiquities, 20 textiles, 46 different stones, 150 weapons and ornaments, 33 fossils, 392 royal collections, 1449 stamps, 20 seals, 23 musical instruments, 40 tools and 1844 coins with the 15000 coins of the reserved collection. The range of period of total collections is from 25 lakh year before to 20th c. A.D. in this row different-2 period of objects are mentioned in the above table.

TABLE-5.1.22

MATERIALS FOUND ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Museums	SML	PM	GCMJ	SMH	FMC	NMND	GMC	AML	MGMM	SMB	OSM
Materials											
Paper or its variety	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Ivory	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Wood or its different types	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stone or its types	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Terracotta	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Copper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cloth	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Glass	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				✓
Gold	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Silver	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Brass			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Bronze		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Ceramic			✓	✓		✓			✓		
Lacquer			✓								
Clay			✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
Iron		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Marble			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Steel			✓			✓					
Bamboo		✓	✓								✓
Bullion			✓								
Chlorite			✓								
Cotton			✓	✓		✓	✓				✓

Wool			✓				✓				
Metal and its types		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
Colour		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Palm leaf				✓		✓	✓				✓
Led				✓	✓						
Nickel				✓	✓			✓			
Leather				✓		✓				✓	✓
Fabric				✓							✓
Canvas					✓		✓				
Jade						✓					
Parchment						✓					
Silk		✓				✓	✓				
Faience			✓					✓			
Agate								✓			
Shell								✓		✓	
Tin								✓			
Jasper											
Bone										✓	
Chalcedony											
Rubber										✓	

This table highlights the various materials which used in the cultural properties. There are different-2 materials are mentioned which are involved in the structure of the objects and found in objects. This table reveals some materials. In addition to this some other types of materials also used in the cultural properties of the museums.

TABLE-5.1.23

EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE IN THE MUSEUMS

Museums	NAME OF EQUIPMENTS					
SML	Photographic equipments	Modelling equipments	Chemical equipments etc.			
MGM	Photography equipments	Measuring equipments	Chemical equipments	Gardening equipments	Fire equipments	Electrical equipments etc.
GCMJ	Fire system	CCTV	Glass breaker sensor	Motion sensor	Smoke detector etc.	
PM	Chemical equipments with well established lab	LED screen for video clipping of museum	Fumigation chamber with equipments etc.			
SMH	Fire extinguisher	CCTV	Hand held metal detector etc.			
FMC	Fire extinguisher	Smoke detector	Bio-metric access control	Audio addressable system	Metal detector door	CCTV & control room etc.
OSM	Modelling, photography equipments	Binding equipments	Carpentry, gardening equipments	Electrical equipments etc.		
NMND	Conservation equipments like-	Micro scope	Xray machine and Xray florescence	Different lights	Chemical lab equipments	Metal detector etc.
GMC	CCTVs	Photographic equipments	Conservation & preservation equipments	Air condition	Generators	Computers & printing equipments etc.
AML	Fire system etc.					
SMB	Hydraulic Lifter	Fire system	Smoke Alarm	CCTVs	Safe guard room for valuable artefacts etc.	

This table throws light on the different types of equipments which are available in the museums such as chemical and conservation equipments, photography equipments, fire and electrical equipments, CCTV. In addition to this biometric access control, hand held metal detector, metal detector door, audio addressable system, smoke detector, glass break sensor, motion sensor etc. are also available in the museum.

TABLE-5.1.24

**INFORMATION VALUE OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN THE
MUSEUMS**

Museums	INFORMATION VALUE OF ALL CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN MUSEUMS						
	Scientific information value	Aesthetic information value	Social or spiritual information value	Political information value	Economical information value	educational information value	Any other
SML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cultural
MGMM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
GCMJ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
PM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SMH	No response						
FMC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
OSM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NMND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cultural
GMC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
AML	No response						
SMB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

This table explains the information value of cultural properties of the museums with the response in the category of scientific information value, aesthetic information value, social or spiritual information value, political information value, economic information value, educational information value and any other information value. In this connection MGMM, GCMJ, PM, FMC, GMC and SMB chose the category of scientific, aesthetic, social and spiritual, political, economical and educational information value whereas SML, OSM and NMND also chose the same categories of information value but with the option of any other information value in which 2 museums SML and NMND mentioned the cultural value in the any other option whereas OSM did not mention. On the other side SMH and AML did not give response on it.

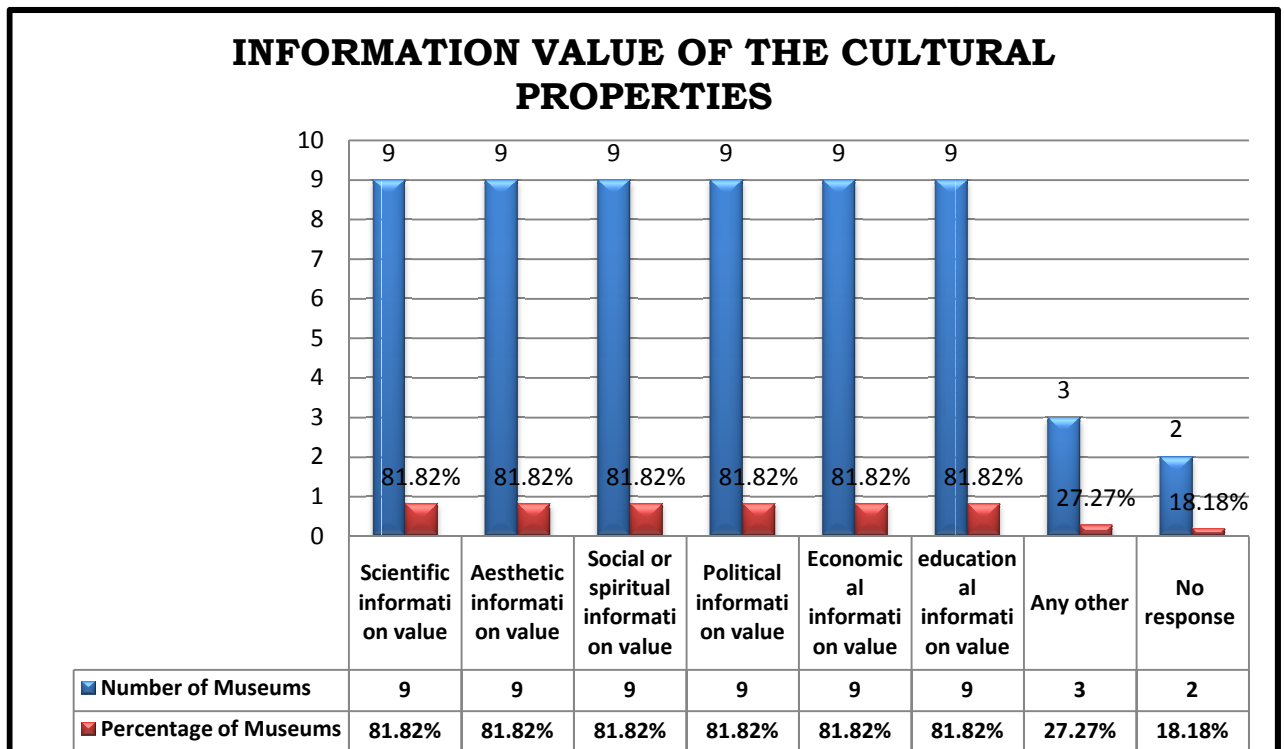


Figure: 5.1.16

This figure shows the information value of the cultural properties which were available in the museums. In this connection 9 museums (81.82%) gave response whereas 2 (18.18%) museums didn't give response on this. In this row 9 (81.82%) museums followed scientific, aesthetic, social or spiritual, political, economical, educational information value of the cultural properties whereas 3 (27.27%) museums also highlighted any other information value.

TABLE 5.1.25.1

MOST ATTRACTIVE CULTURAL PROPERTY OF THE MUSEUMS

S.N	Name of the museums	Attractive Cultural Property
1.	State Museum, Lucknow	Mummy, stone sculptures, paintings etc.
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur	Wooden pillar inscription
3.	Government Central Museum, Jaipur	Mummy and Carpets
4.	Patna Museum, Patna	Didarganj Yakshini (sculpture), Buddha Relics
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	Egyptian Mummy
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai	The first register of St. Mary's Church & First National flag of India
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	Manuscripts, Ivory Tusk with Mahabharat and Ramayan scene
8.	National Museum, New Delhi	Most of them
9.	Government Museum & Art Gallery, Chandigarh	Gandhara Sculpture of Bodhisattva
10.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal	No response
11.	State Museum, Bhopal	All of them are very attractive

This table shows that attractive piece of the museums. In this order Mummy is the attractive piece of 3 museums including SML with stone sculptures and paintings, GCMJ with Carpets and SMH. On the other side wooden pillar inscription is the attractive piece of MGMMR whereas original Didarganj Yakshini (example of sculpture) and Buddha relics are the unique part of the Patna Museum. The first register of St. Mary's Church and first national flag of India are the unique part of the Fort Museum. Manuscripts and ivory tusk in OSM and Gandhara sculpture of Bodhisattva in GMC are the antique piece whereas most of them and all of them are the responses for attractive cultural property by the NMND and SMB. There is no response from AML.

TABLE-5.1.25.2**REASON OF ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE MUSEUMS**

Museums	Reason of Attractiveness of The Cultural Property				
	It is very old	It is very original	It has various features	It is from foreign country	Any other
SML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
MGMM	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
GCMJ	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
PM	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
SMH	✓	-	-	✓	✗
FMC	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
OSM	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
NMND	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
GMC	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
AML	-	-	-	-	-
SMB	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗

This table highlights the reason of attractiveness of the cultural properties in the museums. It means why those cultural properties are unique in the museum which are mentioned by the museums. In which SML gives reason with the ticks in the category of oldness, originality, various features and foreign country whereas MGMM ticks on oldness, originality and various features, GCMJ selected the option of oldness, originality, PM chooses the category of oldness, originality and various features, SMH selected the oldness option whereas FMC chooses only originality option. On the other side OSM chooses the category of oldness; NMND is with oldness, originality, various features and foreign country option, GMC selected the any other option and SMB ticks on the option of very old, very original and various features. In addition to this AML did not give response on it.

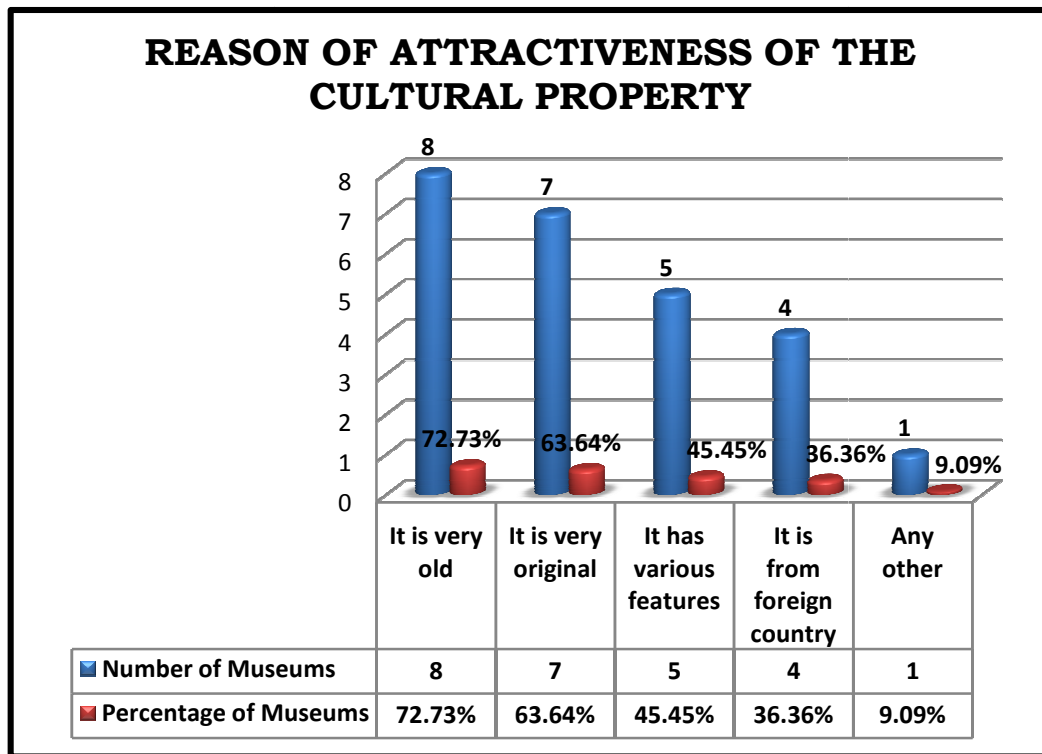


Figure: 5.1.17

This figure shows the reason of attractiveness of the cultural property mentioned by the museums. Majority or 8 (72.73%) museums highlight oldness as the reason of attractiveness of the cultural property whereas 7 (63.64%) museums are with originality of the cultural property. On the other side 5 (45.45%) reveal the various features of the cultural property and 4 (36.36%) museums highlight the foreign country as reason of attractiveness of the cultural property. In addition to this 1 museum defines the any other reason for uniqueness of the cultural property.

TABLE-5.1.26

AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARY FACILITY IN/BY THE MUSEUM

S. N.	Museums	Yes	No
1.	SML	✓	
2.	MGMM	✓ (outside)	
3.	GCMJ		✓
4.	PM	✓	
5.	SMH		✓
6.	FMC		✓
7.	OSM	✓	
8.	NMND	✓	
9.	GMC	✓	
10.	AML		✓
11.	SMB	✓	

This table reveals the availability of library in the museum. In this connection library facilities are available in the State Museum Lucknow, Patna Museum, Orissa State Museum, National Museum New Delhi, Government Museum and Art Gallery Chandigarh and State Museum Bhopal whereas Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum is providing outside library facility to the users. On the other side Government Central Museum Jaipur, State Museum Hyderabad, Fort Museum Chennai and Archaeological Museum Lothal (Gujarat) are not having library in the museum.

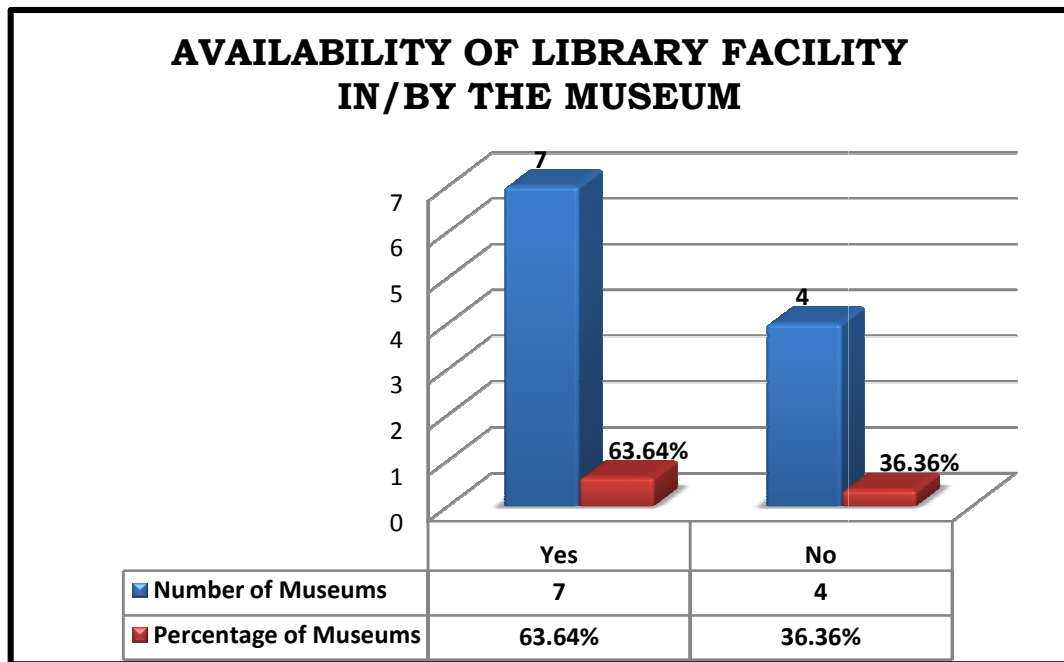


Figure: 5.1.18

This figure shows the library facility in/by the museums. In this reference majority or 7 (63.64%) museums are having library facility for the users whereas 4 (36.36%) museums are not having library facility.

SECTION-5.2

VISITORS' ASSESSMENT

The study covered eleven museums of India but the analysis is based on simple random sampling of visitor's responses from ten selected museums of India because there were no responses of visitors from one museum i.e. Archaeological Museum Lothal, Gujarat. It is a site museum which is situated in the area of Lothal village which is far away from the city. There few visitors 2 or 3 were present during the visit. Therefore researcher could not get response from the visitors but it is the very important museum of Harappan civilization in India.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUM

Very Strong Contribution, Strong Contribution, Average (normal) Contribution, Weak Contribution, No Contribution

Whereas:

1=Very Strong Contribution/Value (75-100%)

2= Strong Contribution/Value (50-75%)

3= Average (Normal) Contribution/Value (25-50%)

4=Weak Contribution/Value (1-25%)

5=No Contribution/Value (0%)

Note:*

The analysis is based on rating of contribution of the cultural properties with comparison of the other information sources/centres like print or electronic sources and other cultural resources which are not available in the museums such as ancient sites, ancient architectures, monuments, ancient temples, mounds and forts etc.

*Here cultural properties include only museum's cultural properties

TABLE 5.2.1

OVERALL STATISTICS OF VISITOR'S QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaires Received	Percentage	Questionnaires Filtered	Percentage
1000	560	56%	510	51%

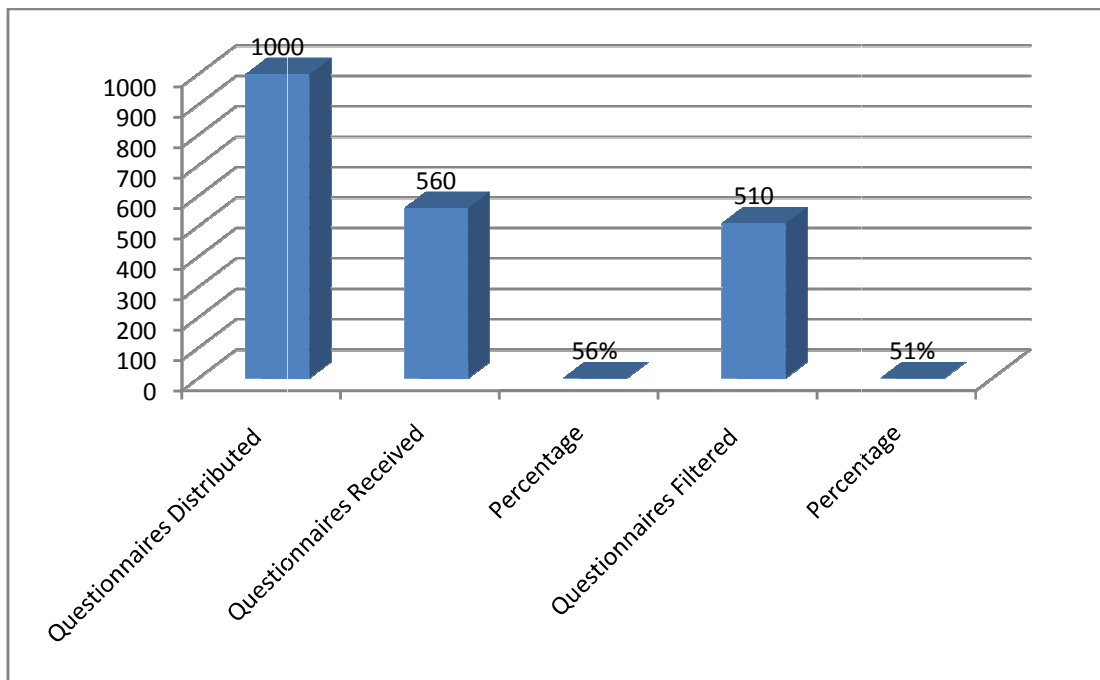


Figure 5.2.1

This table and chart shows the statistics of the total questionnaires of visitors. 1000 questionnaires were distributed among the visitors of the museums and 560 questionnaires were received from the visitors in which 510 questionnaires were filtered for the study.

TABLE 5.2.2**MUSEUM WISE VISITOR'S STATISTICS OF QUESTIONNAIRES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Questionnaires Distributed	Questionnaires Received	Questionnaires Filtered
1.	State Museum, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	100	60	50
2.	Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	100	50	44
3.	Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur (Rajasthan)	100	60	55
4.	Patna Museum, Patna (Bihar)	100	55	50
5.	Dr. Y.S.R State Museum, Hyderabad	100	60	52
6.	St. George Fort Museum, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	100	60	57
7.	Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	100	55	50
8.	National Museum of India, New Delhi	100	70	65
9.	Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh	100	45	45
10.	State Museum, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	100	45	42
11.	Archaeological Museum, Lothal (Gujarat)	0	0	0

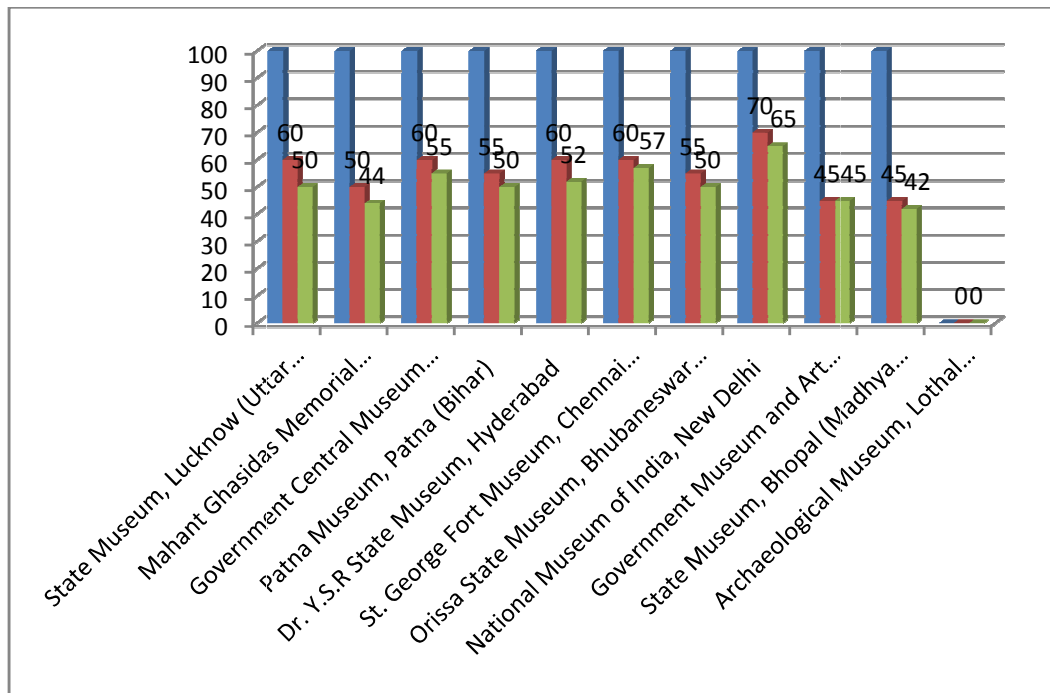


Figure 5.2.2

The above table and chart explores the museum wise statistics of visitor’s questionnaires. 100 questionnaires were distributed to the visitors in each museum in which different-2 numbers of visitors gave response. From the state museum, Lucknow, 60 questionnaires were received from the visitors in which 50 questionnaires were selected for the analysis. 50 questionnaires were received from the visitors of Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) in which 44 questionnaires were selected for the study. 60 questionnaires were received from the visitors of Government Central Museum (Albert Hall), Jaipur in which 55 questionnaires were filtered for the analysis. 55 questionnaires were received from visitors of Patna Museum, Patna in which 50 questionnaires were filtered, 60 questionnaires were received from visitors of state museum, Hyderabad in which 52 questionnaires were filtered for the analysis, and 60 questionnaires were also received from visitors of fort museum, Chennai in which 57 questionnaires were found properly for the analysis. In this row 55 questionnaires were received from visitors of Orissa state museum, Bhubaneswar in which 50 questionnaires were filtered, 70 questionnaires were received from visitors of National Museum, New Delhi in which 65 questionnaires were filtered, 45 questionnaires were received from the visitors of Govt. Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh in which 45 questionnaires were filtered and 45 questionnaires were also received from the visitors of State Museum, Bhopal in which 42 questionnaires were filtered for the analysis. Here it is clarify that the analysis is based on filtered questionnaires of the visitors.

**RATING OF VALUE/CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES****TABLE 5.2.3
CHANNEL FOR GETTING CLOSER TO DIFFERENT CULTURE IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	45 (90)	05 (10)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	34(77.27)	10 (22.73)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	44 (80)	11 (20)	0	0	0
4.	PM	42 (84)	08 (16)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	43 (82.69)	09 (17.31)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	53 (92.98)	04 (7.02)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	39 (78)	11 (22)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	58 (89.23)	07 (10.77)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	41(91.11)	04 (8.89)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	35 (83.33)	07 (16.67)	0	0	0
	Total	434 (85.10)	76 (14.90)	0	0	0

This table shows the rating of contribution of cultural properties of the museums by the visitors towards channel for getting closer to different cultures. In this connection 90% visitors of SM Lucknow chosen rank 1 it means they are with very strong contribution and only 10% visitors are with rank 2 (strong contribution); 77.27% visitors from MGM, Raipur are with very strong contribution and 22.73% visitors chosen strong contribution; from GCM Jaipur, 80% visitors ticked to rank 1 (very strong contribution) and 20% selected strong contribution; from Patna Museum, 84% visitors answered in the form of very strong contribution and 16% are with strong contribution; from SM, Hyderabad, 82.69% visitors are with rank 1 (very strong value) and 17.31% are with strong value; from FM, Chennai, 92.98% visitors are with very strong value and only 7.02% are with strong value; from Orissa state museum 78% are with very strong value and 22% visitors chosen strong contribution. In this row from NM New Delhi, 58 no. of visitors selected very strong contribution and only 7

visitor are with rank 2 (strong contribution); from GM Chandigarh and SM Bhopal, the percentage of visitors for rank 1 (very strong contribution) were 91.11% and 83.33% where as for rank 2 (strong contribution) are 8.89% and 16.67% respectively.

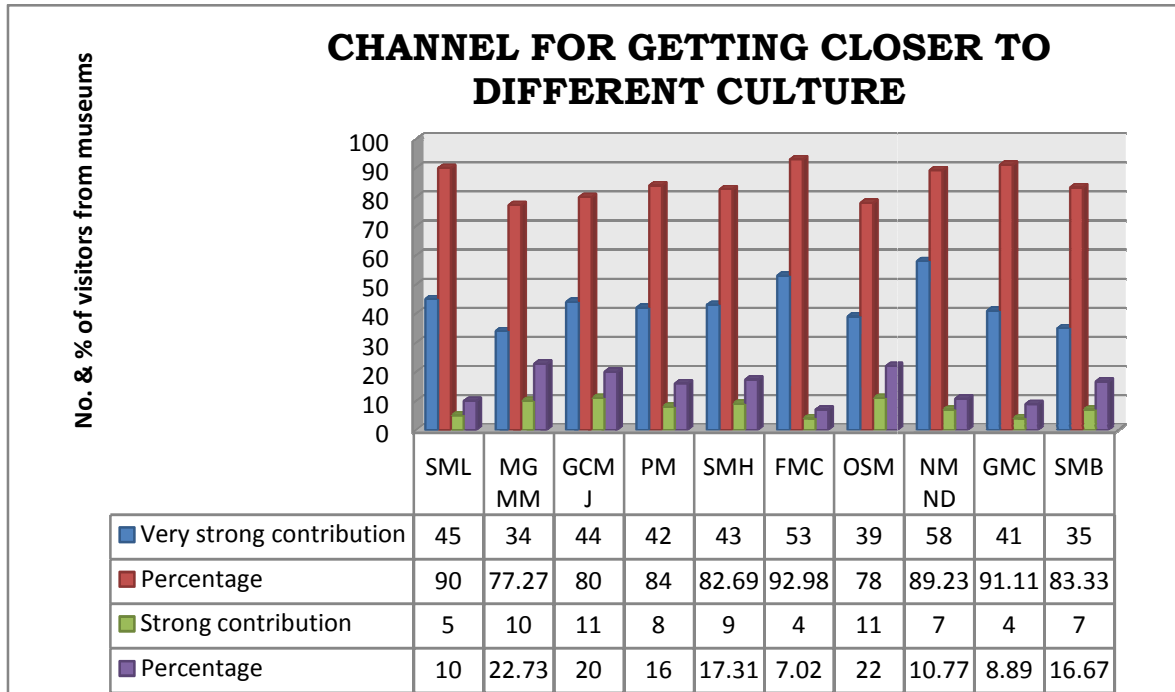


Figure 5.2.3.1

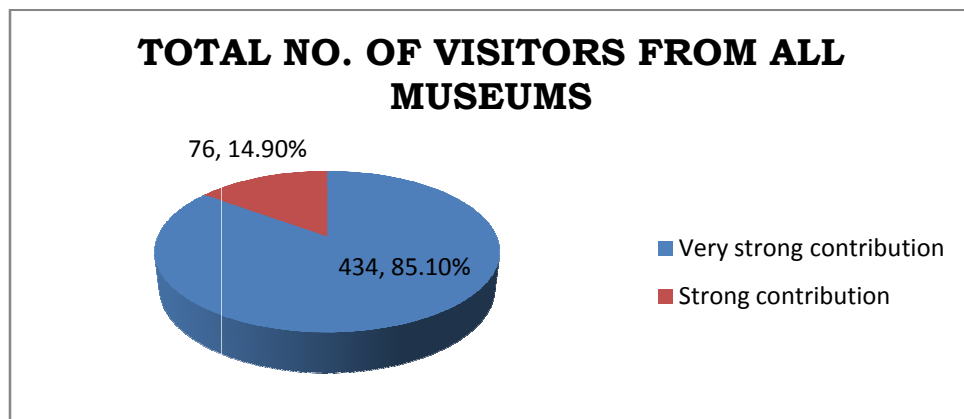


Figure 5.2.3.2

The above figures describe the total numbers and percentage of the visitors from all museums. Total 434 (85.10%) visitors are with rank 1 (very strong contribution) and 76 (14.90%) visitors are with rank 2 (strong contribution) for aforesaid attribute of cultural properties.

TABLE 5.2.4**DEEP KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO.
SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	42 (84)	08 (16)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	32 (72.73)	12 (27.27)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	42 (76.36)	13 (23.64)	0	0	0
4.	PM	45 (90)	05 (10)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	38 (73.08)	14 (26.92)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	51 (89.47)	06 (10.53)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	40 (80)	10 (20)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	57 (87.69)	08 (12.31)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	37 (82.22)	08 (17.78)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	35 (83.33)	07 (16.67)	0	0	0
	Total	419 (82.16)	91 (17.84)	0	0	0

This table highlights the rate of contribution of cultural properties towards deep knowledge of history. For this attributes of cultural properties, the highest percentage is 90% of visitors from Patna museum for rank 1 i.e. very strong contribution. In this row 89.47% of visitors from FM, Chennai; 87.69% of visitors from National Museum, Delhi; 84% of visitors from SM, Lucknow; 83.33% of visitors from SM, Bhopal; 82.22% of visitors from GM, Chandigarh; 80% of visitors from Orissa State Museum; 74.55% of visitors from Central Museum, Jaipur; 73.08% of visitors from State museum, Hyderabad and 72.73% of visitors from Ghasidas Museum, Raipur selected rank 1 (very strong contribution). On the other side the ratio of percentages from highest to lowest for rank 2 (strong contribution) are 27.27% of visitors from MGM, Raipur; 26.92% from SM Hyderabad; 23.64% from GCM, Jaipur; 20% from OSM, Bhubaneswar; 16% from SM, Lucknow; 17.78% from GM, Chandigarh; 16.67% from SM, Bhopal; 12.31% from NMND; 10.53% from FMC and 10% of visitors from PM, Patna which selected strong contribution option.

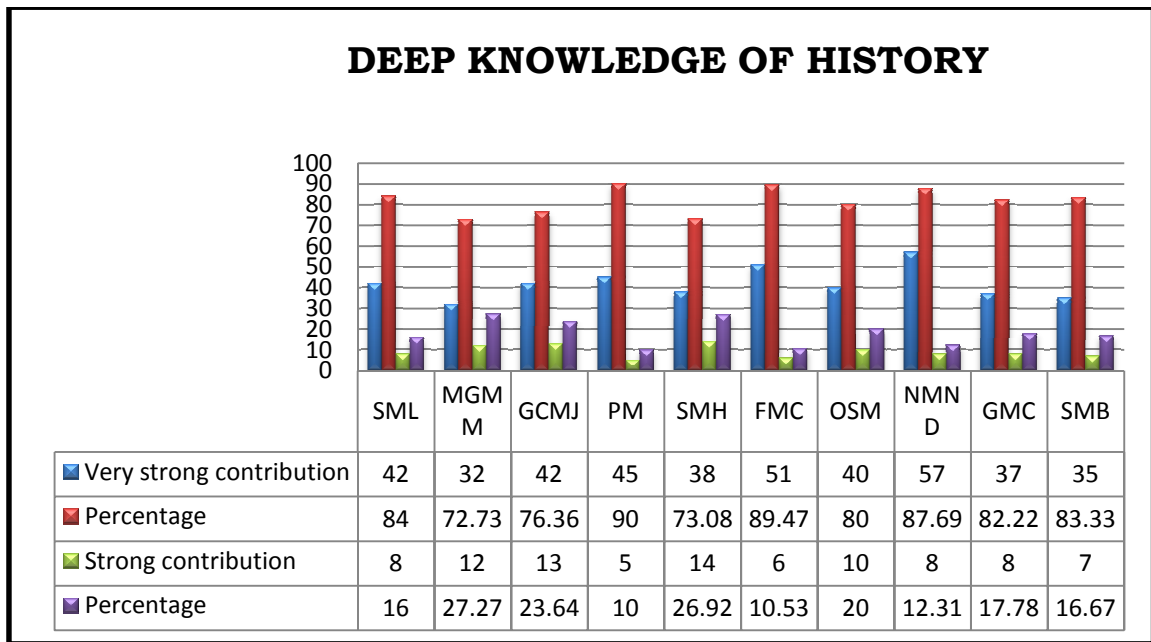


Figure: 5.2.4.1

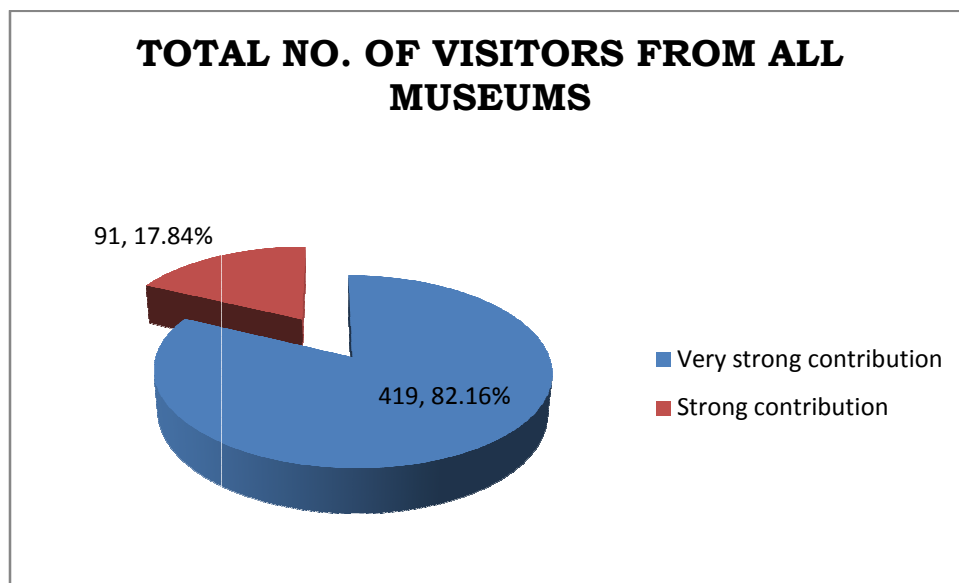


Figure: 5.2.4.2

The above figures show that maximum number 419 (82.16%) of visitors selected rank 1 (very strong contribution). It means the value of cultural properties on this attribute is very high.

TABLE 5.2.5**A VITAL INFORMATION SOURCE IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFORMATION SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	39 (78)	10(20)	01 (2)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	29 (65.91)	15 (34.09)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	40 (72.73)	15 (27.27)	0	0	0
4.	PM	42 (84)	08 (16)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	40 (76.92)	12 (23.08)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	48 (84.21)	09 (15.79)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	37 (74)	12 (24)	01 (2)	0	0
8.	NMND	54 (83.08)	10 (15.38)	01 (1.54)	0	0
9.	GMC	38 (84.44)	04 (8.89)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	31 (73.81)	09 (21.43)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	398 (78.04)	104 (20.39)	08(1.57)	0	0

This table explores the value of cultural properties of museum as a vital information source. The visitors of the museums rated in the rank 1, 2 and 3 i.e. very strong contribution, strong contribution and normal/average contribution. The highest number of visitors for rank 1 (very strong contribution) are 54 from National Museum New Delhi and lowest are 29 from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur. On the other side the highest numbers of visitors for rank 2 (strong contribution) are 15 from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur and also 15 visitors from Govt. Central Museum, Jaipur and lowest are 4 visitors from Government Museum, Chandigarh where as the highest number of visitors for rank 3 (normal/average contribution) are 3 from Government Museum, Chandigarh and lowest is 1 visitor from Orissa state museum, National Museum, New Delhi and from SML also.

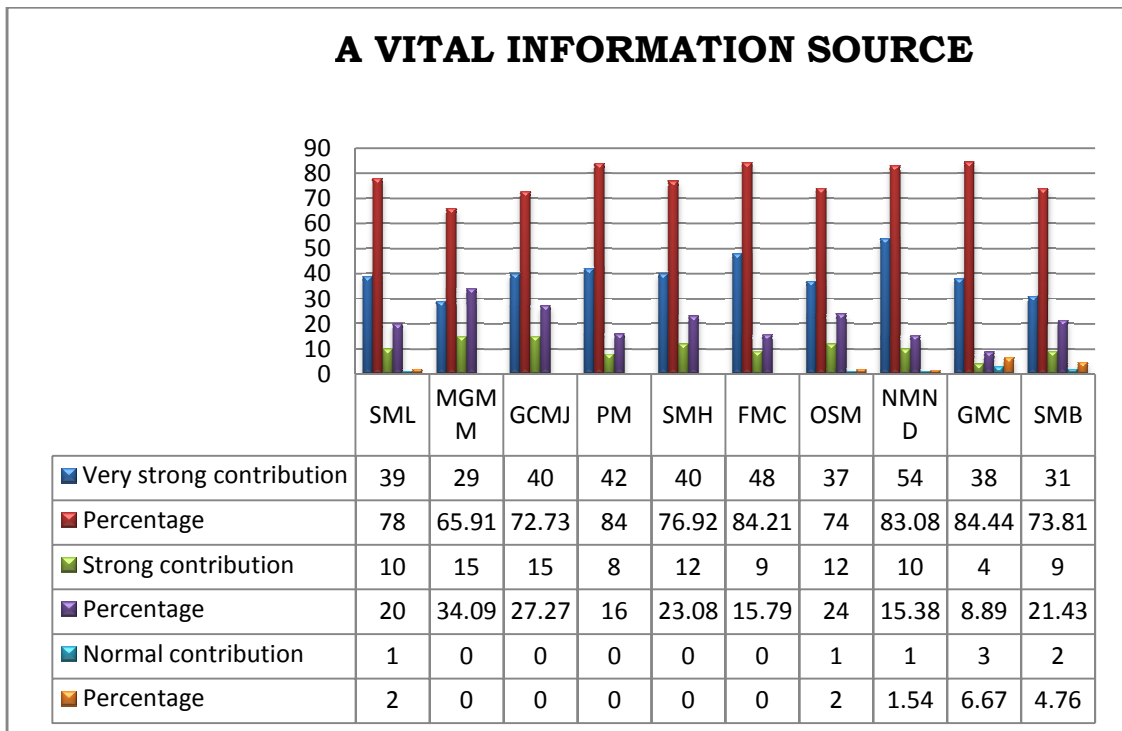


Figure: 5.2.5.1

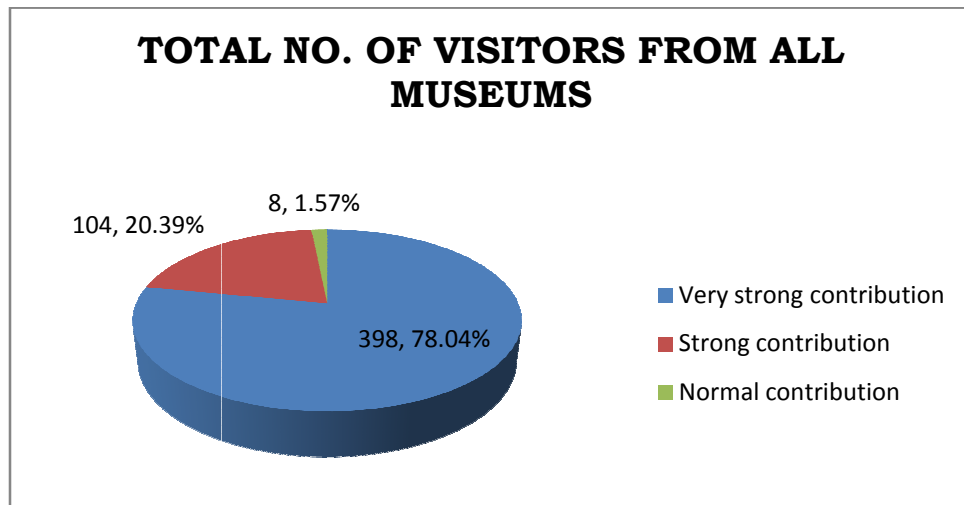


Figure: 5.2.5.2

These figures show the maximum visitors of all museums are with very strong contribution whereas only 1.57% visitors are with normal contribution. Here it is cleared that cultural properties are a vital information source in comparison to other information sources.

TABLE 5.2.6**INCREASE INTEREST TOWARDS HISTORY IN THE PEOPLE IN COMPARISON
TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	44 (88)	06 (12)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	26 (59.09)	18 (40.91)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	39 (70.91)	16 (29.09)	0	0	0
4.	PM	43 (86)	07 (14)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	39 (75)	13 (25)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	51 (89.47)	06 (10.53)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	39 (78)	11 (22)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	54 (83.08)	11(16.92)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	36 (80)	09 (20)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	38 (90.48)	04 (9.52)	0	0	0
	Total	409 (80.20)	101 (19.80)	0	0	0

This table presents the value of cultural properties of museum to increase the interest towards history in the people in comparison to other information sources/centres. The response obtained in form of rank 1 and rank 2. The highest percentage of visitors for rank 1 (very strong value) is 90.48% of visitors from State Museum, Bhopal. In this row 89.47% from FMC, 88% visitors from SML, 86% visitors from PM, 83.08% visitors from NMND; 80% visitors from GMC, 78% visitors from OSM, 75% visitors from SMH, 70.91% visitors from GCMJ and 59.09% visitors from MGMMR chose very strong contribution. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors for strong contribution is 40.91% of visitors from MGMMR. In this connection 29.09% visitors from GCMJ, 25% visitors from SMH; 22% visitors from OSM, 20% visitors from GMC, 16.92% visitors from NMND, 14% visitors from PM, 12% visitors from SML, 10.53% visitors from FMC and 9.52% visitors from SMB selected rank 2 (strong contribution).

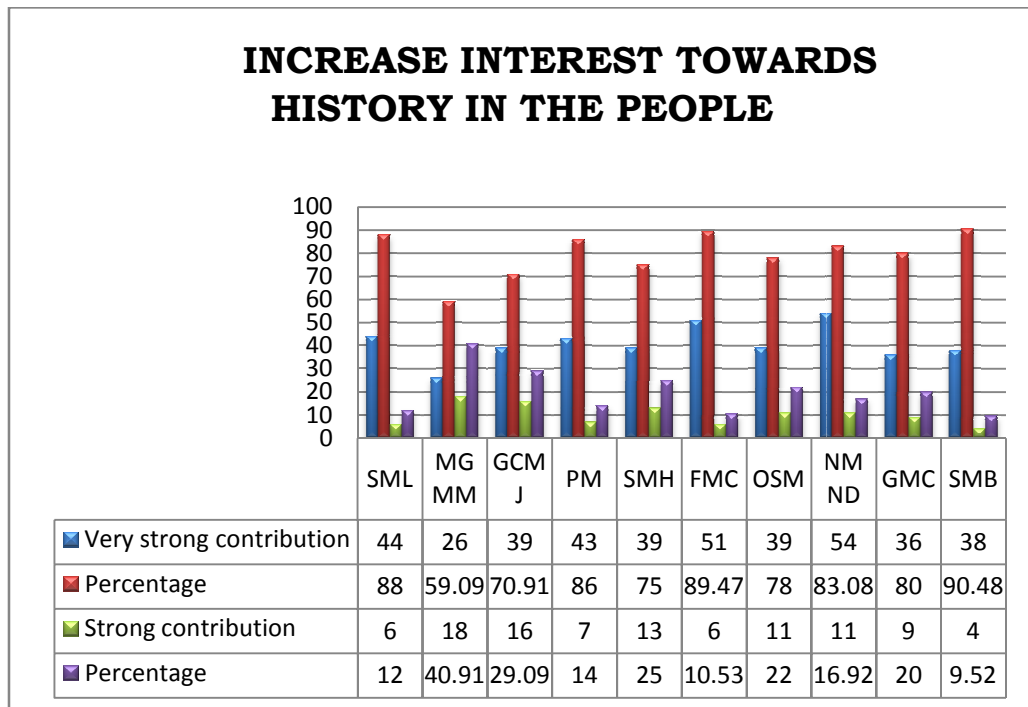


Figure: 5.2.6.1

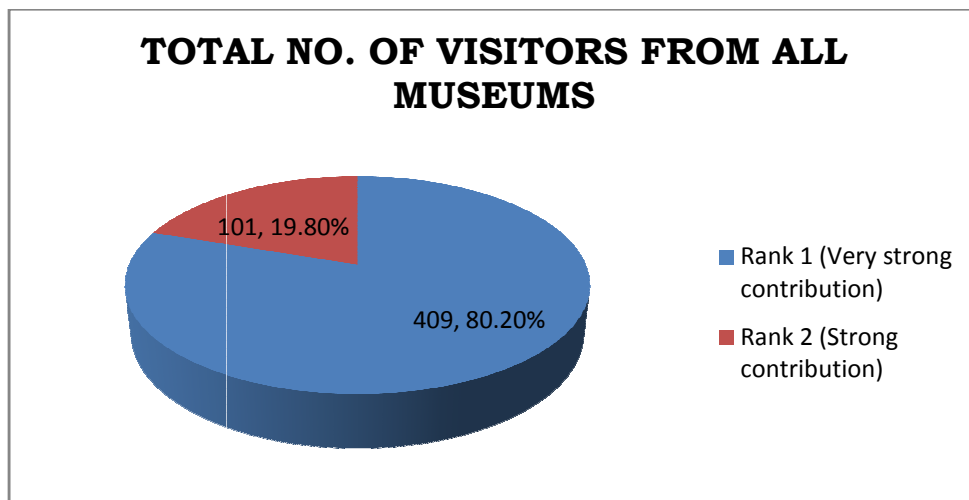


Figure: 5.2.6.2

These figures present that 80.20% visitors rated to very strong contribution and 19.80% rated to strong contribution. It means cultural properties are more helpful to increase the interest towards history in the people.

TABLE 5.2.7**ABLE TO REPRESENT WHOLE STORY OF THE KINGDOM IN COMPARISON
TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	22 (44)	08 (16)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	24 (54.55)	17 (38.64)	03 (6.81)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	35 (63.64)	17 (30.91)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	31(62)	17 (34)	02 (4)	0	0
5.	SMH	34 (65.38)	18 (34.62)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	41 (71.93)	14 (24.56)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	30 (60)	18 (36)	02 (4)	0	0
8.	NMND	40 (61.54)	20(30.77)	05 (7.69)	0	0
9.	GMC	28 (62.22)	14 (31.11)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	31 (73.81)	11 (26.19)	0	0	0
	Total	314 (61.57)	168 (32.94)	28 (5.49)	0	0

This table depicts the rating of contribution of cultural properties towards able to represent whole story of the kingdom. The highest percentage of visitors for rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 73.81% from SMB and lowest percentage of visitors for rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 40% from SML. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors for rank 2 (strong contribution) is 44% from SML and lowest percentage of visitors for rank 2 is 24.56% from FMC where as for the rank 3 (normal contribution), the highest percentage of visitors is 16% from SML and lowest percentage of visitors for rank 3 is 3.51% from FMC. There are no responses for rank 4 and rank 5.

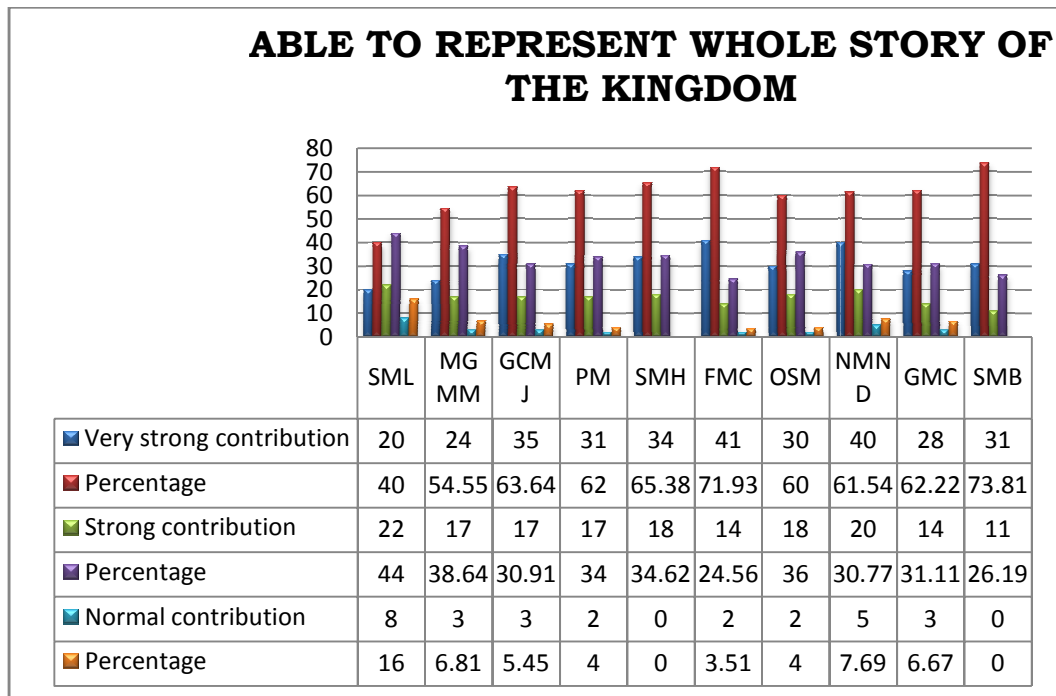


Figure: 5.2.7.1

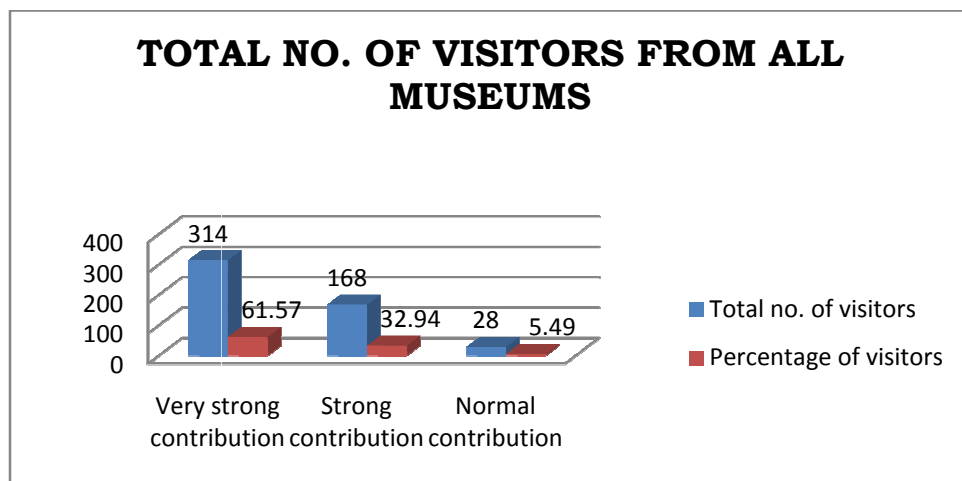


Figure: 5.2.7.2

The above figures explore that total 61.57% visitors are with rank 1 and 32.94% visitors are with rank 2 whereas only 5.49% visitors are with rank 3.

TABLE 5.2.8**MORE HELPFUL FOR ECONOMICAL GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	23 (46)	20 (40)	07 (14)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	29 (65.91)	09 (20.45)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	39 (70.91)	11 (20)	05 (9.09)	0	0
4.	PM	34 (68)	16 (32)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	34 (65.38)	15 (28.85)	03 (5.77)	0	0
6.	FMC	38 (66.67)	17 (29.82)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	31 (62)	19 (38)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	37 (56.92)	26 (40)	02 (3.08)	0	0
9.	GMC	26 (57.78)	15 (33.33)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	28 (66.67)	13 (30.95)	01 (2.38)	0	0
	Total	319 (62.55)	161 (31.57)	30 (5.88)	0	0

The above table describes the value of cultural properties for economic growth of the country. The responses obtained in the rank 1, 2 and 3. No responses are in the rank 4 and 5 i.e. weak contribution and no contribution. 46% visitors from SML; 65.91% from MGMMR; 70.91% from GCMJ; 68% from PM; 65.38% from SMH; 66.67% from FMC; 62% from OSM; 56.92% from NMND; 55.56% from GMC and 66.67% visitors from SMB chosen the very strong contribution where as 40% visitors from SML; 20.45% from MGMMR; 20% from GCMJ; 32% from PM; 28.85% from SMH; 29.82% from FMC; 38% from OSM; 40% from NMND; 35.56% from GMC and 30.95% visitors from SMB chosen strong contribution. On the other side 14% visitors from SML; 13.64% from MGMMR; 9.09% from GCMJ; 5.77% from SMH; 3.51% from FMC; 3.08% from NMND; 8.88% from GMC; 2.38% of visitors from SMB chosen normal contribution. There are no responses of visitors from PM and OSM in rank 3.

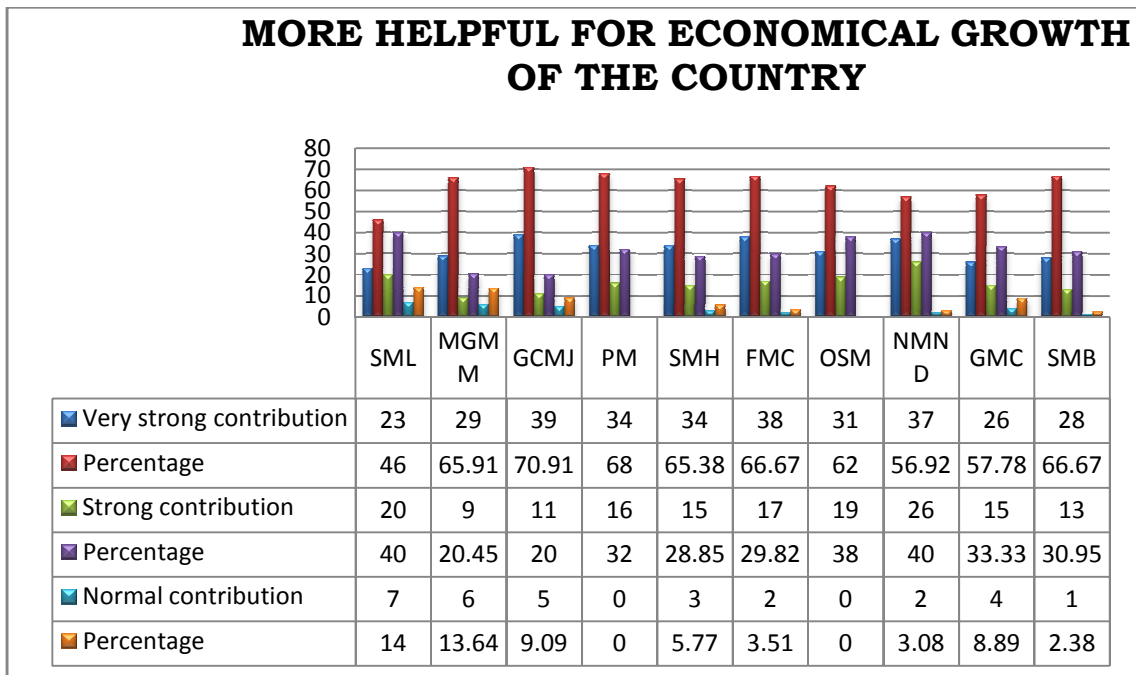


Figure: 5.2.8.1

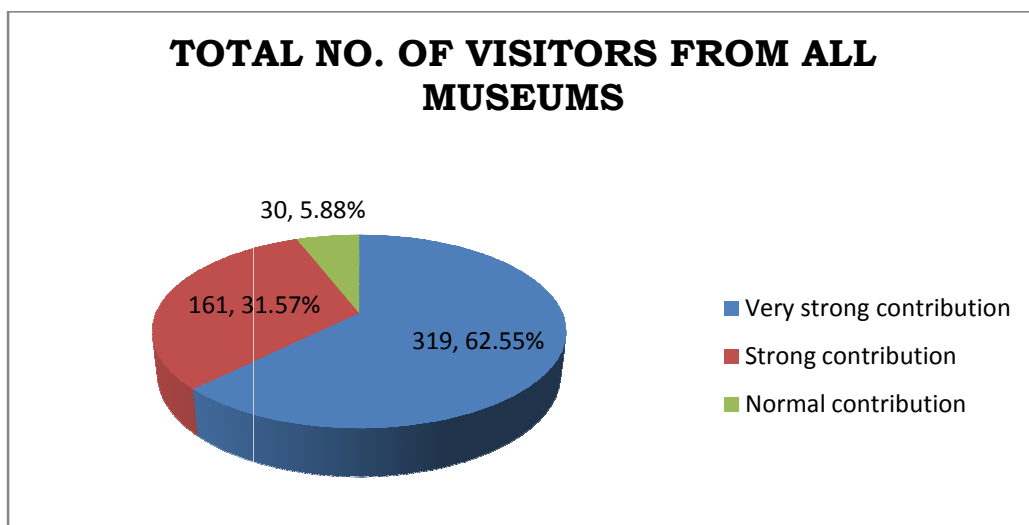


Figure: 5.2.8.2

The above figures shows that cultural properties are more helpful to economic growth of the country because majority of visitors 319 and 161 categorized the rate of contribution of cultural properties in rank 1 and 2.

TABLE 5.2.9**AN IMPORTANT CENTRE OF TOURIST ATTRACTION IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES/CENTRES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	40 (80)	10 (20)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	26 (59.09)	18 (40.91)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	44 (80)	11 (20)	0	0	0
4.	PM	41 (82)	09 (18)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	41 (78.85)	11 (21.15)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	48 (84.21)	09 (15.79)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	36 (72)	14 (28)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	56 (86.15)	09 (13.85)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	35 (77.78)	10 (22.22)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	39 (92.86)	03 (7.14)	0	0	0
	Total	406 (79.61)	104 (20.39)	0	0	0

This table is presenting the value of cultural properties as centre of tourist attraction. The highest percentage of visitors obtained from rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 92.86% from State Museum, Bhopal. In this order 86.15% of visitors from NMND; 84.21% of visitors from FMC; 82% of visitors from PM; 80% of visitors from SML and GCMJ; 78.85% visitors from SMH; 77.78% of visitors from GMC; 72% of visitors from OSM and 59.09% of visitors from MGMMR selected the rank 1(very strong contribution) where as the highest percentage of visitors obtained from rank 2 (strong contribution) that is 40.91% from MGMMR. In this order 28% of visitors from OSM; 22.22% of visitors from GMC; 21.15% of visitors from SMH; 20% of visitors from SML and GCMJ; 18% of visitors from PM; 15.79% of visitors from FMC; 13.85% of visitors from NMND and 7.14% of visitors from SMB chose the strong contribution. On the other side there are no responses in rank 3, 4 and 5.

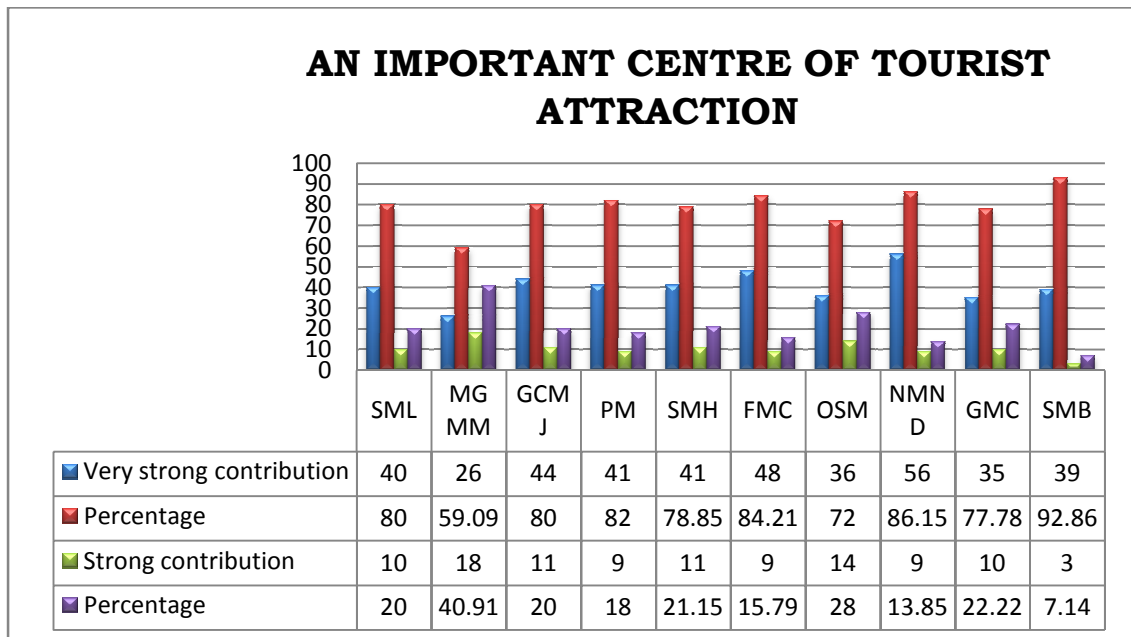


Figure: 5.2.9.1

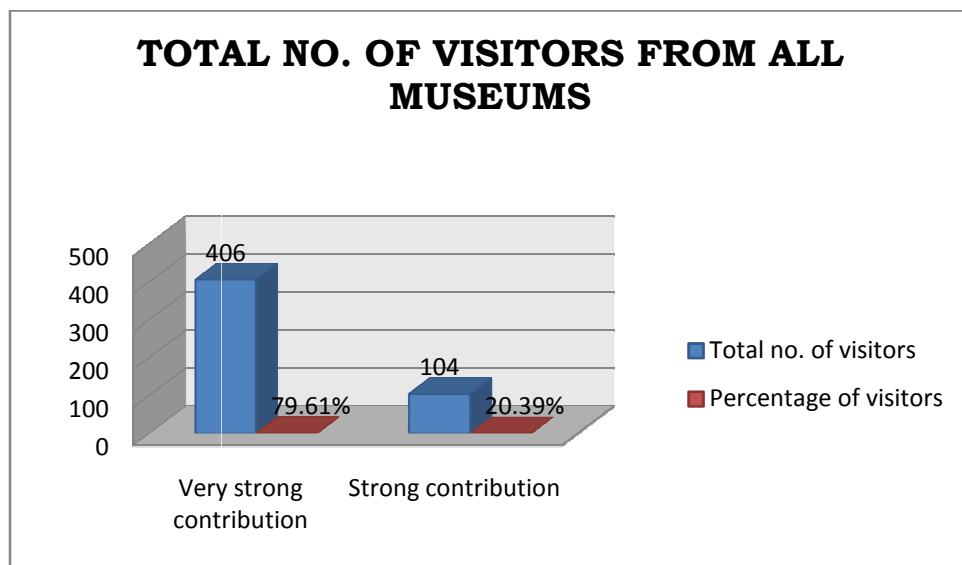


Figure: 5.2.9.2

The above figures show that maximum number (406) of visitors chosen very strong contribution whereas only 104 numbers of visitors selected strong contribution to rate the value of cultural properties in reference to centre of tourist attraction. Here it is cleared that museums and cultural properties are the very important part of tourist attraction in comparison to other sources.

TABLE 5.2.10**GENERATE AN EFFECTIVE WAY OF LEARNING IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	21 (42)	09 (18)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	11 (25)	04 (9.09)	04 (9.09)	0
3.	GCMJ	34 (61.82)	10 (18.18)	07 (12.73)	04 (7.27)	0
4.	PM	25 (50)	15 (30)	08 (16)	02 (4)	0
5.	SMH	37 (71.15)	13 (25)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	34 (59.65)	18 (31.58)	05 (8.77)	0	0
7.	OSM	29 (58)	10 (20)	08 (16)	03 (6)	0
8.	NMND	35 (53.85)	21 (32.31)	08 (12.30)	01 (1.54)	0
9.	GMC	18 (40)	19 (42.22)	08 (17.78)	0	0
10.	SMB	21 (50)	18 (42.86)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	278(54.51)	156 (30.59)	62 (12.16)	14 (2.74)	0

This table depicts the contribution of cultural properties as a source of effective learning. The responses received from the visitors in rank 1, 2, 3 and 4. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 71.15% from State Museum, Hyderabad (SMH) and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 40% from State Museum, Lucknow (SML) and GMC. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 42.86% from State Museum, Bhopal and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 18.18% from Govt. Central Museum, Jaipur (GCMJ). On the other side in the rank 3 (normal contribution), the highest percentage of visitors is 18% from State Museum, Lucknow (SML) and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 3.85% from State Museum, Hyderabad where as the highest percentage of visitors in rank 4 (weak contribution) is 9.09% from MGMMR and lowest percentage is 1.54% from National Museum, Delhi.

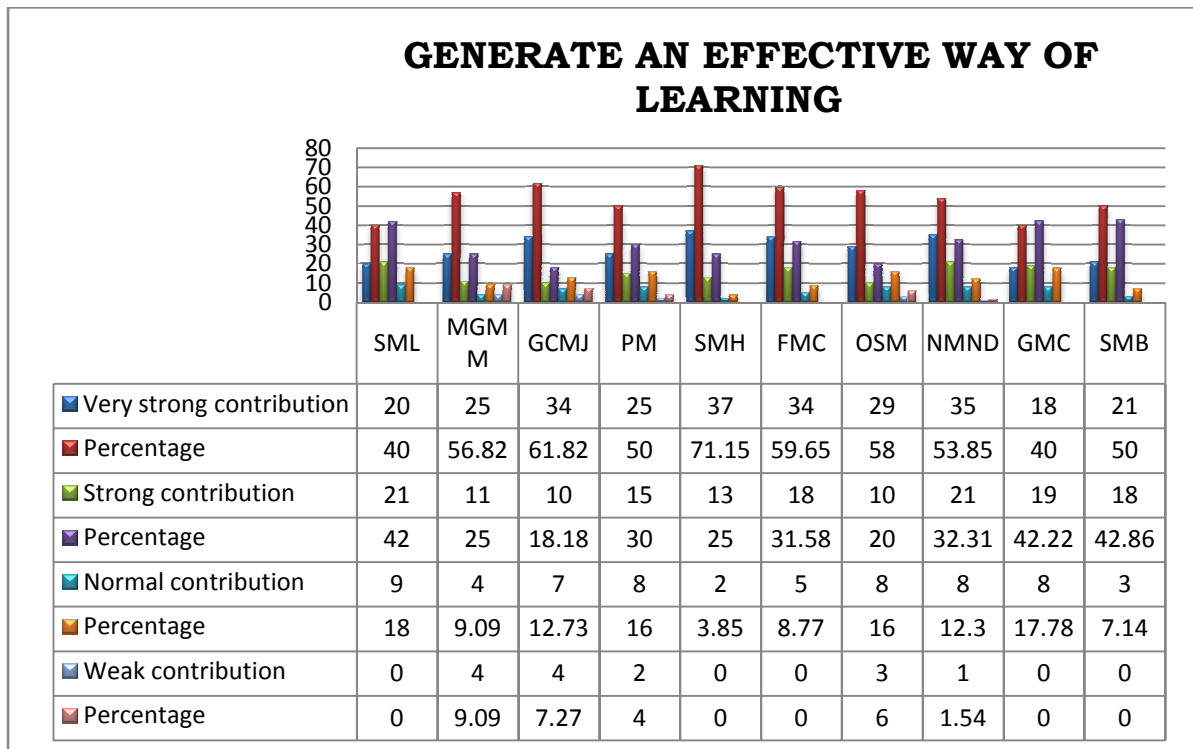


Figure: 5.2.10.1

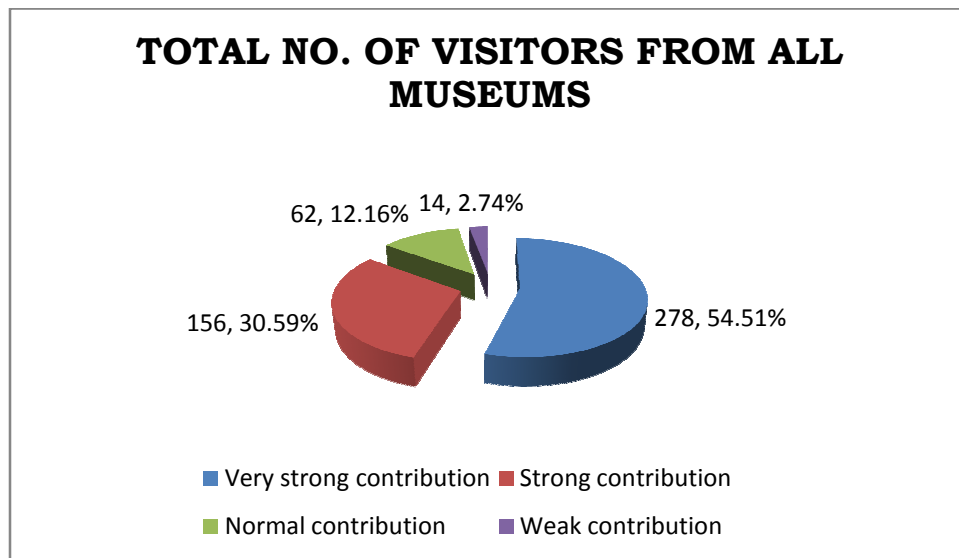


Figure: 5.2.10.2

The above figures show the 4 categories to rate the contribution of cultural properties. It is revealed from the above figures that majority of visitors 278 (54.51%) are with very strong contribution whereas only 14(2.74%) visitors are with weak contribution.

TABLE 5.2.11**HIGHLIGHT THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	30 (60)	06 (12)	13 (26)	01 (2)	0
2.	MGMMR	22 (50)	14 (31.82)	04 (9.09)	04 (9.09)	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	17 (30.91)	11 (20)	03 (5.45)	0
4.	PM	20 (40)	19 (38)	08 (16)	03 (6)	0
5.	SMH	35 (67.31)	11 (21.15)	06 (11.54)	0	0
6.	FMC	31 (54.38)	22 (38.60)	04(7.02)	0	0
7.	OSM	21 (42)	19 (38)	08 (16)	02 (4)	0
8.	NMND	27 (41.54)	31 (47.69)	05 (7.69)	02 (3.08)	0
9.	GMC	17 (37.78)	23 (51.11)	01 (2.22)	04 (8.89)	0
10.	SMB	19 (45.24)	17 (40.48)	04 (9.52)	02 (4.76)	0
	Total	246 (48.23)	179 (35.10)	64 (12.55)	21 (4.12)	0

The table explains another attribute of cultural properties of museum which highlights the philosophy of living. For this attribute responses of visitors obtained in rank 1, 2, 3 and 4. The highest percentage of visitors is 67.31% from SMH and lowest is 37.78% from GMC in the rank 1 (very strong contribution/value) whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution/value) is 51.11% from GMC and lowest is 12% from SML. On the other hand the highest numbers and percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution/value) is 13 (26%) from SML and lowest is 1(2.22%) from GMC whereas the highest numbers and percentage of visitors in rank 4 (weak contribution) is 4(9.09%) from MGMMR and lowest is 1 (2%) from SML.

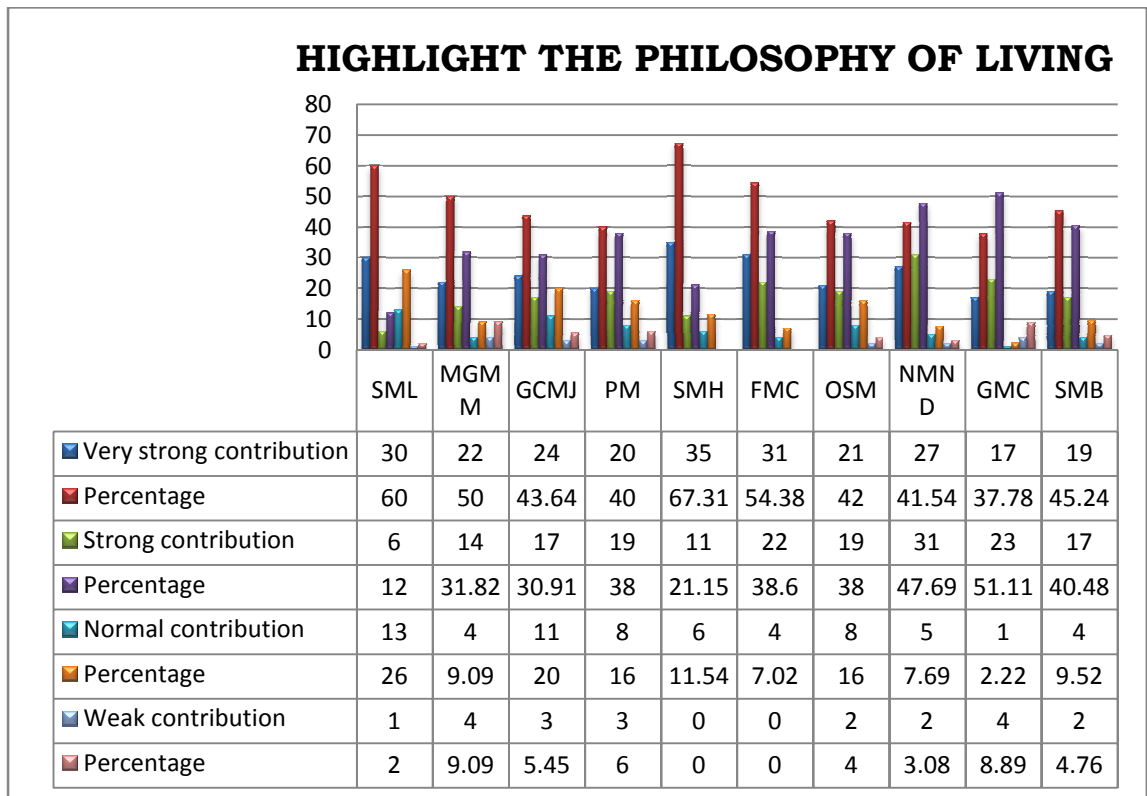


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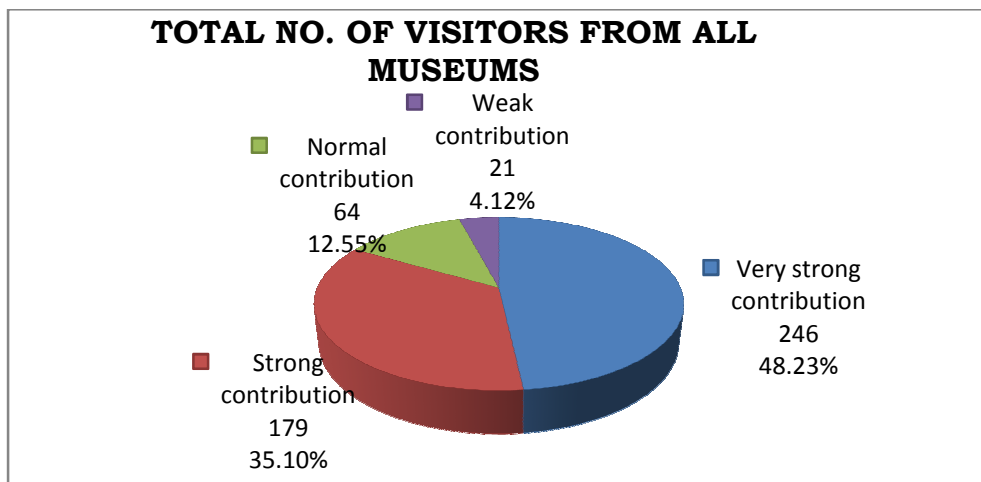


Figure: 5.2.11.2

The above figures highlight that total 246, 179, 64 and 21 numbers of visitors selected the very strong value, strong value, normal value and weak value respectively in reference to highlight the philosophy of living.

TABLE 5.2.12**BETTER EXPLANATION OF ARTISTIC VALUE IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	39 (78)	09 (18)	02 (4)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	21 (47.73)	18 (40.91)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	43 (78.18)	10 (18.18)	02 (3.64)	0	0
4.	PM	33 (66)	17 (34)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	35 (67.31)	14 (26.92)	03 (5.77)	0	0
6.	FMC	44 (77.19)	13 (22.81)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	30 (60)	17 (34)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	44 (67.69)	21 (32.31)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	28 (62.22)	13 (28.89)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	29 (69.05)	13 (30.95)	0	0	0
	Total	346 (67.84)	145 (28.43)	19 (3.73)	0	0

This table reveals the rating of contribution of cultural properties of museum towards explanation of artistic value. The responses obtained in 3 categories i.e. rank 1, 2 and 3 whereas no responses are in rank 4 and 5. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 78.18% from GCMJ and lowest is 47.73% in rank 1 whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 40.91% from MGMMR and lowest is 18% from SML in rank 2. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) is 11.36% from MGMMR and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 3.64% from GCMJ.

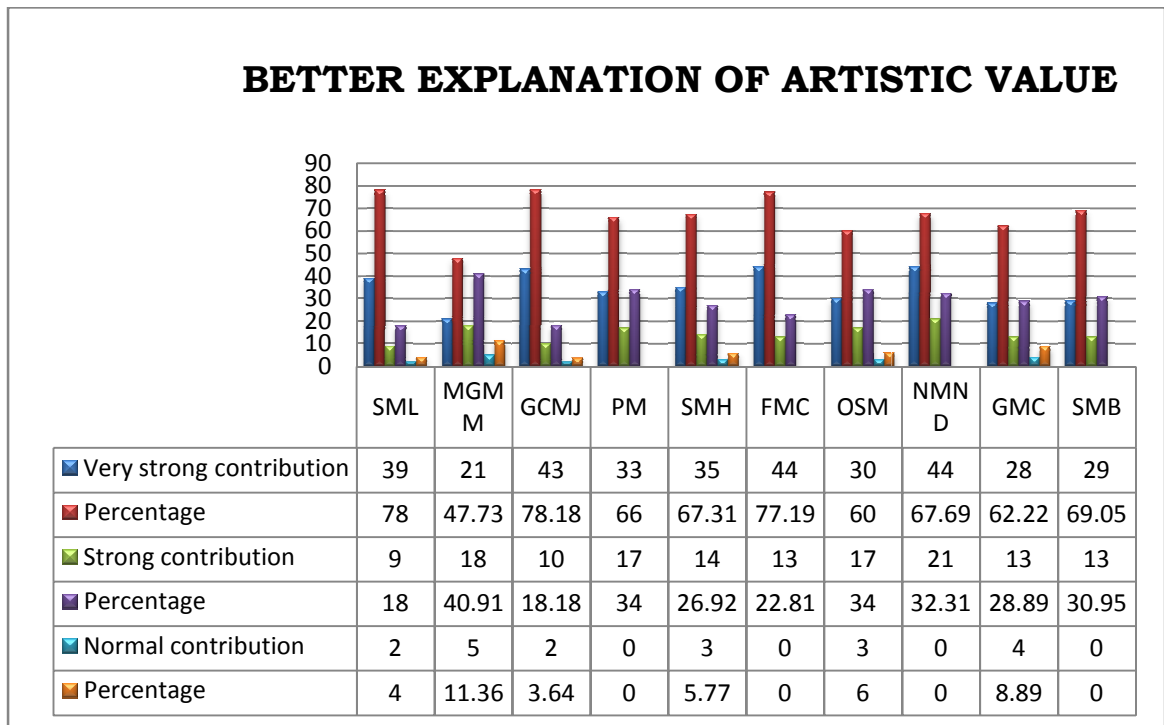


Figure: 5.2.12.1

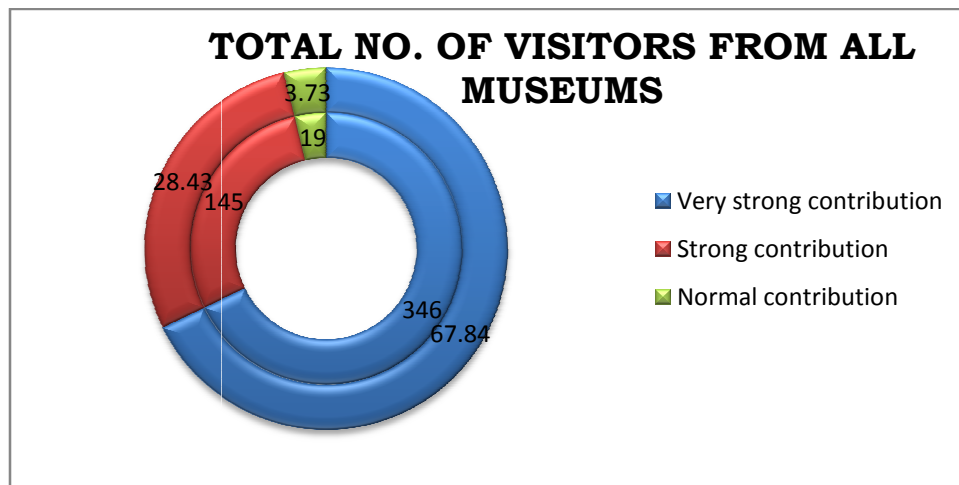


Figure: 5.2.12.2

The above figures show that total numbers and percentage of visitors from all museums to rate the contribution of the cultural properties in reference to better explanation of artistic value. In this connection total 67.84% visitors are with rank 1 (very strong contribution) and 28.43% visitors are with rank 2 (strong contribution) whereas only 3.73% visitors are with rank 3 (normal/average contribution).

TABLE 5.2.13**PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE DETAILS IN A WORK OF ART IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	36 (72)	12 (24)	02 (4)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	22 (50)	18 (40.91)	04 (9.09)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	35 (63.64)	16 (29.09)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	27 (54)	20 (40)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	32 (61.54)	15 (28.85)	05 (9.61)	0	0
6.	FMC	38 (66.67)	18 (31.58)	01 (1.75)	0	0
7.	OSM	32 (64)	15 (30)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	43 (66.15)	22 (33.85)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	31 (68.89)	10 (22.22)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	28 (66.67)	11 (26.19)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	324 (63.53)	157 (30.78)	29 (5.69)	0	0

This table presents another characteristic of cultural properties of museum. Responses received in rank 1, 2 and 3 for this attribute. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong value) is 72% from SML and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 1 is 50% from MGMMR whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong value) is 40.91% from MGMMR and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 2 is 22.22% from GMC. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal value) is 9.61% from SMH and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 1.75% from FMC. Total number and percentage in rank 1 (very strong value) is 324 (63.53%) whereas 157 (30.78%) is with rank 2 (strong value) and only 29 (5.68%) is with rank 3 (normal value). There is no response in rank 4 and rank 5.

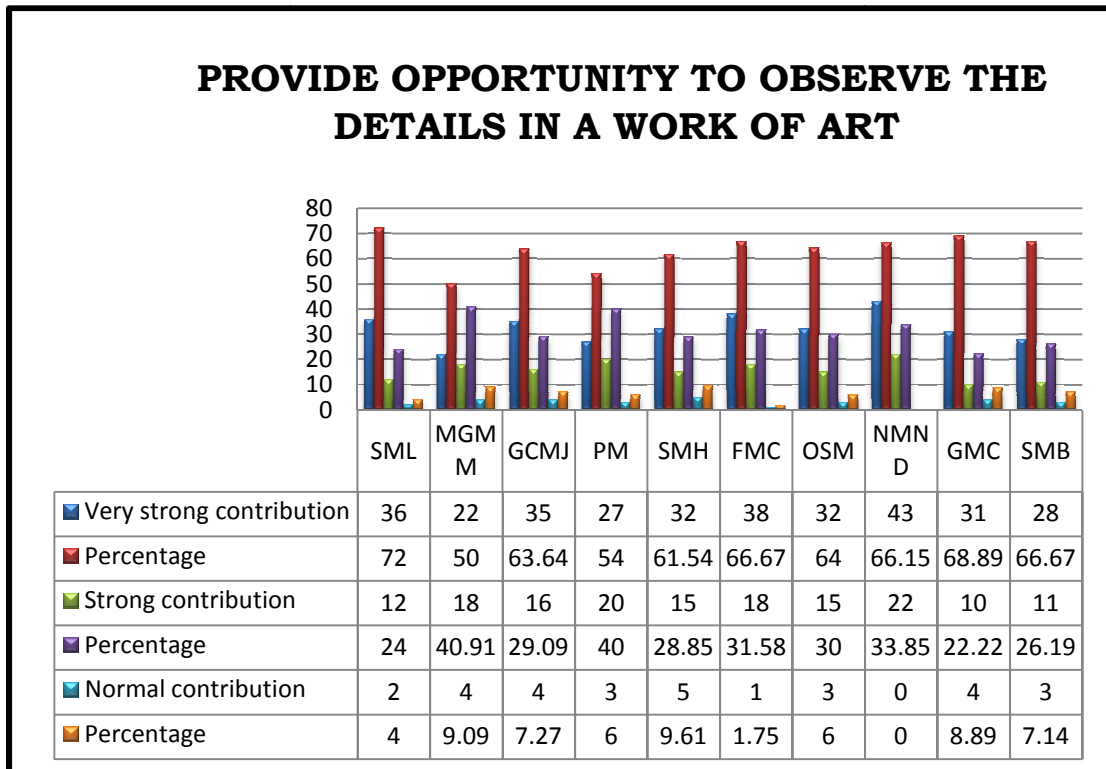


Figure: 5.2.13.1

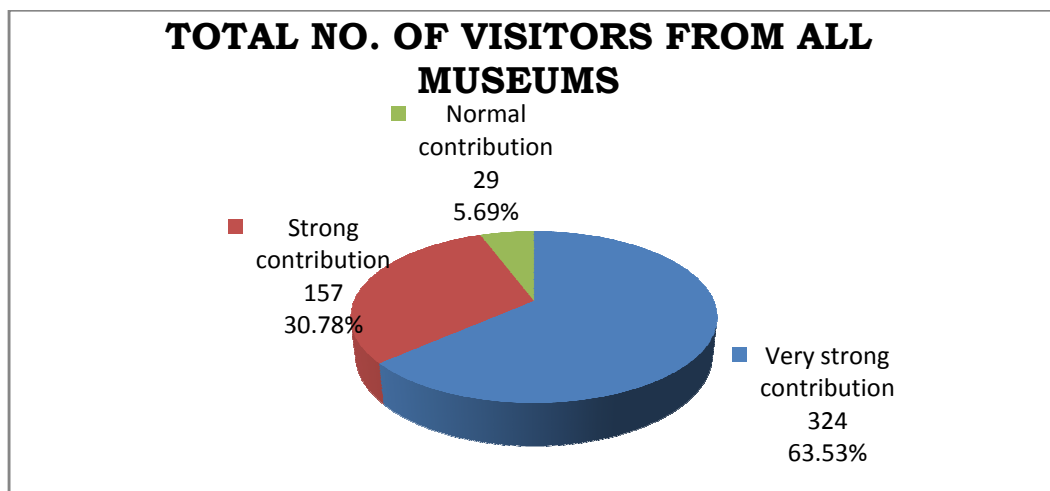


Figure: 5.2.13.2

The above figures show that majority of visitors 324 (63.53%) are with very strong contribution. It means the value of cultural properties is very high to provide opportunity to observe the details in a work of art.

TABLE 5.2.14**WAY OF COMMUNICATION WITH INFORMATION SEEKERS/OTHERS IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	18 (36)	19 (38)	08 (16)	05 (10)	0
2.	MGMMR	21 (47.73)	16 (36.36)	04 (9.09)	03 (6.82)	0
3.	GCMJ	33 (60)	14 (25.45)	02 (3.64)	06 (10.91)	0
4.	PM	28 (56)	12 (24)	06 (12)	04 (8)	0
5.	SMH	20 (38.46)	25 (48.08)	04 (7.69)	03 (5.77)	0
6.	FMC	24 (42.10)	22 (38.60)	09 (15.79)	02 (3.51)	0
7.	OSM	26 (52)	14 (28)	06 (12)	04 (8)	0
8.	NMND	34 (52.31)	19 (29.23)	09 (13.85)	03 (4.61)	0
9.	GMC	26 (57.78)	08 (17.78)	10 (22.22)	01 (2.22)	0
10.	SMB	15 (35.71)	17 (40.48)	09 (21.43)	01 (2.38)	0
	Total	245 (48.04)	166 (32.55)	67 (13.14)	32 (6.27)	0

This table highlights the value of cultural properties in reference to way of communication. The responses received in rank 1, 2, 3, and 4. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 60% from GCMJ and lowest in rank 1 is 36% from SML whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 48.08% from SMH and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 2 is 17.78% from GMC. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) is 22.22% from GMC and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 3.64% of visitors from GCMJ whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 4 (weak contribution) is 10.91% of visitors from GCMJ and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 4 is 2.22% GMC.

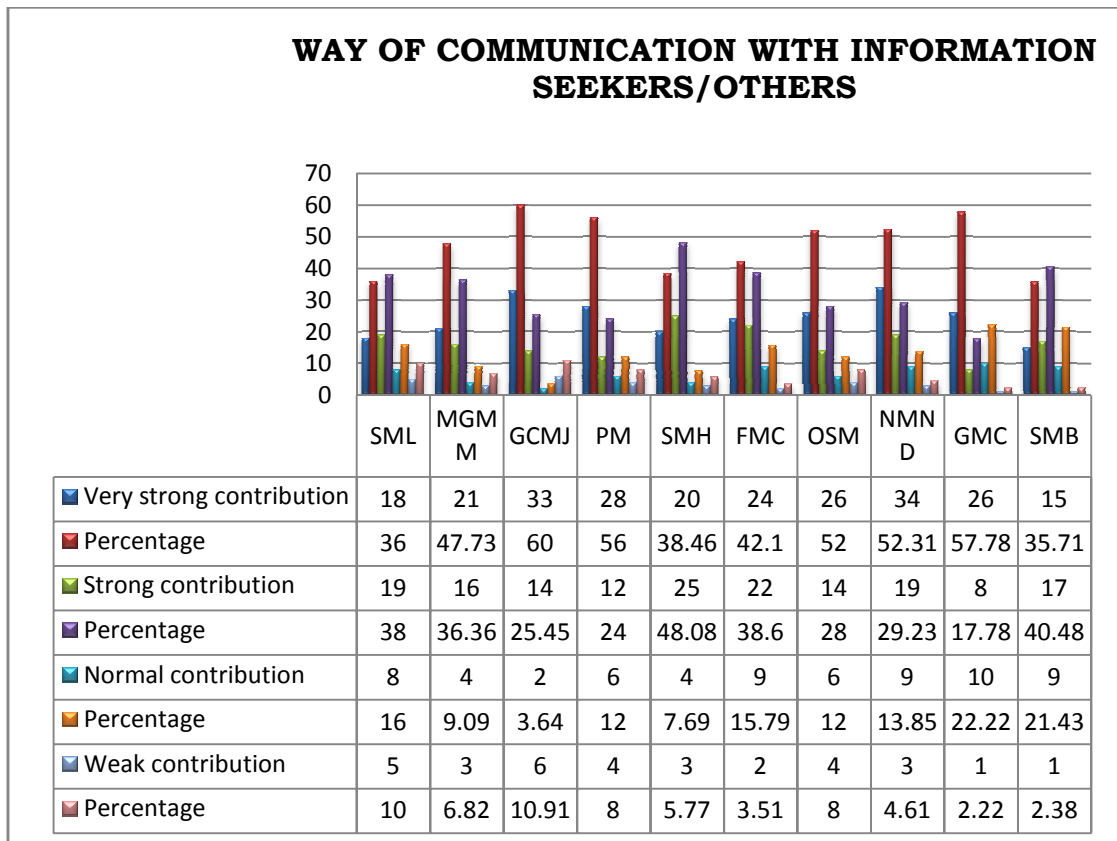


Figure: 5.2.14.1

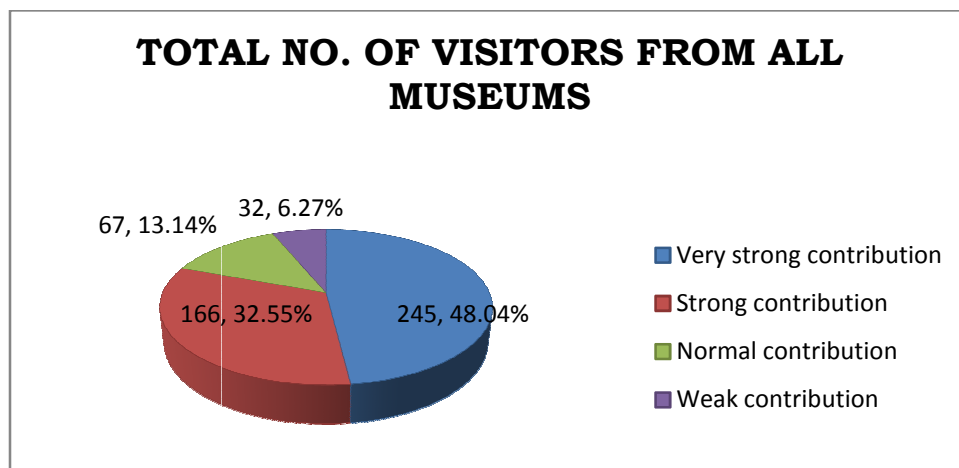


Figure: 5.2.14.2

The above figures present that total 48.04% visitors are with rank 1, 32.55% visitors are with rank 2, 13.14% visitors are with rank 3 and 6.27% visitors are with rank 4.

TABLE 5.2.15**HAVING A NEW AND UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE FROM CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	38 (76)	11 (22)	01 (2)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	14 (31.82)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	35 (63.64)	17 (30.91)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	41 (82)	02 (4)	04 (8)	03 (6)	0
5.	SMH	37 (71.15)	13 (25)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	43 (75.44)	13 (22.81)	01 (1.75)	0	0
7.	OSM	35 (70)	10 (20)	03 (6)	02 (4)	0
8.	NMND	53 (81.54)	10 (15.38)	02 (3.08)	0	0
9.	GMC	38 (84.44)	03 (6.67)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	30 (71.43)	07 (16.67)	02 (4.76)	03 (7.14)	0
	Total	375 (73.53)	100 (19.61)	27 (5.29)	8 (1.57)	0

The above table shows the importance of cultural properties of museum to provide new and unusual experience. The answers got in rank 1, 2, and 3. The highest percentage of visitors received in rank 1 (very strong contribution). It is 84.44% from Govt. Museum and art Gallery, Chandigarh and lowest percentage of visitors received in rank 4 (normal contribution). It is 1.75% from the visitors of Fort Museum, Chennai. Total 375 out of 510 numbers of visitors from all museums chosen rank 1 which is very strong contribution whereas 100 out of 510 number of visitors selected rank 2 which is strong contribution. On the other side only 27 out of 510 numbers of visitors from all museums chosen rank 3 (normal contribution) and 8 out of 510 numbers of visitors chosen rank 4 (weak contribution). In addition to this there are no responses in the rank 5.

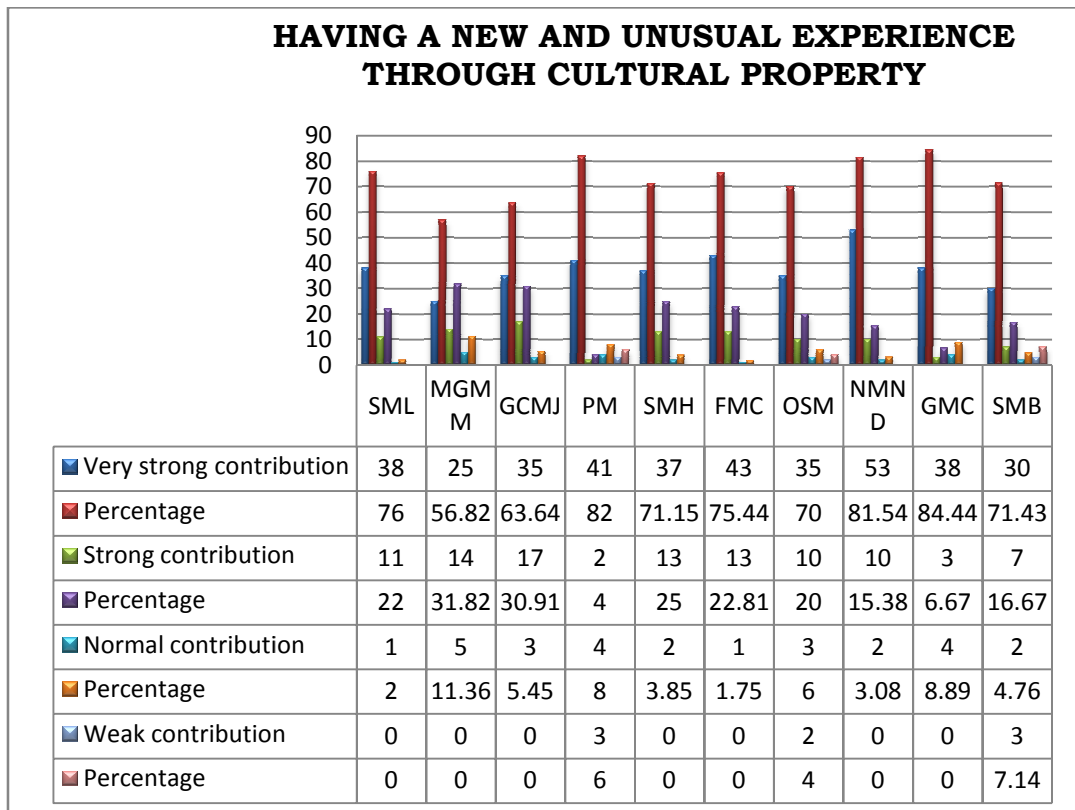


Figure: 5.2.15.1

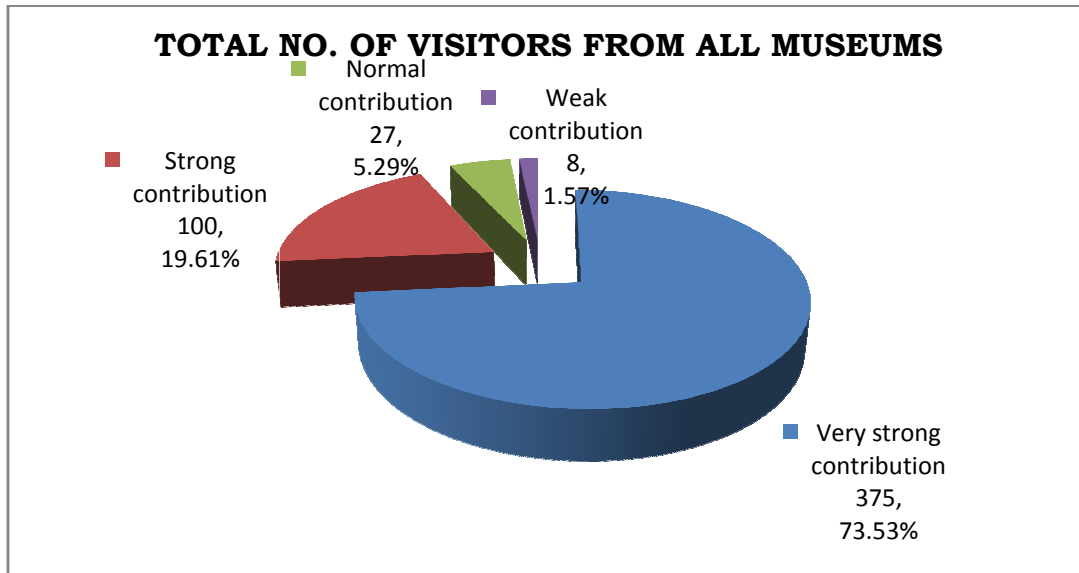


Figure: 5.2.15.2

The above figures show that maximum numbers of visitors (375) selected the category of very strong contribution whereas minimum numbers of visitors (8) selected the category of weak contribution in reference to new and unusual experience of cultural properties of the museums.

TABLE 5.2.16**PROVIDE IMAGINE FEEL OF LIVING IN A DIFFERENT TIME OR PLACE IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	31 (62)	15 (30)	04 (8)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	14 (31.82)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	34 (61.82)	18 (32.73)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	42 (84)	05 (10)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	37 (71.15)	13 (25)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	43 (75.44)	12 (21.05)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	33 (66)	14 (28)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	52 (80)	11 (16.92)	02 (3.08)	0	0
9.	GMC	33 (73.33)	08 (17.78)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	32 (76.19)	07 (16.67)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	362 (70.98)	117 (22.94)	31 (6.08)	0	0

This table explores the rating of contribution of cultural properties of museum towards imagine feel of living in a different time or place. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 84% visitors of Patna museum and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 1 is 56.82% visitors of Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur. On the other side the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 32.73% visitors of Govt. Central Museum Jaipur and lowest percentage in rank 2 is 10% visitors of Patna Museum whereas the highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) is 11.36% visitors of Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 3.08% visitors of National Museum, New Delhi. In addition to this there are no responses in rank 4 and 5.

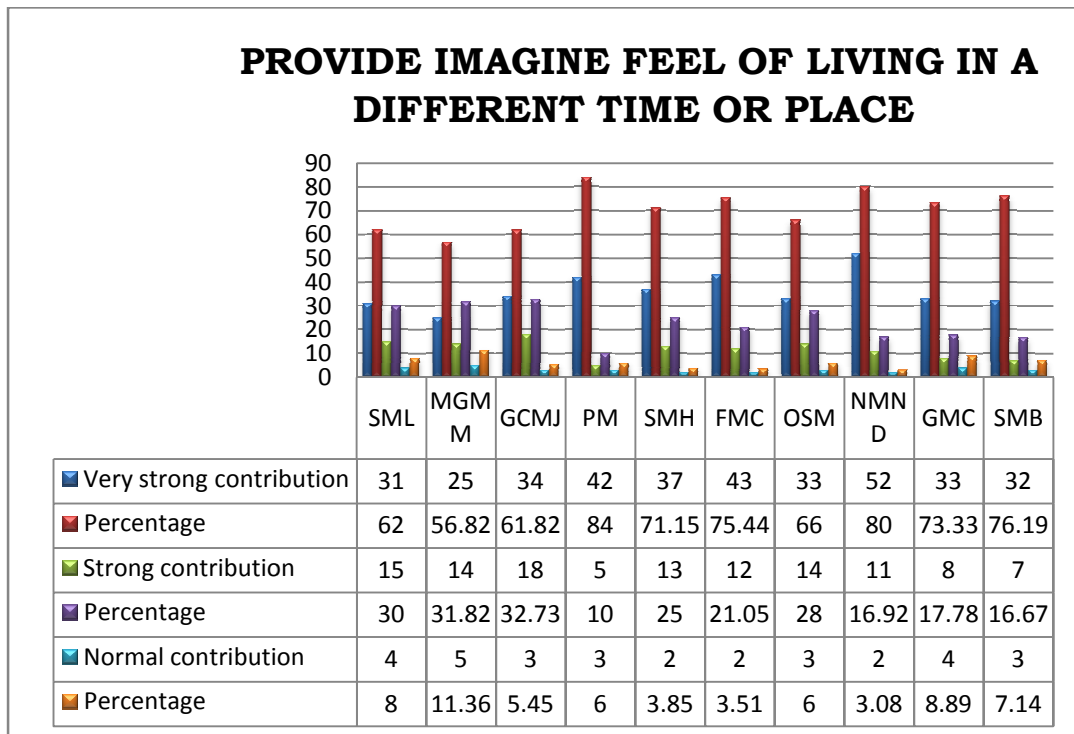


Figure: 5.2.16.1

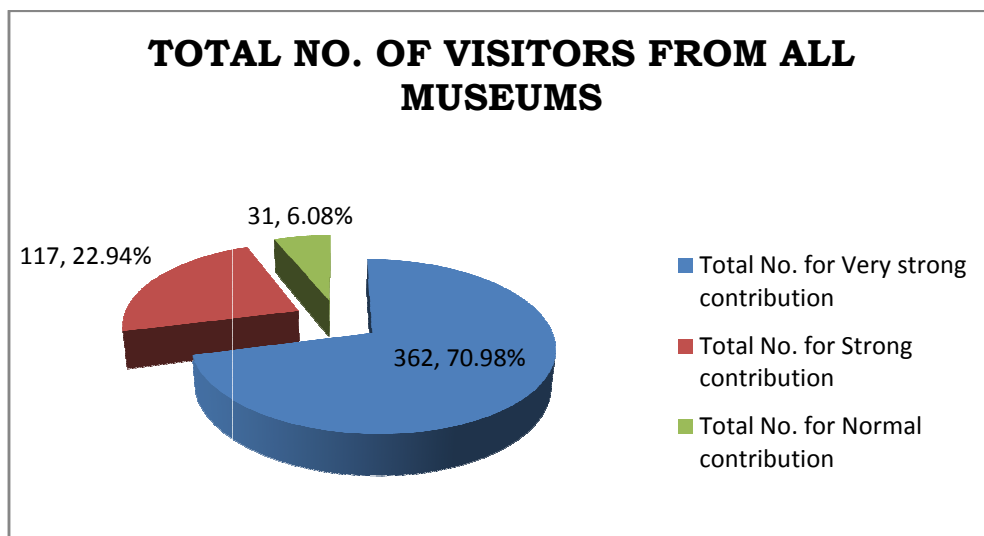


Figure: 5.2.16.2

The above figures highlight that total 362 (70.98%) visitors chosen the rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas 117 (22.94%) visitors chosen the rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side 31 (6.08%) visitors selected the rank 3 (normal/average contribution) in reference to imagine feel of different time or place of past with the help of cultural properties.

TABLE 5.2.17**THE BEAUTY OF THE CULTURAL PROPERTIES IS ENJOYABLE AND PLEASURABLE IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	42 (84)	08 (16)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	13 (29.54)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	39 (70.91)	12 (21.82)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	43 (86)	04 (8)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	37 (71.15)	15 (28.85)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	48 (84.21)	09 (15.79)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	36 (72)	14 (28)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	52 (80)	08 (12.31)	05 (7.69)	0	0
9.	GMC	36 (80)	04 (8.89)	05 (11.11)	0	0
10.	SMB	30 (71.43)	10 (23.81)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	388 (76.08)	97 (19.02)	25 (4.90)	0	0

This table throws light on attribute of cultural properties of museums. The responses of visitors received for this attribute in the category of rank 1, 2 and 3. There is no response in rank 4 and 5. The highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 86% visitors from PM and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 1 is 56.82% visitors of MGMMR. on the other side highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 29.54% visitors from MGMMR and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 2 is 8% visitors from PM whereas highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) is 13.64% visitors from MGMMR and lowest percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 4.76% visitors from SMB. Total 76.08% visitors from all museums are with very strong contribution and 19.02% visitors are with strong contribution whereas only 4.90% visitors are with normal contribution.

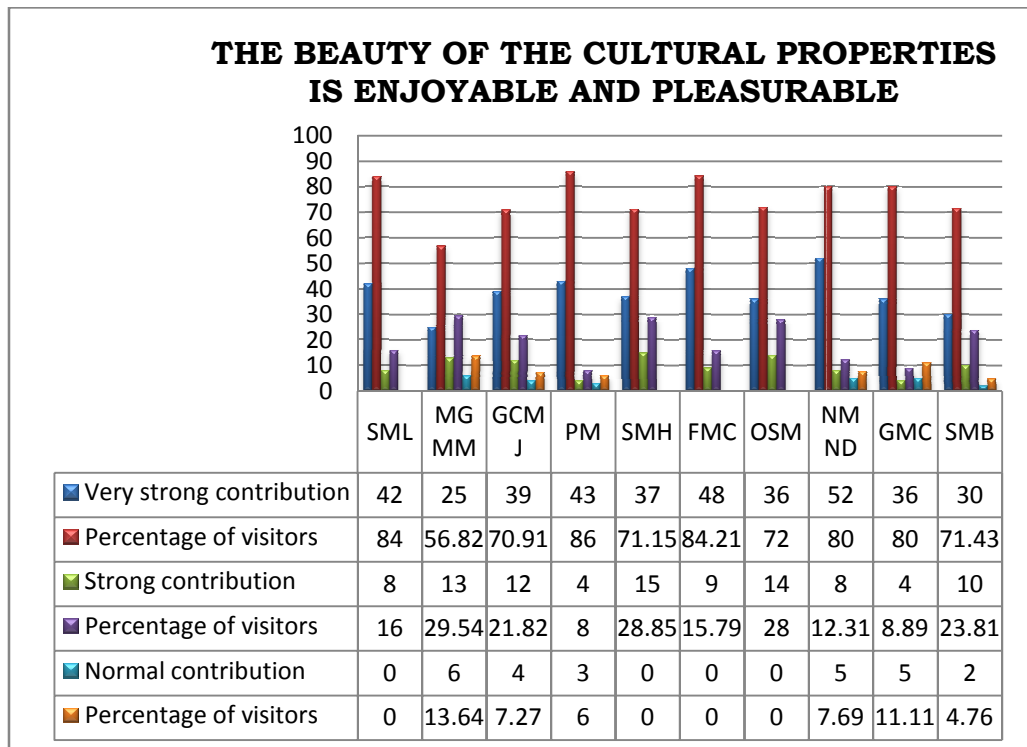


Figure: 5.2.17.1

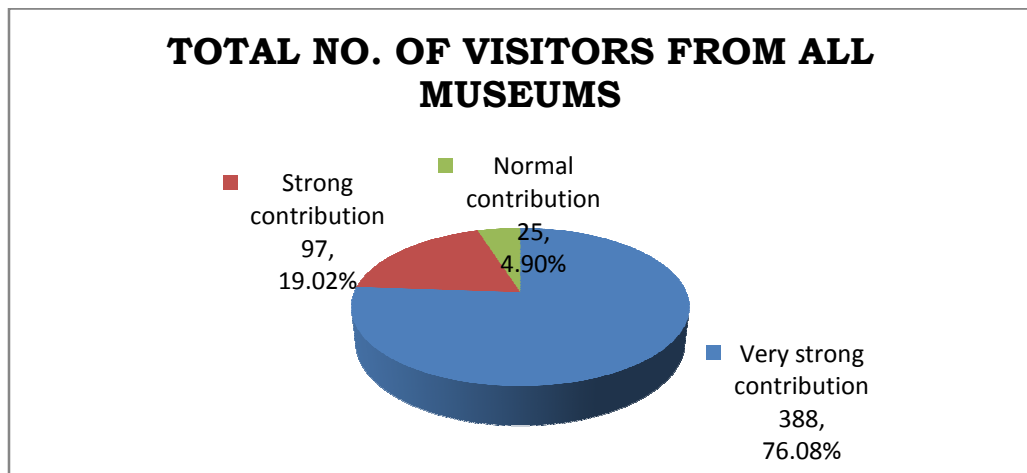


Figure: 5.2.17.2

The above figures show that total and separate numbers and percentage of rating of contribution of cultural properties. Majority of visitors 76.08% are with very strong contribution whereas only 4.90% visitors are with normal contribution.

TABLE 5.2.18**CULTURAL PROPERTIES SHOW LIKE A LIVE PICTURES OF THE THING IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	29 (58)	13 (26)	08 (16)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	20 (45.45)	14 (31.82)	10 (22.73)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	40 (72.73)	11 (20)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	37 (74)	10 (20)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	38 (73.08)	13 (25)	01 (1.92)	0	0
6.	FMC	38 (66.67)	18 (31.58)	01 (1.75)	0	0
7.	OSM	33 (66)	14 (28)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	47 (72.31)	15 (23.08)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	32 (71.11)	08 (17.78)	05 (11.11)	0	0
10.	SMB	31 (73.81)	09 (21.43)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	345 (67.65)	125 (24.51)	40 (7.84)	0	0

This table highlights another attribute of cultural properties of museums in reference to show like a live pictures of the things. Responses from the visitors received in the category of very strong contribution, strong contribution and normal contribution. The highest percentage of visitors in category of very strong contribution for this attribute of cultural property is 74% visitors from Patna Museum (PM) and lowest response in this category is 45.45% visitors from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR). In the same way highest response in the category of strong contribution is 31.82% visitors from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR) and lowest response in this category is 17.78% visitors from GMC. On the other hand highest percentage of visitors in the category of normal contribution is 22.73% visitors from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR) and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 1.75% visitors from Fort Museum, Chennai (FMC).

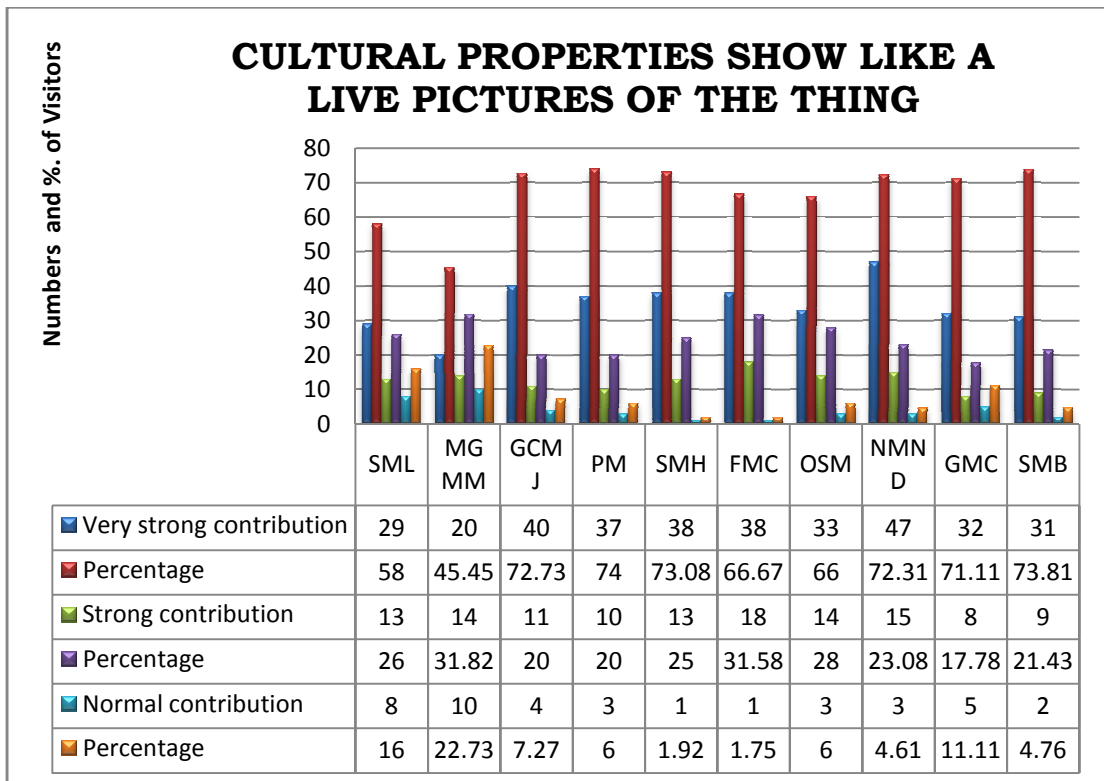


Figure: 5.2.18.1

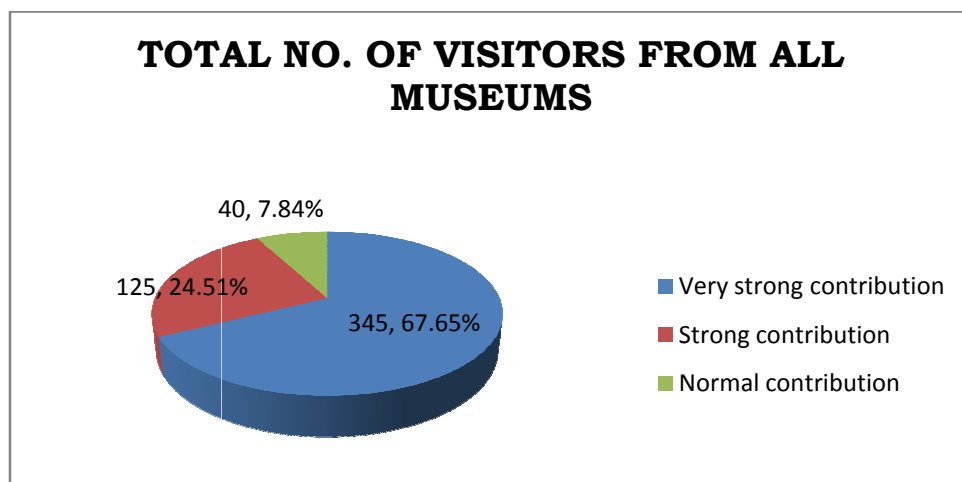


Figure: 5.2.18.2

These figures show that value of cultural properties with special focus on live pictures of things. In this reference majority 345 (67.65%) of visitors selected very strong contribution whereas 125 (24.51%) and 40 (7.84%) visitors selected strong contribution and normal contribution respectively.

TABLE 5.2.19**MUSEUMS REMOVE STRESSFUL SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN COMPARISON
TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	21 (42)	18 (36)	10 (20)	01 (2)	0
2.	MGMMR	22 (50)	17 (38.64)	02 (4.54)	03 (6.82)	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	13 (23.64)	08 (14.54)	06 (10.91)	0
4.	PM	28 (56)	11 (22)	04 (8)	07 (14)	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	16 (30.77)	04 (7.69)	03 (5.77)	0
6.	FMC	22 (38.60)	19 (33.33)	13 (22.81)	03 (5.26)	0
7.	OSM	26 (52)	15 (30)	05 (10)	04 (8)	0
8.	NMND	32 (49.23)	22 (33.85)	11 (16.92)	0	0
9.	GMC	23 (51.11)	12 (26.67)	08 (17.78)	02 (4.44)	0
10.	SMB	22 (52.38)	11 (26.19)	08 (19.05)	01 (2.38)	0
	Total	253 (49.61)	154 (30.20)	73 (14.31)	30 (5.88)	0

This table clarifies the importance of museums to remove stressful social environment. Visitors from all museums give responses in the rank 1, 2, 3, and 4. The highest percentages of visitors in rank 1, 2, 3 and 4 are 56% from Patna Museum (PM), 38.64% from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR), 22.81% from Fort Museum, Chennai (FMC) and 14% from Patna Museum (PM) respectively. On the other side lowest percentages of visitors in rank 1, 2, 3 and 4 are 38.60% from Fort Museum, Chennai (FMC); 22% from Patna Museum (PM), 4.54% from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR) and 2% from State Museum, Lucknow (SML) respectively.

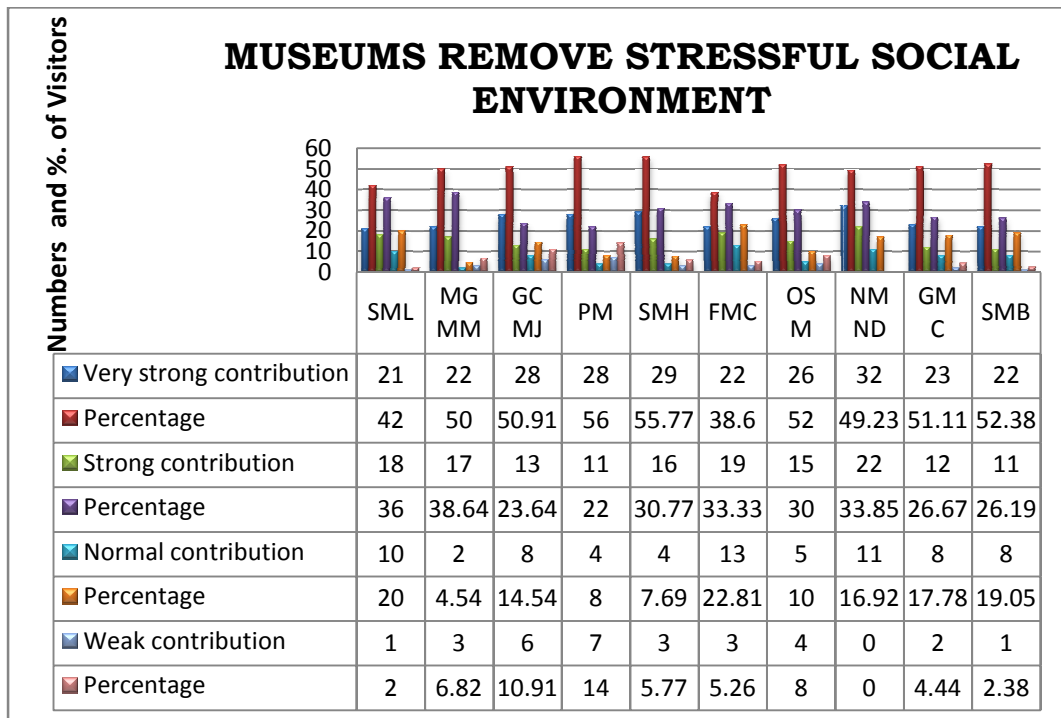


Figure: 5.2.19.1

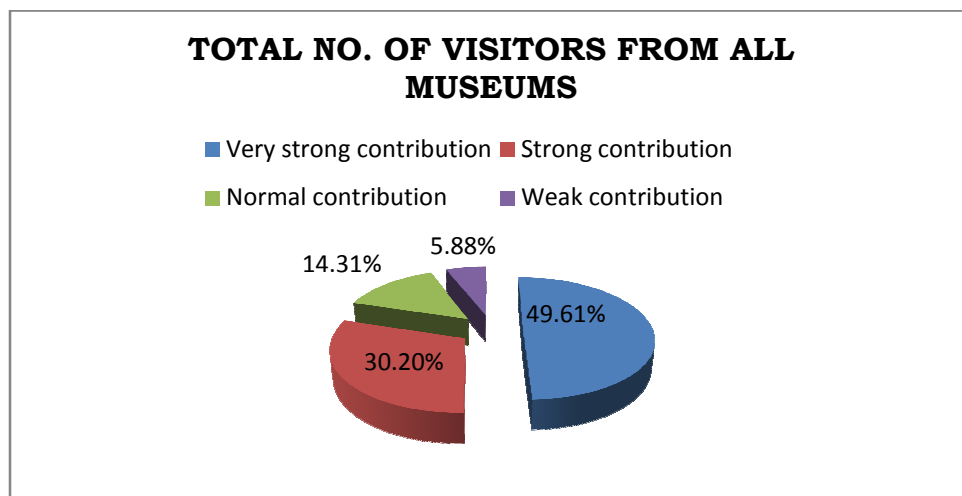


Figure: 5.2.19.2

The above figures show that total 49.61% visitors from all museums rated rank 1 whereas 30.20% visitors rated rank 2. On the other hand 14.31% visitors rated rank 3 and only 5.88% visitors rated rank 4 for contribution in reference to remove stressful social environment.

TABLE 5.2.20**FEELING A REAL SENSE OF PRIDE IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO.
SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	37 (74)	12 (24)	01 (2)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	23 (52.27)	12 (27.27)	06 (13.64)	03 (6.82)	0
3.	GCMJ	39 (70.91)	13 (23.64)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	34 (68)	12 (24)	04 (8)	0	0
5.	SMH	36 (69.23)	12 (23.08)	04 (7.69)	0	0
6.	FMC	47 (82.46)	09 (15.79)	01 (1.75)	0	0
7.	OSM	33 (66)	14 (28)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	48 (73.85)	14 (21.54)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	28 (62.22)	12 (26.67)	04 (8.89)	01(2.22)	0
10.	SMB	30 (71.43)	07 (16.67)	03 (7.14)	02 (4.76)	0
	Total	355 (69.61)	117 (22.94)	32 (6.27)	06 (1.18)	0

This table emphasizes the feature of cultural property of museum with the focus of feeling a real sense of pride. Visitor's responses categorized on this attribute of cultural property in the rank 1 (very strong value), rank 2 (strong value) and rank 3 (normal/average value). Highest response of the visitors in the rank 1 is received from FMC that is 82.46% and lowest response is received from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur that is 52.27% whereas highest response of the visitors in the rank 2 is received from OSM that is 28% and lowest response is received from FMC that is 15.79%. On the other side highest percentage of visitors (13.64%) in the rank 3 obtained from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur and lowest percentage of visitors (1.75%) is in rank 3 from Fort Museum, Chennai and highest percentage of visitor in rank 4 (weak contribution) is 6.82% from MGMMR and lowest percentage is 2.22% from GMC in the category of weak contribution.

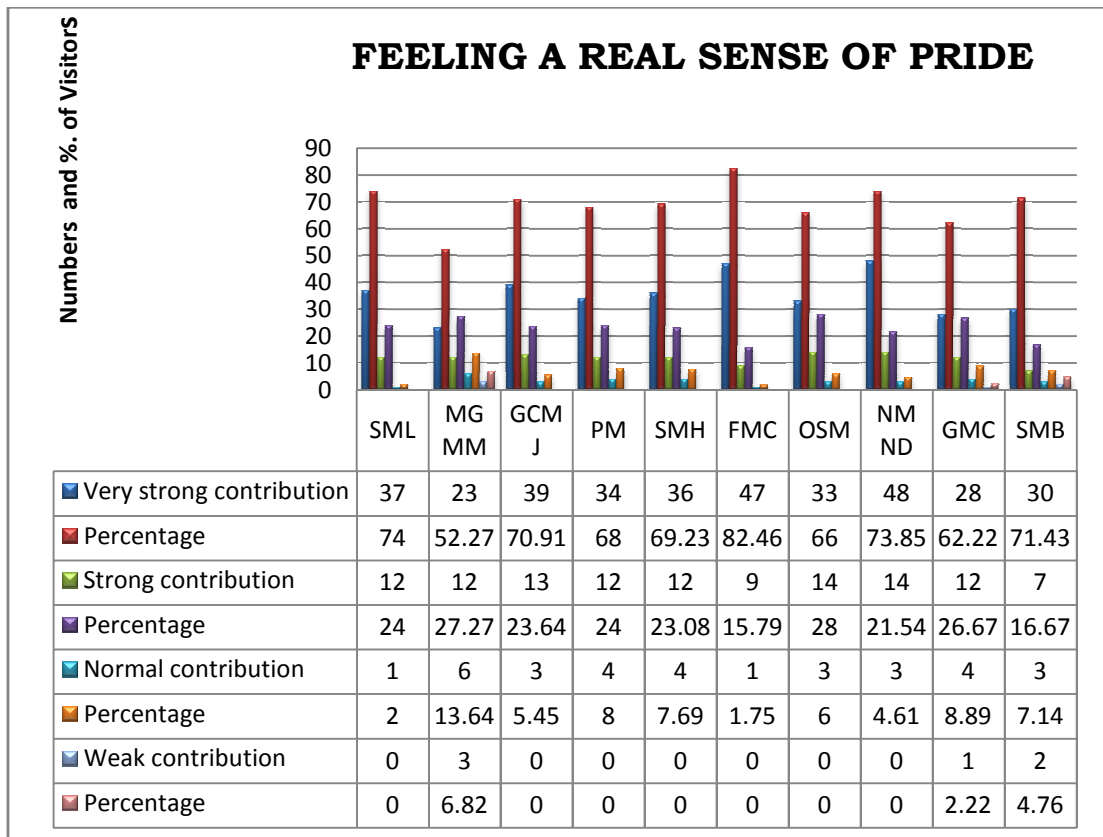


Figure: 5.2.20.1

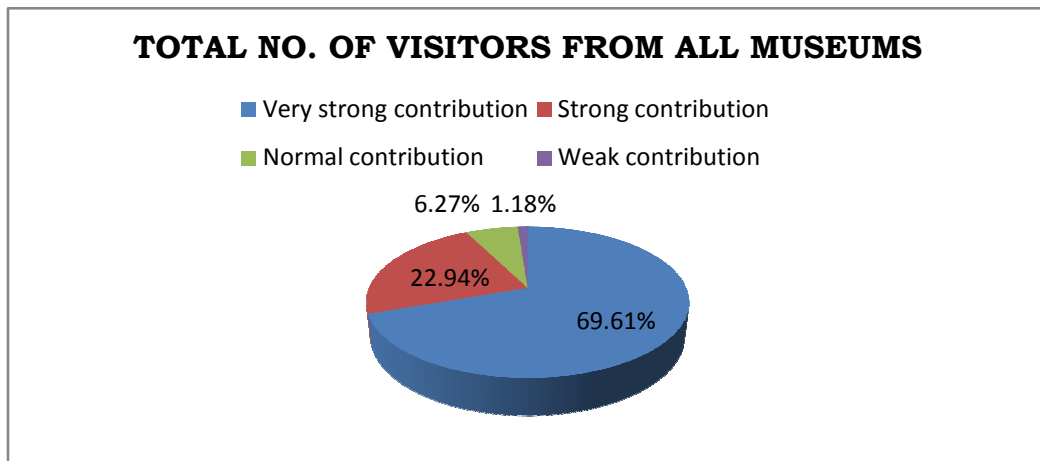


Figure: 5.2.20.2

The above figures are presenting that majority 355 (69.61%) of visitors are with very strong contribution. It means cultural properties are having a very strong value to provide real sense of pride in comparison to other information source.

TABLE 5.2.21

**MUSEUMS SUPPORT TO BRING CHANGE AND GROWTH OF COMMUNITIES
IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCE**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	15 (30)	18 (36)	15 (30)	02 (4)	0
2.	MGMMR	20 (45.45)	17 (38.64)	04 (9.09)	03 (6.82)	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	23 (41.82)	08 (14.54)	0	0
4.	PM	26 (52)	09 (18)	10 (20)	05 (10)	0
5.	SMH	26 (50)	19 (36.54)	03 (5.77)	04 (7.69)	0
6.	FMC	20 (35.09)	32 (56.14)	04 (7.02)	01 (1.75)	0
7.	OSM	19 (38)	14 (28)	09 (18)	08 (16)	0
8.	NMND	27 (41.54)	26 (40)	12 (18.46)	0	0
9.	GMC	21 (46.67)	16 (35.55)	08 (17.78)	0	0
10.	SMB	19 (45.24)	13 (30.95)	10 (23.81)	0	0
	Total	217 (42.55)	187 (36.67)	83 (16.27)	23 (4.51)	0

This table represents the value of museums to support bring changes and growth of communities. Visitors responses categorized in 4 categories i.e. very strong contribution, strong contribution, normal contribution and weak contribution. 52% is the highest percentage of visitors from all museums in the category of very strong contribution which received from PM and 30% is the lowest percentage of visitors in this category which received from SML. In the same way 56.14% is the highest percentage of visitors from all museums in the category of strong contribution which received from FMC and 18% is the lowest response of the visitors from all museums in this category which received from PM. On the other side 30% is the highest response of visitors from SML in the category of normal contribution and 5.77% is the lowest response from SMH in this category whereas 16% is the highest percentage of visitors from OSM in the category of weak contribution and 1.75% is the lowest response from FMC in this category.

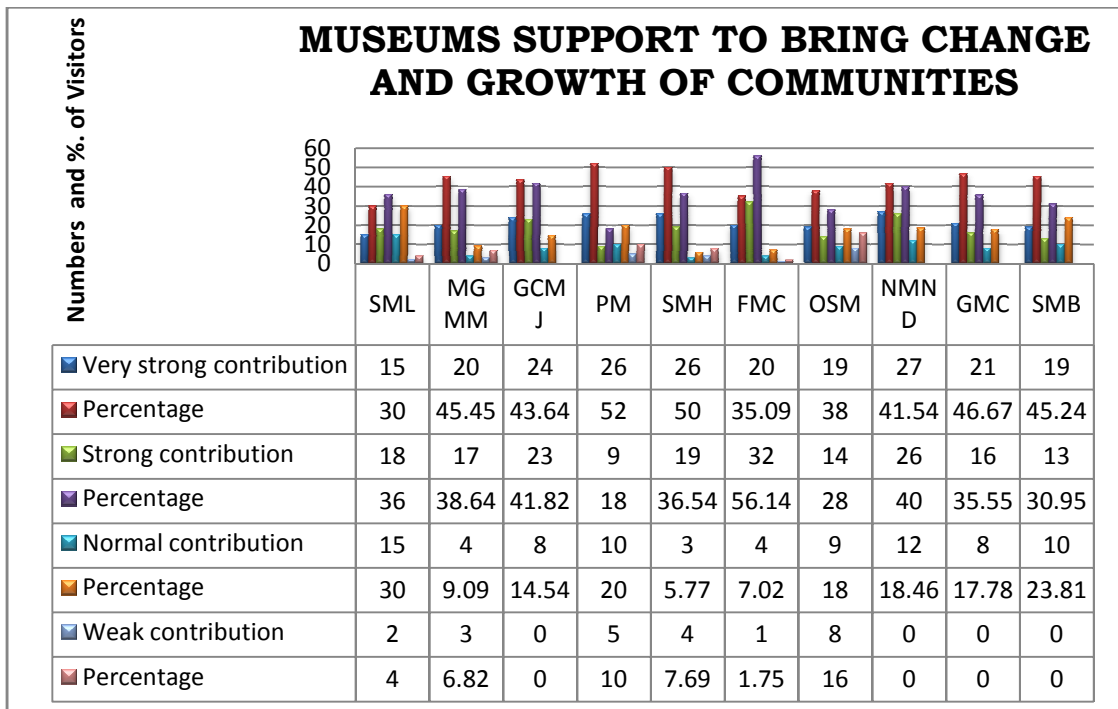


Figure: 5.2.21.1

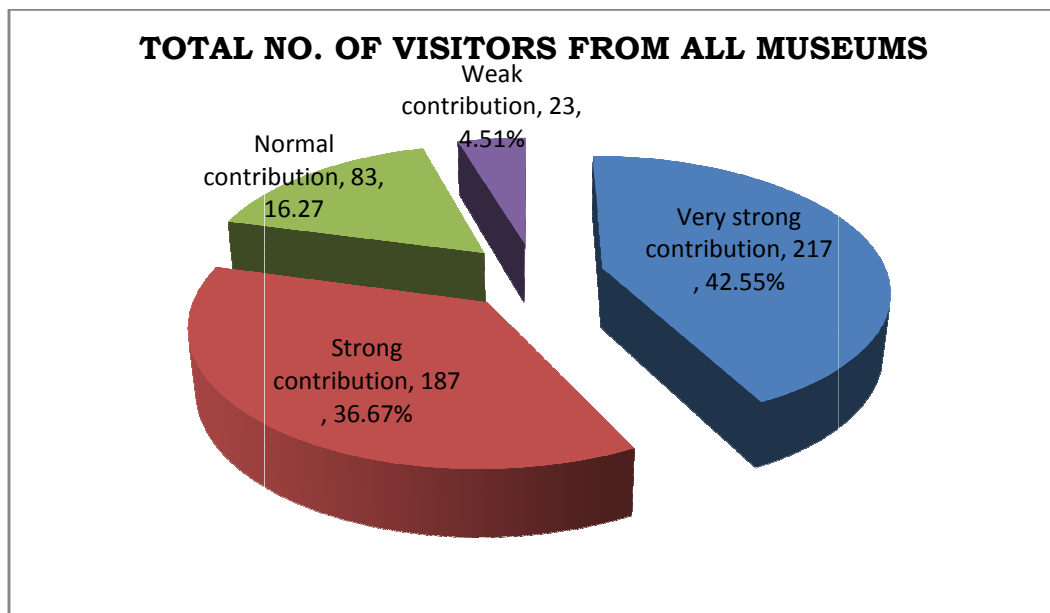


Figure: 5.2.21.2

It is found from the above figures that highest response of the total visitors are 42.55% from rank 1(very strong contribution) whereas lowest are 4.51% from rank 4 (weak contribution) in reference to growth of communities.

TABLE 5.2.22**SURPRISE WITH ITS UNIQUE COLLECTION IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	42 (84)	05 (10)	03 (6)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	16 (36.36)	03 (6.82)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	44 (80)	11 (20)	0	0	0
4.	PM	38 (76)	12 (24)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	37 (71.15)	15 (28.85)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	47 (82.46)	10 (17.54)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	43 (86)	07 (14)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	52 (80)	12 (18.46)	01 (1.54)	0	0
9.	GMC	35 (77.78)	08 (17.78)	02 (4.44)	0	0
10.	SMB	32 (76.19)	07 (16.67)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	395 (77.45)	103 (20.20)	12 (2.35)	0	0

This table is showing the rating of contribution of cultural properties of museum towards give surprise with its unique collections in comparison to other information sources. Mainly the visitor's responses divided in rank 1 and 2 but few visitors also selected the rank 3. Total 395 visitors selected the rank 1 (very strong contribution) in which 86% is the highest percentage of visitors received from OSM whereas lowest percentage is 56.82% from MGMMR. In the same way total 103 visitors chosen rank 2 (strong contribution) in which 36.36% is the highest response of visitors from MGMMR and lowest response is 10% from SML in the rank 2. On the other hand total only 12 visitors are with rank 3 (normal contribution) in which 7.14% is the highest percentage of visitors from SMB and 1.54% is the lowest response of the visitors from NMND in the category of normal contribution. There are no responses in rank 4 and 5.

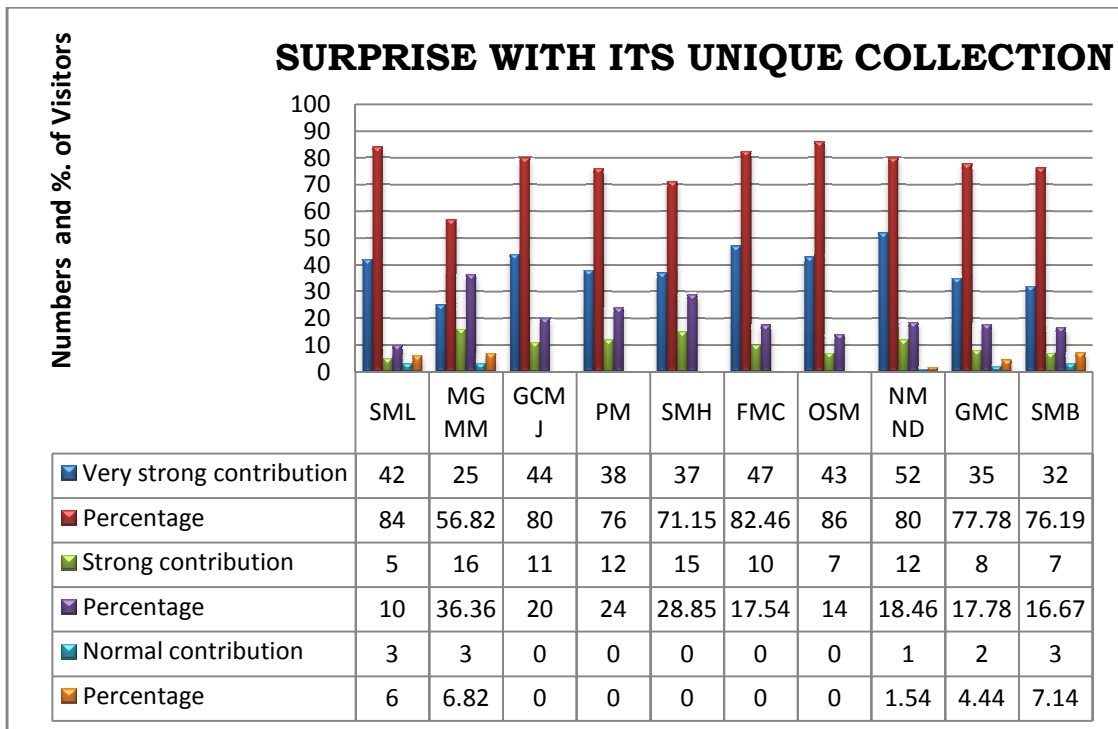


Figure: 5.2.22.1

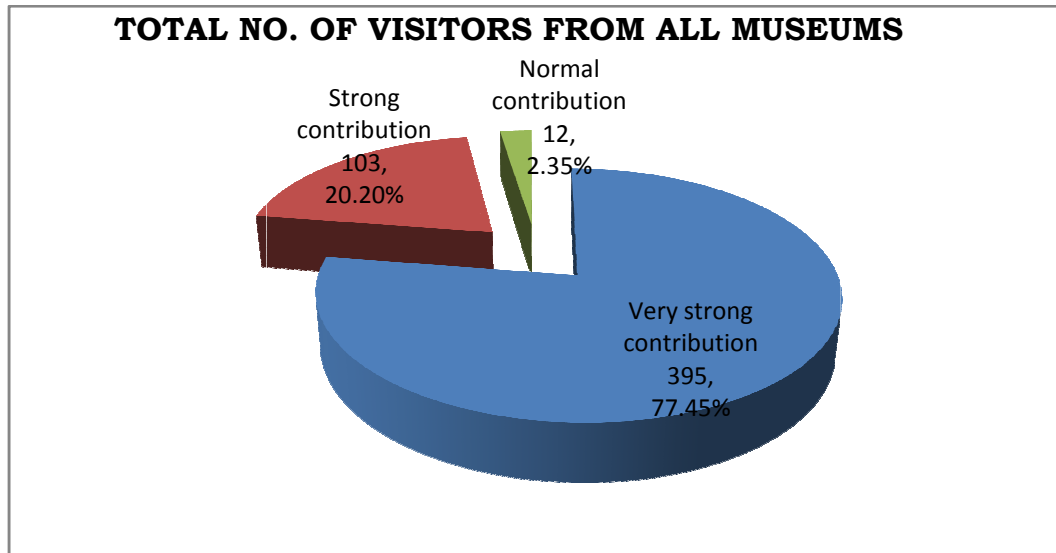


Figure: 5.2.22.2

These figures present that total 395 visitors from all museums rated the category of very strong contribution whereas 103 visitors rated the category of strong contribution and only 12 visitors rated the category of normal contribution in reference to surprise with unique collection.

TABLE 5.2.23**HELPFUL TO DISCOVER NEW THINGS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO.
SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	21 (42)	20 (40)	09 (18)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	23 (52.27)	14 (31.82)	07 (15.91)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	29 (52.73)	19 (34.54)	07 (12.73)	0	0
4.	PM	29 (58)	10 (20)	06 (12)	05 (10)	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	16 (30.77)	05 (9.61)	02(3.85)	0
6.	FMC	20 (35.09)	32 (56.14)	03 (5.26)	02 (3.51)	0
7.	OSM	21 (42)	19 (38)	06 (12)	04 (8)	0
8.	NMND	27 (41.54)	33 (50.77)	05 (7.69)	0	0
9.	GMC	18 (40)	16 (35.55)	08 (17.78)	03 (6.67)	0
10.	SMB	16 (38.09)	18 (42.86)	07 (16.67)	01 (2.38)	0
	Total	233 (45.69)	197 (38.63)	63 (12.35)	17 (3.33)	0

This table describes another attribute of cultural properties of museums. For this attribute response of visitors categorized into rank 1, 2, 3 and 4. The highest response of visitors in the rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 58% from PM and lowest response is 35.09% from FMC. In the same way highest response of visitors in the rank 2 (strong contribution) is 56.14% from FMC and lowest response of visitors is 20% from PM. On the other side highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) is 18% from SML and lowest percentage of visitors is 5.26% from FMC whereas highest percentage of visitors in the rank 4 (weak contribution) is 10% from PM and lowest percentage of visitors is 2.38% from SMB in this category.

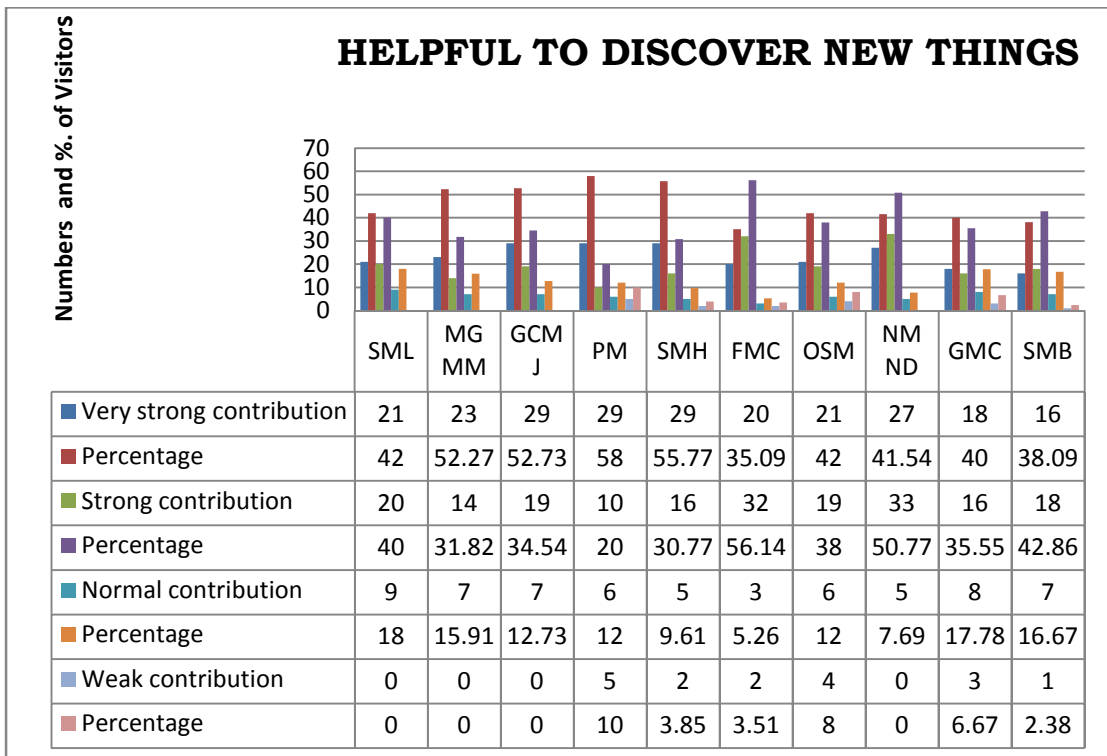


Figure: 5.2.23.1

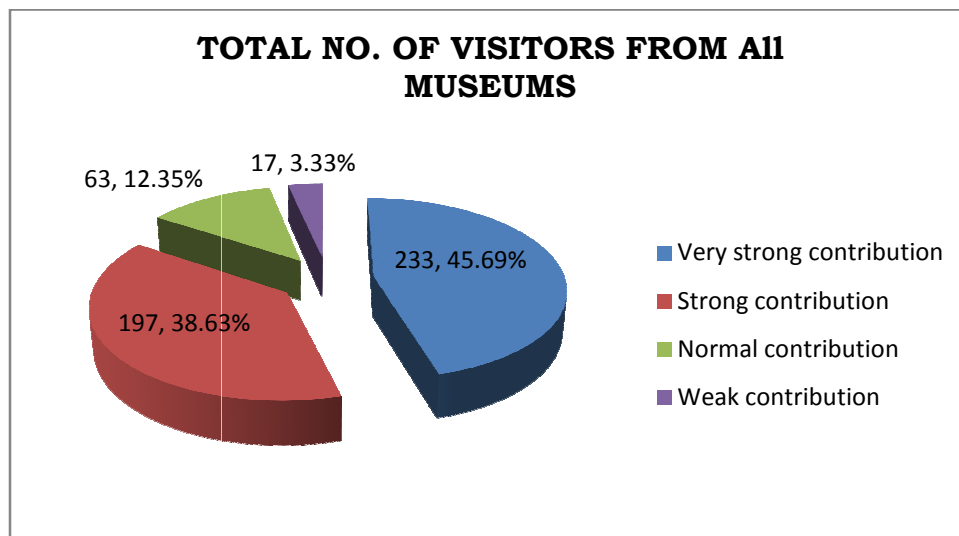


Figure: 5.2.23.2

The above figures show that majority 233 (45.69%) of visitors from all museums are with very strong contribution which are the highest response whereas only 17 (3.33%) which are the lowest response received from rank 4 (weak contribution). It is cleared from above figures that cultural properties have strongest contribution to discover new things.

TABLE 5.2.24**OPEN MINDS TO NEW IDEAS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	24 (48)	22 (44)	03 (6)	01 (2)	0
2.	MGMMR	23 (52.27)	15 (34.09)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	29 (52.73)	21 (38.18)	04 (7.27)	01 (1.82)	0
4.	PM	23 (46)	22 (44)	05 (10)	0	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	20 (38.46)	03 (5.77)	0	0
6.	FMC	36 (63.16)	21 (36.84)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	27 (54)	19 (38)	04 (8)	0	0
8.	NMND	40 (61.54)	22 (33.85)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	23 (51.11)	19 (42.22)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	20 (47.62)	20 (47.62)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	274 (53.92)	201 (39.22)	33 (6.47)	2 (0.39)	0

This table explains ranking the value of cultural properties of museums towards open mind to new ideas in comparison to other information sources. There are four categories in which visitors gave responses. Only 2 visitors are with rank 4 (weak contribution). Highest percentage of visitors in the category of very strong contribution is 63.16% from FMC and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 46% from PM whereas highest percentage of visitors in the category of strong contribution is 47.62% from SMB and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 33.85% from NMND. In addition to this highest response of the visitors in the category of normal contribution is 13.64% from MGMMR and lowest response of the visitors in this category is 4.61% from NMND whereas highest response of the visitors in the category of weak contribution is 2% from SML and lowest response of visitors in this category is 1.82% GCMJ.

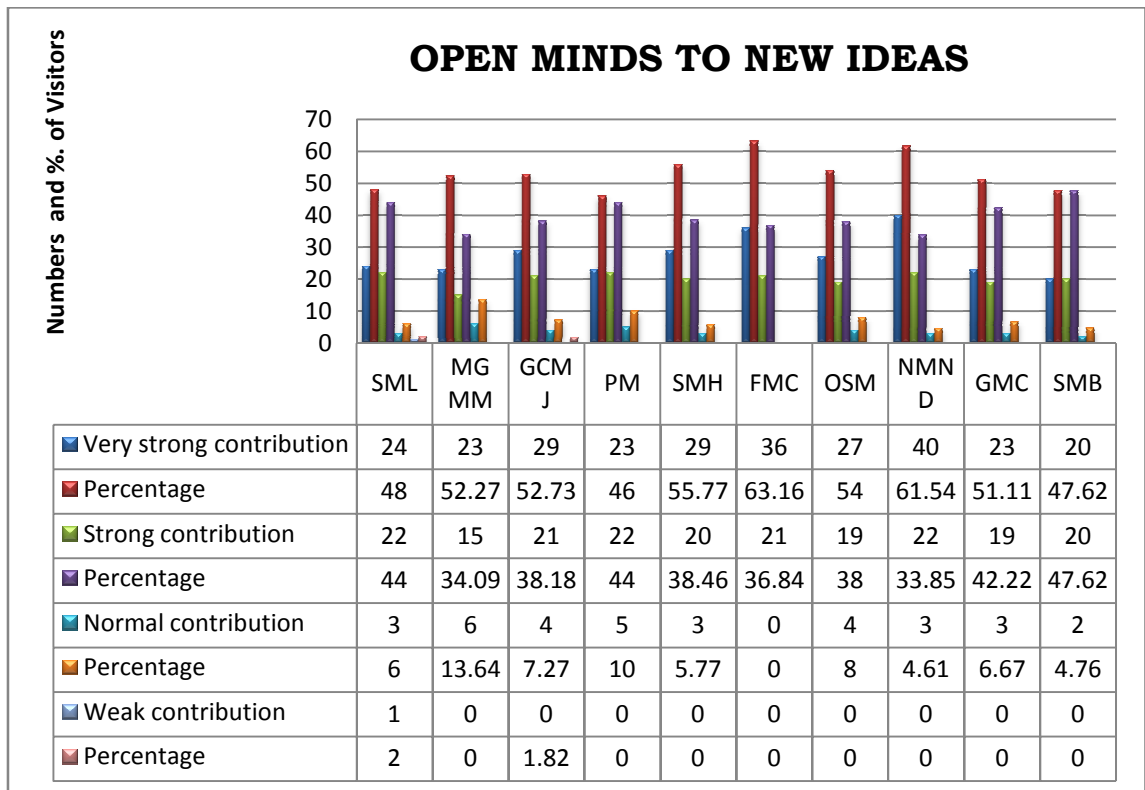


Figure: 5.2.24.1

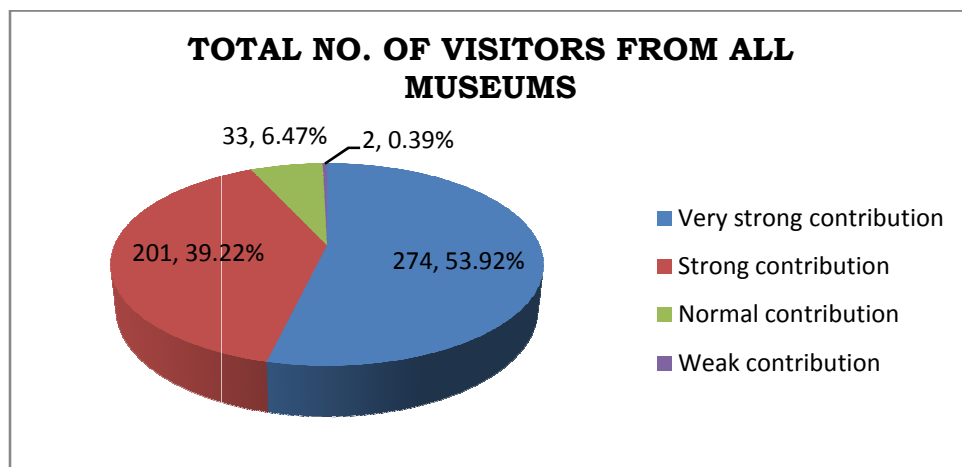


Figure: 5.2.24.2

The above figures show the rate of contribution of cultural properties in reference to open mind to new ideas. In this connection majority of visitors (53.92%) rated the rank 1 whereas very less number of visitors (0.39%) rated rank 4. It is found from the above figures that cultural properties play a very vital role to open mind for new ideas.

TABLE 5.2.25**HELPFUL FOR UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER SUBJECTS WITH HISTORY IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	36 (72)	13 (26)	01 (2)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	16 (36.36)	14 (31.82)	10 (22.73)	04 (9.09)	0
3.	GCMJ	22 (40)	22 (40)	07 (12.73)	04 (7.27)	0
4.	PM	23 (46)	19 (38)	03 (6)	05 (10)	0
5.	SMH	28 (53.85)	16 (30.77)	08 (15.38)	0	0
6.	FMC	37 (64.91)	16 (28.07)	04 (7.02)	0	0
7.	OSM	25 (50)	15 (30)	05 (10)	05 (10)	0
8.	NMND	41 (63.08)	19 (29.23)	05 (7.69)	0	0
9.	GMC	22 (48.89)	15 (33.33)	05 (11.11)	03 (6.67)	0
10.	SMB	20 (47.62)	17 (40.48)	05 (11.90)	0	0
	Total	270 (52.94)	166 (32.55)	53 (10.39)	21 (4.12)	0

This table presents the importance of cultural properties of museums in reference to helpful for understanding other subjects with history. There are four categories of responses of visitors (rank 1, 2, 3 and 4). Highest percentage of visitors in rank1 (very strong contribution) is 72% from SML and lowest is 36.36% from MGMMR whereas highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 40.48% from SMB and lowest is 26% from SML. In the same way highest percentage of visitors in rank 3 (normal/average contribution) is 22.73% from MGMMR and lowest is 2% from SML whereas highest percentage of visitors in rank 4 (weak contribution) is 10% from PM and OSM whereas lowest percentage of visitors in this rank is 6.67% from GMC.

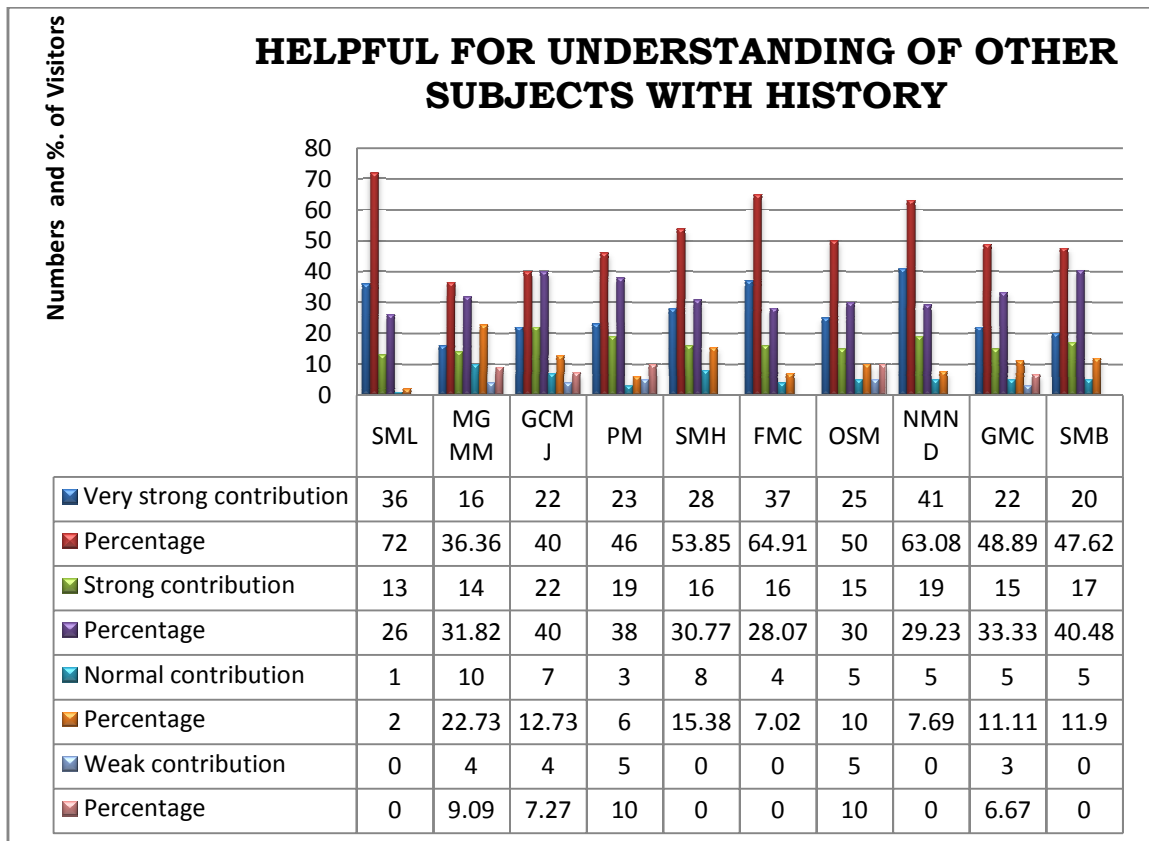


Figure: 5.2.25.1

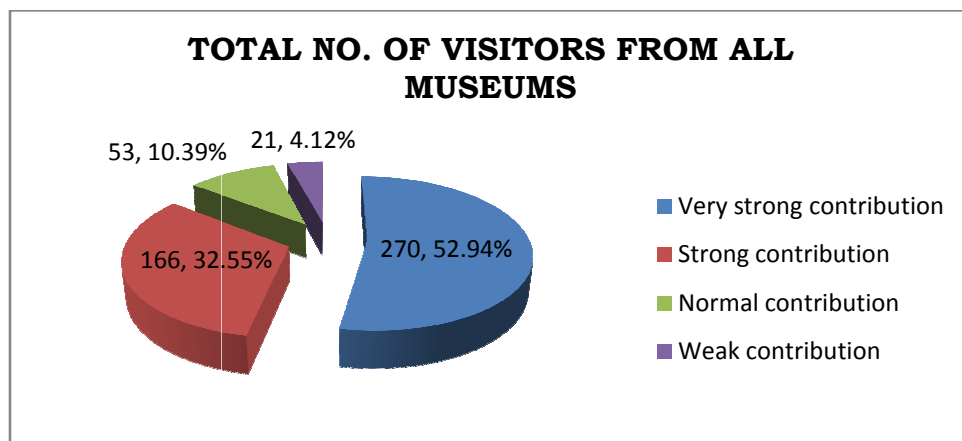


Figure: 5.2.25.2

The above figures show the contribution of cultural properties in reference to understanding of other subjects. In this order majority 270 (52.94%) visitors selected the category of very strong contribution which means cultural properties are having strong ability to provide understanding of other subjects.

TABLE 5.2.26**INSPIRE TO MAKE SOMETHING CREATIVE TASK IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	23 (46)	07 (14)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	14 (31.82)	15 (34.09)	08 (18.18)	07 (15.91)	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	13 (23.64)	15 (27.27)	03 (5.45)	0
4.	PM	18 (36)	14 (28)	11 (22)	07 (14)	0
5.	SMH	24 (46.15)	16 (30.77)	10 (19.23)	02 (3.85)	0
6.	FMC	22 (38.60)	25 (43.86)	10 (17.54)	0	0
7.	OSM	23 (46)	13 (26)	08 (16)	06 (12)	0
8.	NMND	37 (56.92)	19 (29.23)	09 (13.85)	0	0
9.	GMC	21 (46.67)	14 (31.11)	06 (13.33)	04 (8.89)	0
10.	SMB	17 (40.48)	14 (33.33)	08 (19.05)	03 (7.14)	0
	Total	220 (43.14)	166 (32.55)	92 (18.04)	32 (6.27)	0

This table depicts the feature of cultural properties and museums like how these are inspired to make something creative task. Highest response from the visitors in the category of very strong contribution is 56.92% from NMND and lowest response from the visitors in this category is 31.82% from MGMMR whereas highest response of the visitors in the category of strong contribution is 46% from SML and lowest response from the visitors in this category is 23.64% from GCMJ. On the other side highest percentage (27.27%) and lowest percentage (13.33%) of visitors obtained from GCMJ and GMC respectively in the category of normal contribution whereas highest percentage of visitors in the category of weak contribution is 15.91% from MGMMR and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 3.85% from SMH.

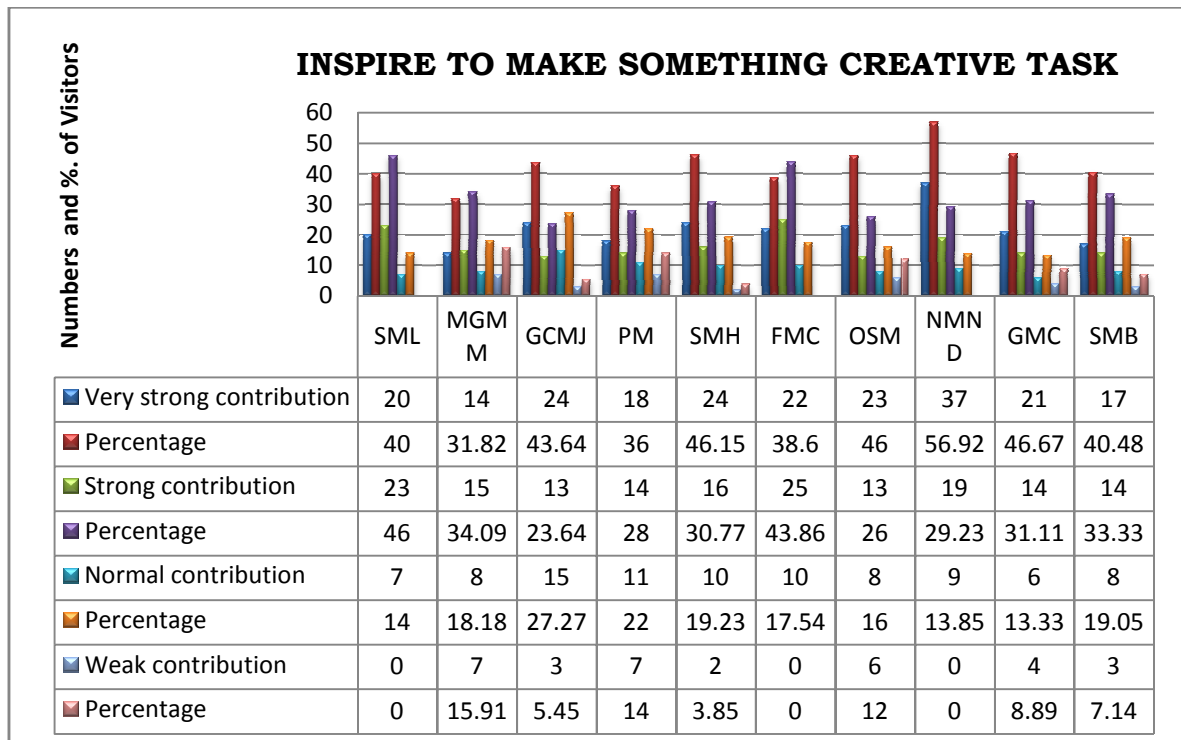


Figure: 5.2.26.1

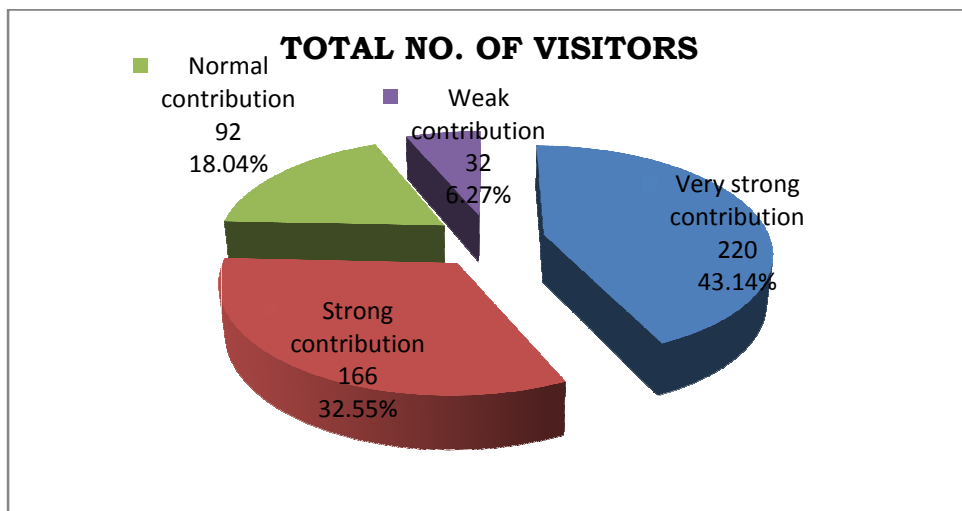


Figure: 5.2.26.2

These figures reveal that cultural properties are helpful to inspire people for creative task which is highlighted from the above chart in which maximum no. of visitors are with very strong contribution i.e. 220. It means cultural properties are helpful to inspire for creative task.

TABLE 5.2.27**MUSEUMS CREATE LINK WITH PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCE**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	25 (50)	05 (10)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	19 (43.18)	18 (40.91)	07 (15.91)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	26 (47.27)	05 (9.09)	0	0
4.	PM	31 (62)	19 (38)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	26 (50)	22 (42.31)	04 (7.69)	0	0
6.	FMC	41 (71.93)	16 (28.07)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	30 (60)	19 (38)	01 (2)	0	0
8.	NMND	46 (70.77)	18 (27.69)	01 (1.54)	0	0
9.	GMC	33 (73.33)	12 (26.67)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	28 (66.67)	14 (33.33)	0	0	0
	Total	298 (58.43)	189 (37.06)	23 (4.51)	0	0

This table highlights the role of museums to create link between past, present and future. 20 visitors out of 50 from SML, 19 out of 44 from MGMMR, 24 out of 55 from GCMJ, 31 out of 50 from PM, 26 out of 52 from SMH, 41 out of 57 from FMC, 30 out of 50 from OSM, 46 out of 65 from NMND, 33 out of 45 from GMC and 28 visitors out of 42 from SMB chosen the rank 1 that is very strong contribution. On the other side 25 visitors out of 50 from SML, 18 out of 44 from MGMMR, 26 out of 55 from GCMJ, 19 out of 50 from PM, 22 out of 52 from SMH, 16 out of 57 from FMC, 19 out of 50 from OSM, 18 out of 65 from NMND, 12 out of 45 from GMC and 14 visitors out of 42 from SMB selected the rank 2 that is strong contribution whereas 5 visitors out of 50 from SML, 7 out of 44 from MGMMR, 5 out of 55 from GCMJ, 4 out of 52 from SMH, 1 out of 50 from OSM and 1 visitors also out of 65 from NMND are with rank 3 that is normal contribution. There are no responses in rank 4 and 5.

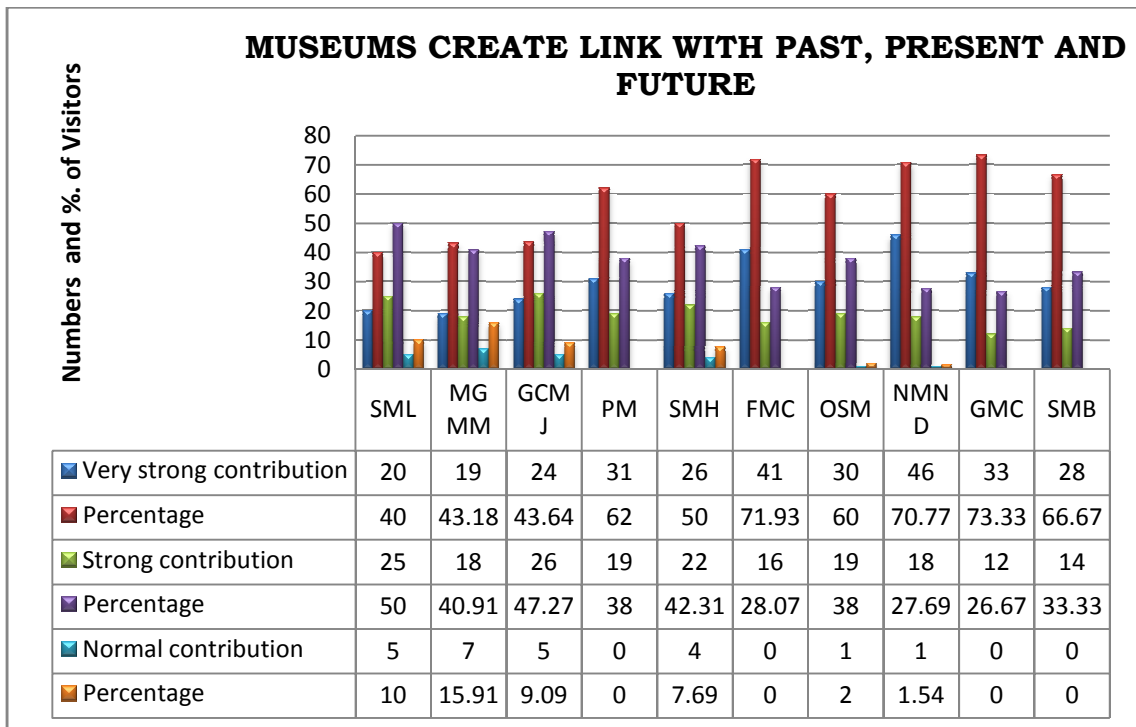


Figure: 5.2.27.1

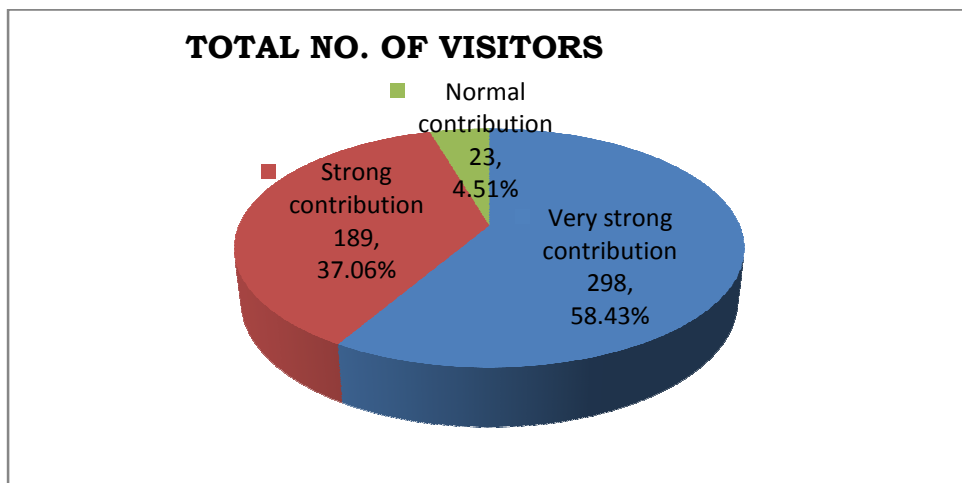


Figure: 5.2.27.2

These charts show the feature of the museums in reference to creation of a link between past, present and future. In this order 58.43% visitors from all museums are with the rating of very strong contribution for creation of link between past, present and future whereas 37.06% visitors are agree with the rating of strong contribution and only 4.51% visitors are agree with the rating of normal contribution.

TABLE 5.2.28**HIGHLIGHT THE LIVING STANDARD OF PEOPLE LIVED IN PAST IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	14 (28)	31 (62)	05 (10)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	17 (38.64)	22 (50)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	32 (58.18)	23 (41.82)	0	0	0
4.	PM	29 (58)	21 (42)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	33 (63.46)	17 (32.69)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	47 (82.46)	10 (17.54)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	33 (66)	17 (34)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	48 (73.85)	17 (26.15)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	31 (68.89)	14 (31.11)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	35 (83.33)	07 (16.67)	0	0	0
	Total	319 (62.55)	179 (35.10)	12 (2.35)	0	0

This table explores the rating of value of cultural properties in reference to highlight the living standard of people lived in past. Strong responses of visitors categorized mainly in rank 1 (very strong contribution) and rank 2 (strong contribution) whereas only few visitors given response in rank 3 (normal contribution). In this order 28% visitors from SML, 38.64% from MGMMR, 58.18% from GCMG, 58% visitors from PM, 63.46% from SMH, 82.46% from FMC, 66% from OSM, 73.85% from NMND, 68.89% from GMC and 83.33% visitors from SMB chosen the category of rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas 62% visitors from SML, 50% from MGMMR, 41.82% from GCMJ, 42% from PM, 32.69% from SMH, 17.54% from FMC, 34% from OSM, 26.15% from NMND, 31.11% from GMC and 16.67% visitors from SMB selected the category of rank 2 (strong contribution). In addition to this only 10% visitors from SML, 11.36% from MGMMR and 3.85% visitors from SMH are with rank 3 (normal contribution).

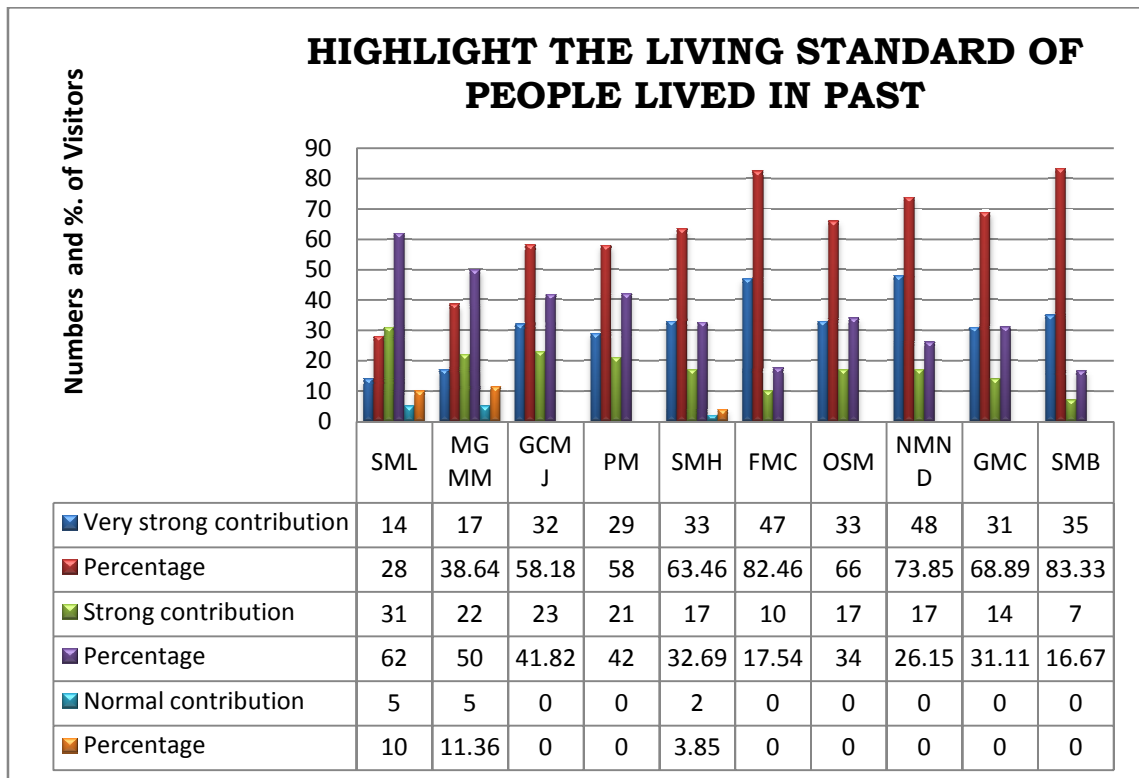


Figure: 5.2.28.1

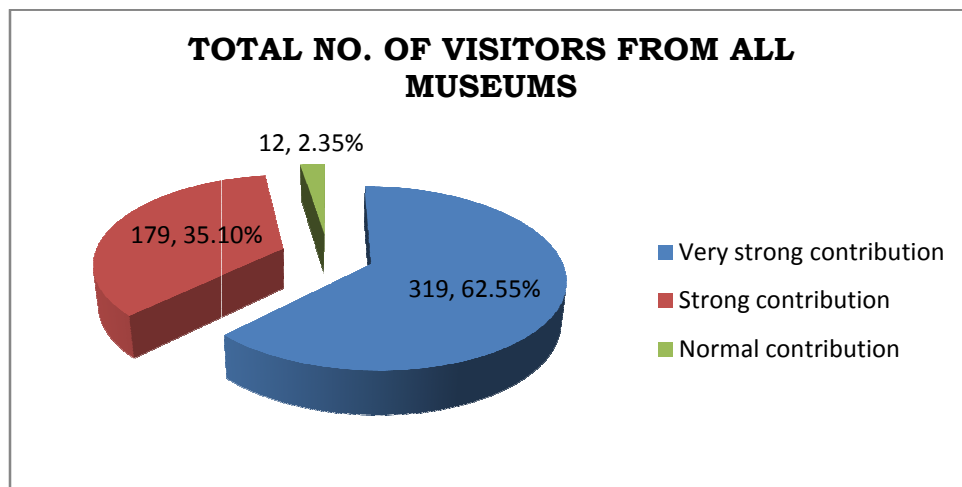


Figure: 5.2.28.2

These charts present that total 319 visitors selected the rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas 179 visitors selected the rank 2 (strong contribution) and 12 visitors selected the rank 3 (normal contribution) in reference to highlight the living standard of the people of the past.

TABLE 5.2.29**FOCUS ON STUDIES CHANGE IN PAST (OLD) TECHNOLOGY IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	27 (54)	03 (6)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	19 (43.18)	19 (43.18)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	28 (50.91)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	29 (58)	17 (34)	04 (8)	0	0
5.	SMH	28 (53.85)	19 (36.54)	05 (9.61)	0	0
6.	FMC	38 (66.67)	17 (29.82)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	27 (54)	21 (42)	02 (4)	0	0
8.	NMND	41 (63.08)	20 (30.77)	04 (6.15)	0	0
9.	GMC	31 (68.89)	11 (24.44)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	29 (69.05)	13 (30.95)	0	0	0
	Total	286 (56.08)	192 (37.65)	32 (6.27)	0	0

This table describes the importance of cultural properties with museums in reference to focus on changes in past (old) technology. The responses categorized in rank 1, 2 and 3. There is no response in rank 4 and 5. In this connection highest percentage of visitors in the category of very strong contribution is 69.05% from SMB and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 40% from SML whereas 54% is the highest response of the visitors from SML and 24.44% is the lowest response of the visitors from GMC in the category of strong contribution. On the other side 13.64% is the highest response of visitors from MGMMR and 3.51% is the lowest response of the visitors from FMC in the category of normal contribution.

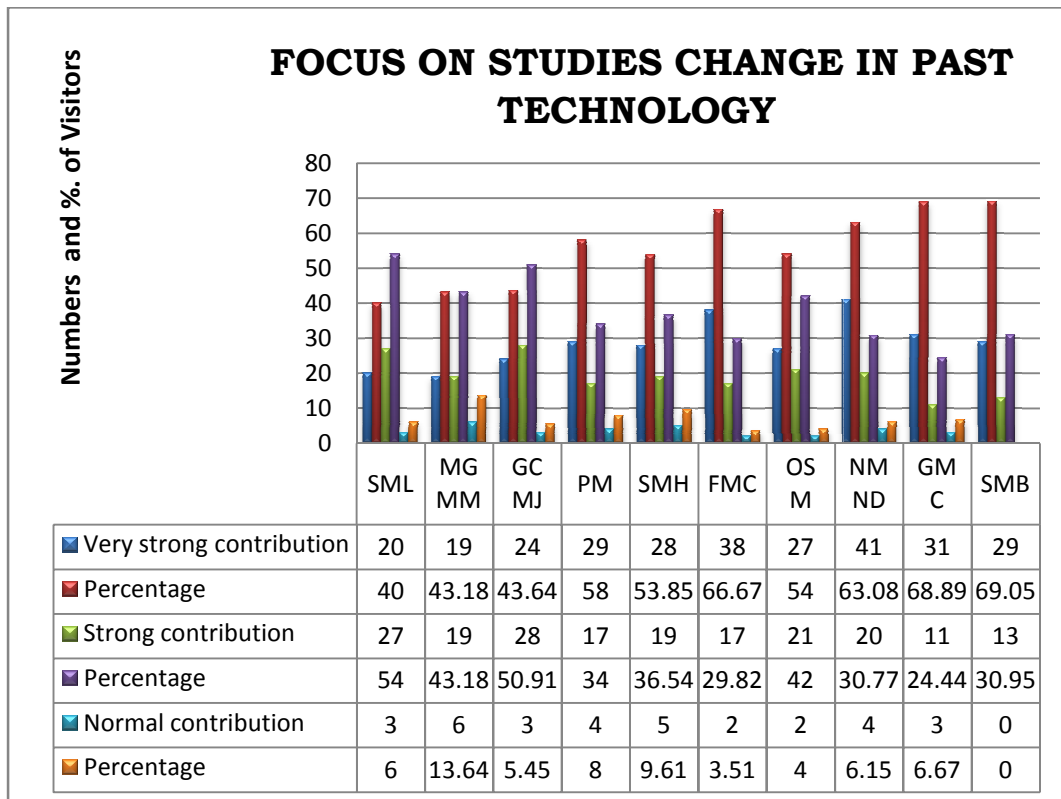


Figure: 5.2.29.1

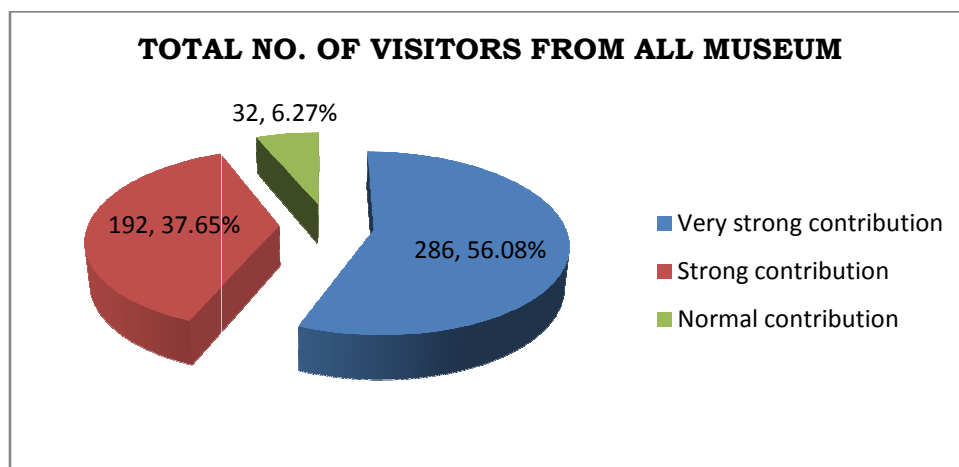


Figure: 5.2.29.2

These figures describe that which types of technological effect and changes highlighted in the history of the past which is possible to understandable through contribution of the cultural properties. In this connection maximum numbers (286) of visitors do agree with the rating of very strong contribution in reference to aforesaid attribute of the cultural properties of the museums.

TABLE 5.2.30**EFFECTIVE EXPLANATION OF CULTURAL VARIATION IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	26 (52)	22 (44)	02 (4)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	19 (43.18)	21 (47.73)	04 (9.09)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	22 (40)	05 (9.09)	0	0
4.	PM	29 (58)	18 (36)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	34 (65.38)	15 (28.85)	03 (5.77)	0	0
6.	FMC	45 (78.95)	12 (21.05)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	32 (64)	16 (32)	02 (4)	0	0
8.	NMND	45 (69.23)	19 (29.23)	01 (1.54)	0	0
9.	GMC	30 (66.67)	12 (26.67)	03 (6.66)	0	0
10.	SMB	31 (73.81)	09 (21.43)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	319 (62.55)	166 (32.55)	25 (4.90)	0	0

The above table throws light on the contribution of cultural properties of museum towards effective explanation of cultural variation. The highest response (78.95%) obtained from FMC in rank 1 (very strong contribution) and lowest response (1.54%) obtained from NMND in rank 3 (normal contribution). In this connection total 319 out of 510 visitors from all museums gave responses to the very strong contribution whereas 166 visitors out of 510 gave responses to the strong contribution. On the other side only 25 visitors out of 510 are with normal contribution in the form of rank 3. In addition to this there are no response in the category of weak contribution (rank 4) and no contribution (rank 5).

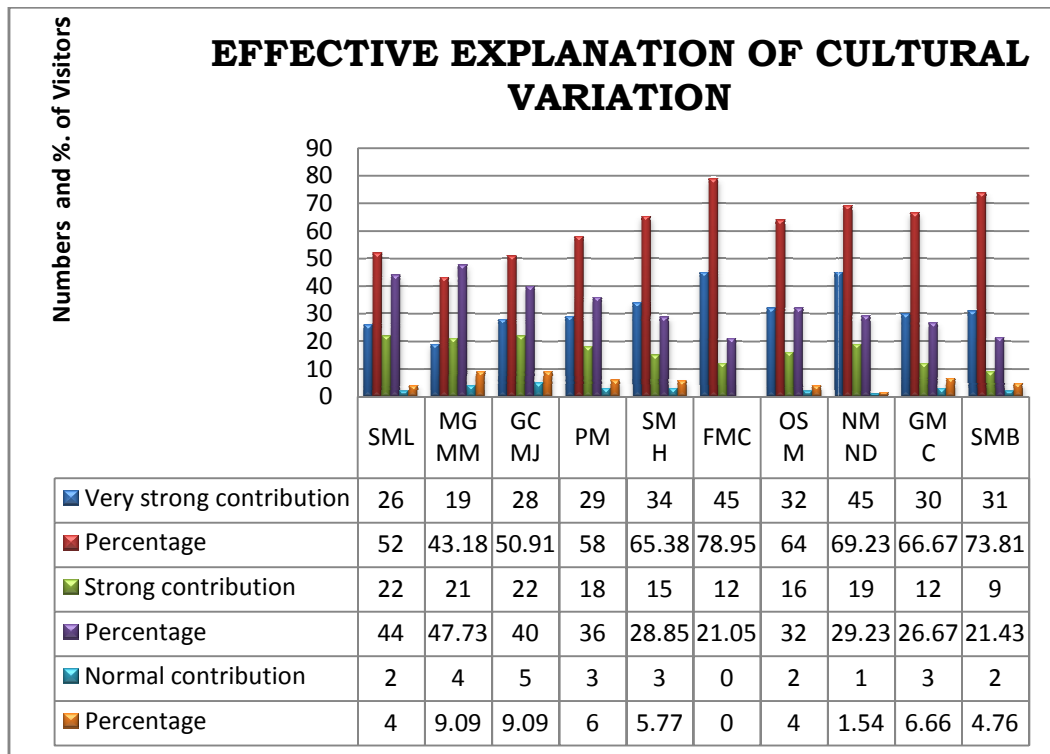


Figure: 5.2.30.1

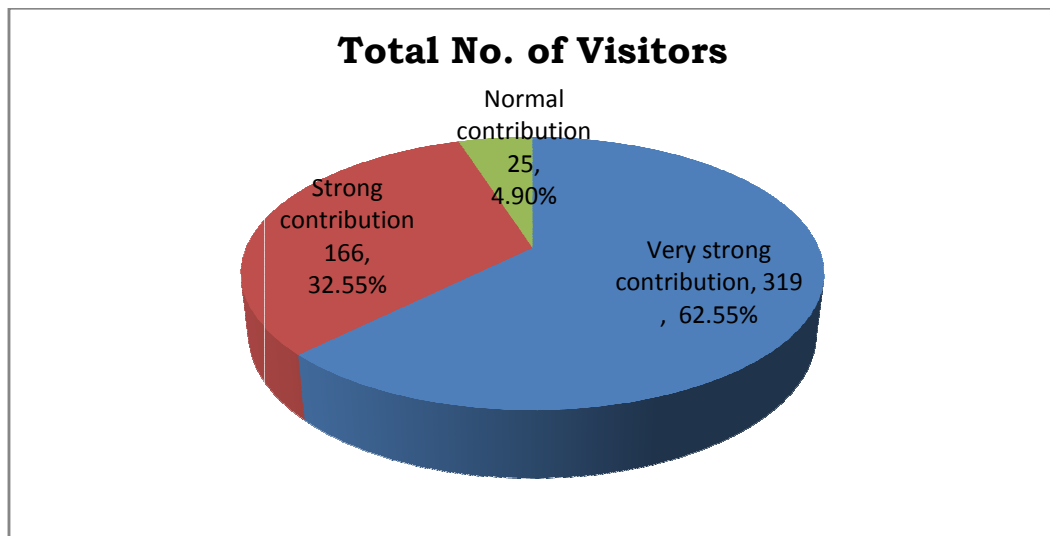


Figure: 5.2.30.2

These figures show three scale of the contribution of the cultural properties in which 62.55% visitors are with very strong contribution, 32.55% visitors are with strong contribution whereas 4.90% visitors are with normal contribution in reference to effective explanation of the cultural variation through the cultural properties.

TABLE 5.2.31**BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF PLACE VARIATION OF THE OBJECTS IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCE**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	25 (50)	22 (44)	03 (6)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	21 (47.73)	19 (43.18)	04 (9.09)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	29 (52.73)	22 (40)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	33 (66)	15 (30)	02 (4)	0	0
5.	SMH	31 (59.61)	19 (36.54)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	47 (82.46)	10 (17.54)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	31 (62)	19 (38)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	47 (72.31)	15 (23.08)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	32 (71.11)	08 (17.78)	05 (11.11)	0	0
10.	SMB	30 (71.43)	09 (21.43)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	326 (63.92)	158 (30.98)	26 (5.10)	0	0

The above table reveals another value of cultural properties of museum in reference to better understanding of place variation of objects in comparison to other information sources. In this order highest percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong value/contribution) is 82.46% from Fort Museum Chennai (FMC) and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 47.73% from Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur (MGMMR) whereas highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong value/contribution) is 44% from State Museum, Lucknow (SML) and lowest percentage of visitors in this category is 17.54% from Fort Museum Chennai (FMC) towards aforesaid value of cultural property. In addition to this 11.11% is the highest percentage of visitors from Govt. Museum and Art Gallery Chandigarh (GMC) and 3.85% is the lowest percentage of visitors from State Museum Hyderabad (SMH) in rank 3 (normal value/contribution).

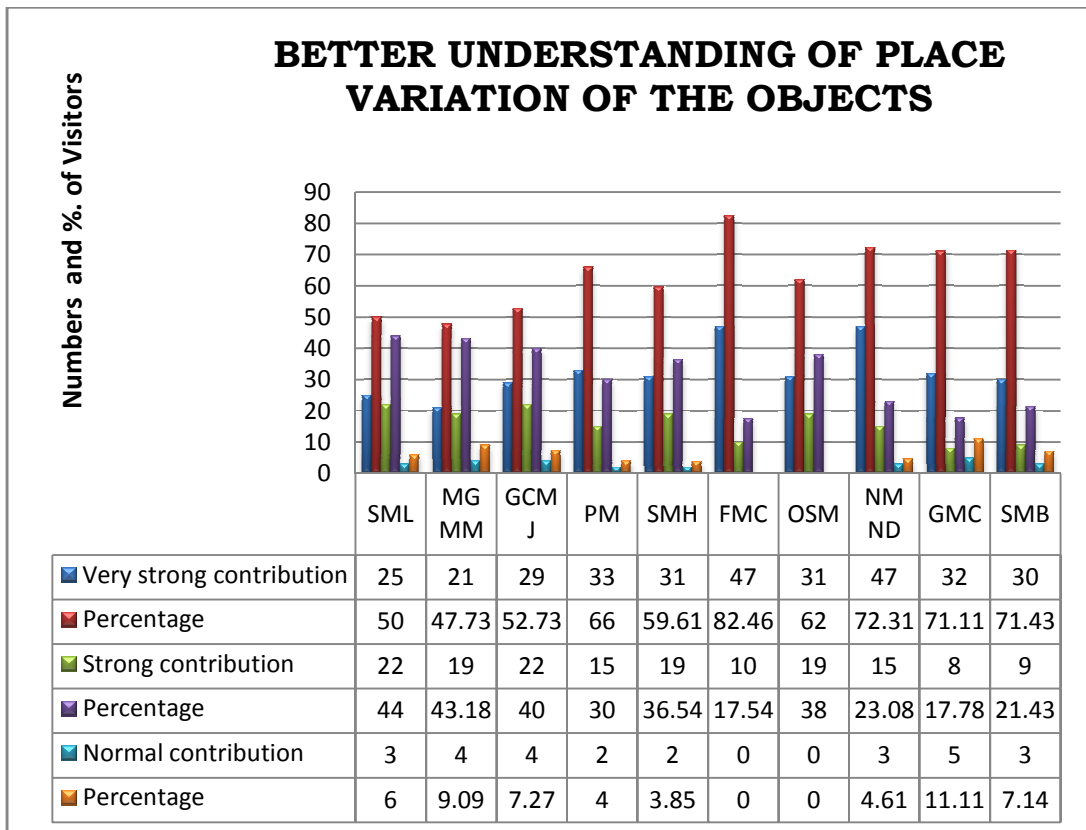


Figure: 5.2.31.1

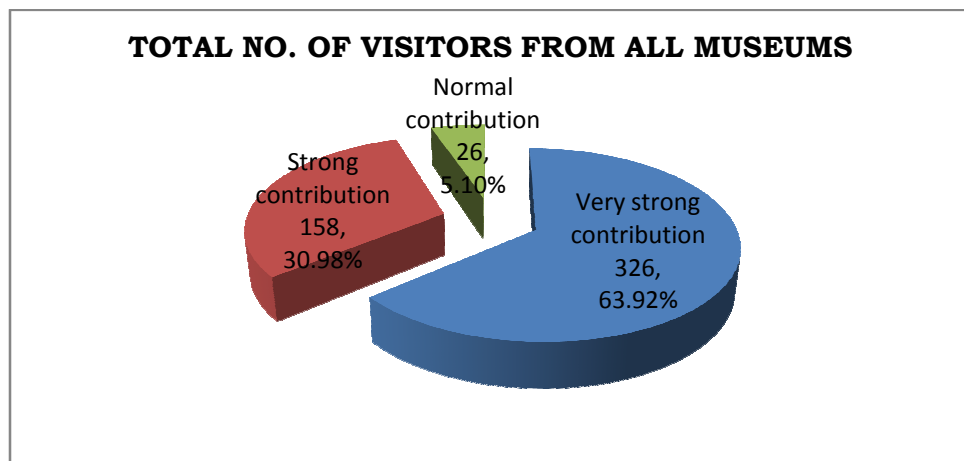


Figure: 5.2.31.2

These figures show that maximum (63.92%) visitors from all museums gave response in the form of very strong contribution for the value of cultural properties in special reference to explanation of place variation.

TABLE 5.2.32**MAKE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND MATERIAL VARIATION IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	25 (50)	22 (44)	03 (6)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	19 (43.18)	21 (47.73)	04 (9.09)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	29 (52.73)	22 (40)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	32 (64)	13 (26)	05 (10)	0	0
5.	SMH	34 (65.38)	16 (30.77)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	46 (80.70)	09 (15.79)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	37 (74)	09 (18)	04 (8)	0	0
8.	NMND	41 (63.08)	21 (32.31)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	31 (68.89)	10 (22.22)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	30 (71.43)	09 (21.43)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	324 (63.53)	152 (29.80)	34 (6.67)	0	0

This table highlights the importance of cultural properties with the focus on understanding of material variation. Different types of materials used in the cultural properties. Responses from the visitors categorized in the rank 1, 2, and 3. In this reference 46 (80.70%) are the highest number of visitors in rank 1 (very strong contribution) from FMC and 19 (43.18%) are the lowest number of visitor in rank 1 from MGMMR. On the other side 47.73% is the highest percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong contribution) from MGMMR and 15.79% is the lowest percentage of visitors in rank 2 from FMC whereas 5 (10%) are the highest numbers of visitors in rank 3 (normal contribution) from PM and 2 (3.51%) are the lowest numbers of visitors in rank 3 from FMC. Total 63.53% visitors are with rank 1 and 29.80% visitors are with rank 2 whereas only 6.67% visitors are with rank 3.

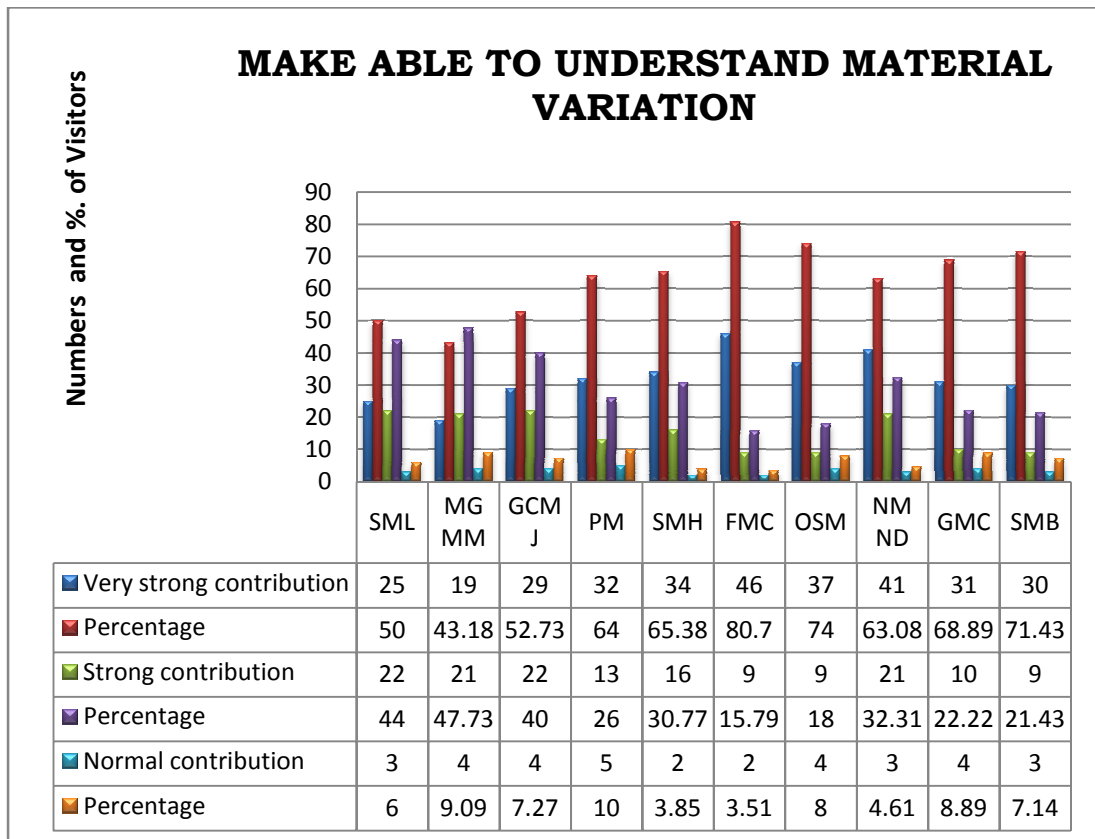


Figure: 5.2.32.1

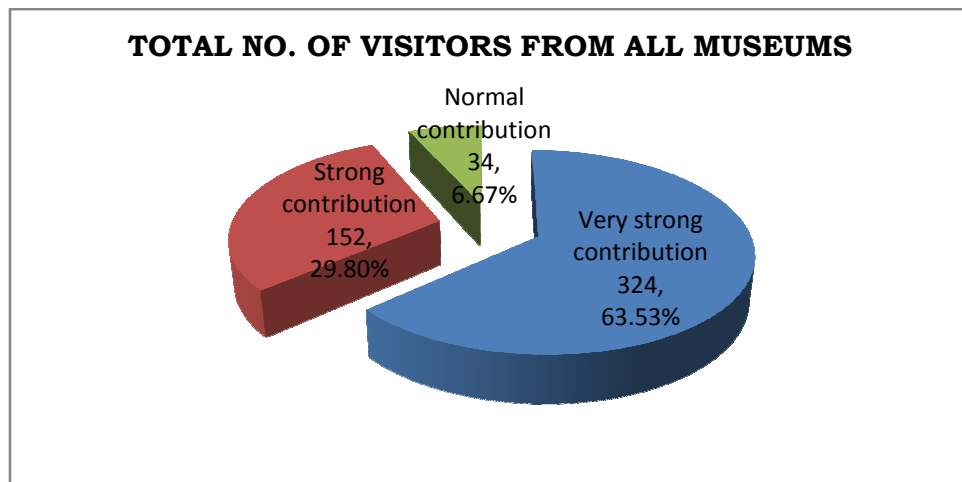


Figure: 5.2.32.2

These figures describe that how cultural properties provide an understanding of material variation. In this connection 63.53% visitors are with very strong contribution whereas 29.80% are with strong contribution and only 6.67% visitors are with normal contribution for this feature of the cultural properties.

TABLE 5.2.33**CLARIFY THE PROCESSES OF HUMAN PAST (ANCIENT) IN COMPARISON
TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	23 (46)	27 (54)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	16 (36.36)	03 (6.82)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	29 (52.73)	24 (43.64)	02 (3.63)	0	0
4.	PM	40 (80)	10 (20)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	32 (61.54)	20 (38.46)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	46 (80.70)	11 (19.30)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	32 (64)	18 (36)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	50 (76.92)	15 (23.08)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	35 (77.78)	08 (17.78)	02 (4.44)	0	0
10.	SMB	40 (95.24)	02 (4.76)	0	0	0
	Total	352 (69.02)	151 (29.61)	07 (1.37)	0	0

This table explores another feature of cultural properties in reference to clarify the process of human past. Responses of visitors categorized mainly in rank 1 and 2. Only few visitors (7) selected rank 3. In this row total 352 visitors out of 510 chosen the rank 1 which is related to very strong contribution and total percentage of visitors in rank 1 is 69.02% whereas total 151 visitors out of 510 selected the rank 2 which is related to strong contribution and total percentage of visitors in rank 2 is 29.61%. On the other side only 7 visitors out of 510 chosen rank 3 which is related to normal contribution and total percentage of visitors in rank 3 is 1.37% towards aforesaid attribute of cultural properties.

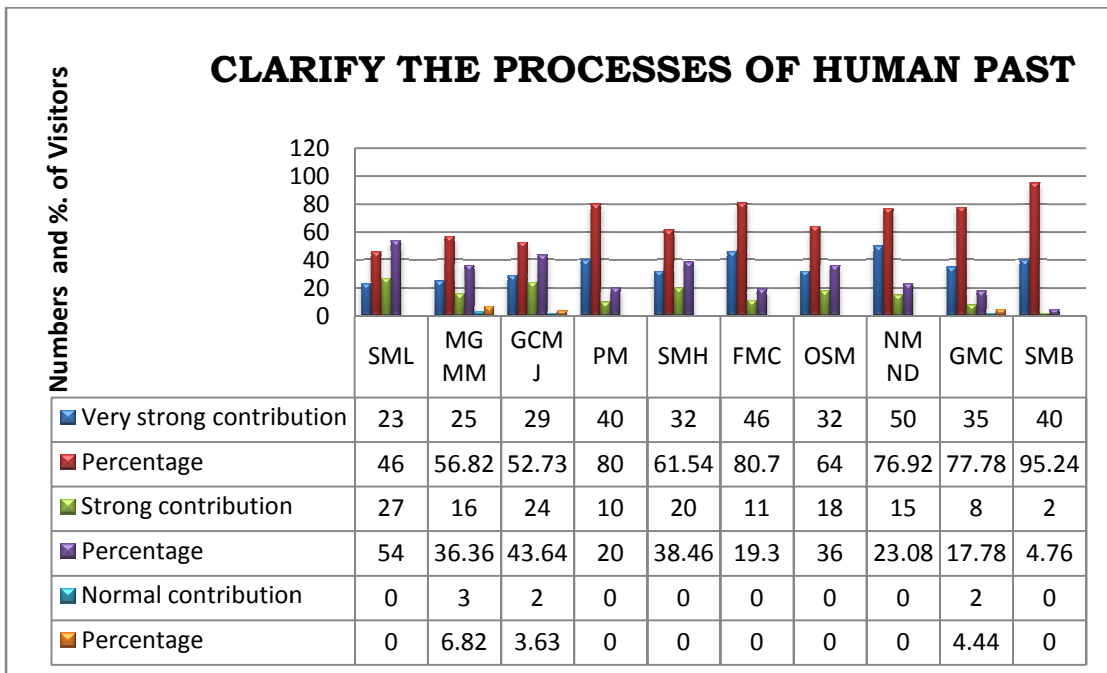


Figure: 5.2.33.1

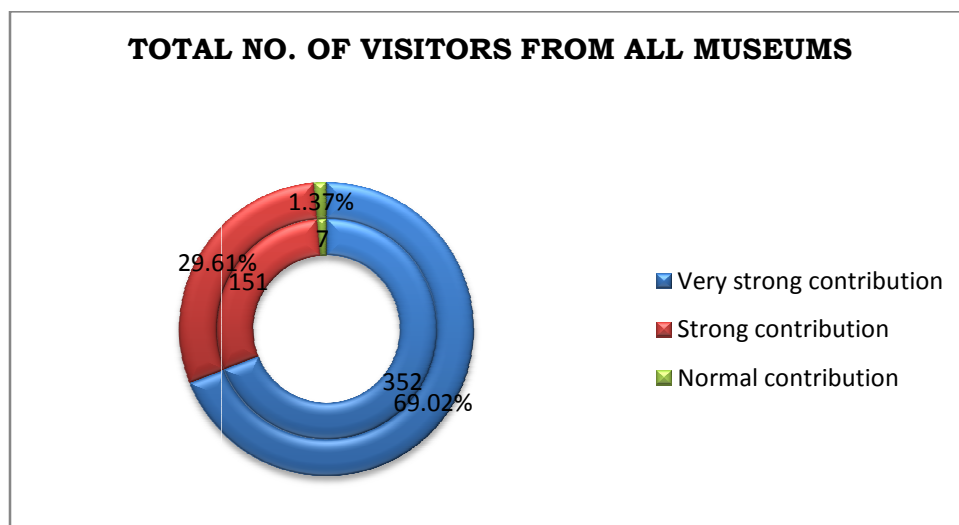


Figure: 5.2.33.2

These charts depict the contribution of cultural properties to explain the process of the human past history. In this order maximum numbers of visitors i.e. 352 are selected very strong contribution.

TABLE 5.2.34**CULTURAL PROPERTIES ARE REALISTIC IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO.
SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	27 (54)	23 (46)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	17 (38.64)	02 (4.54)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	40 (72.73)	15 (27.27)	0	0	0
4.	PM	44 (88)	03 (6)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	35 (67.31)	16 (30.77)	01 (1.92)	0	0
6.	FMC	47 (82.46)	10 (17.54)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	43 (86)	07 (14)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	54 (83.08)	10 (15.38)	01 (1.54)	0	0
9.	GMC	37 (82.22)	08 (17.78)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	32 (76.19)	07 (16.67)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	383 (75.10)	117 (22.94)	10 (1.96)	0	0

This table explains the rating of value of cultural properties of museum in reference to more realistic. In this order 54% visitors from SML, 54.55% from MGMMR, 72.73% from GCMJ, 88% from PM, 67.31% from SMH, 82.46% from FMC, 86% from OSM, 83.08% from NMND, 82.22% from GMC and 76.19% visitors from SMB selected to rank 1 (very strong contribution) in which 88% visitors from PM is the highest response for the very strong contribution option. On the other side 46% visitors from SML, 40.91% from MGMMR, 27.27% from GCMJ, 6% from PM, 30.77% from SMH, 17.54% from FMC, 14% from OSM, 15.38% from NMND, 17.78% from GMC and 16.67% visitors from SMB chosen the category of rank 2 (strong contribution) in which 46% visitors from SML is the highest response for the strong contribution option towards aforesaid attribute of cultural property in the form of realistic. In addition to these 4.54% visitors from MGMMR, 6% from PM, 1.92% from SMH, 1.54% from NMND and 7.14% visitors from SMB are with rank 3.

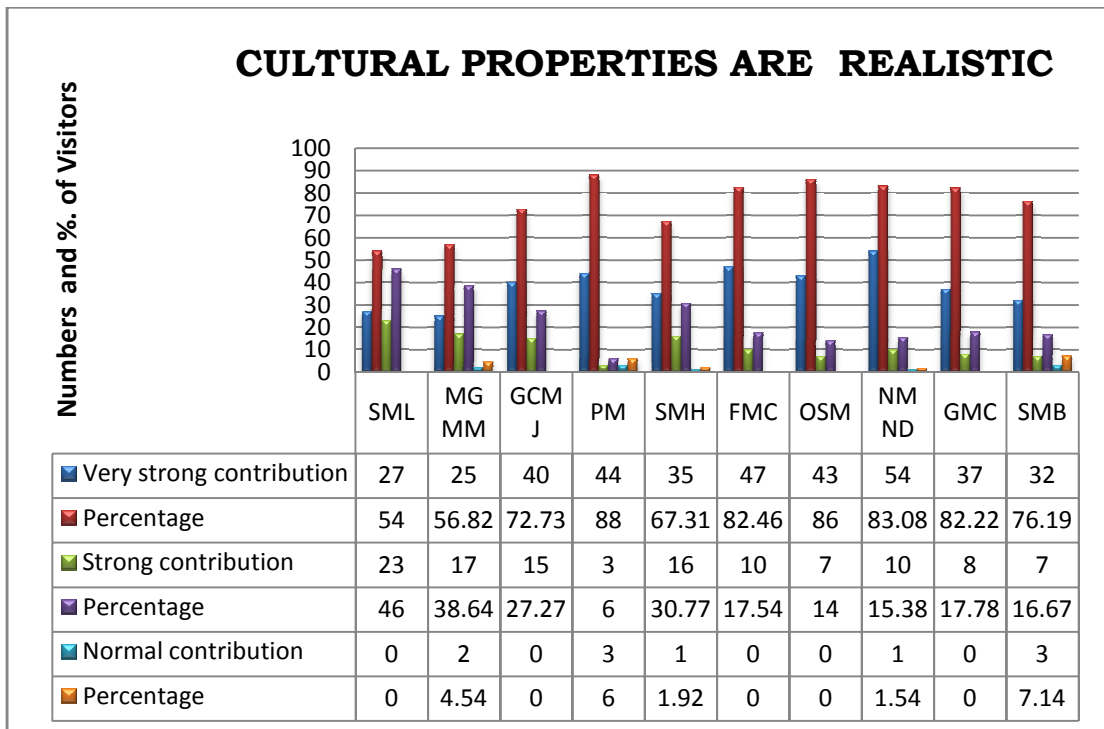


Figure: 5.2.34.1

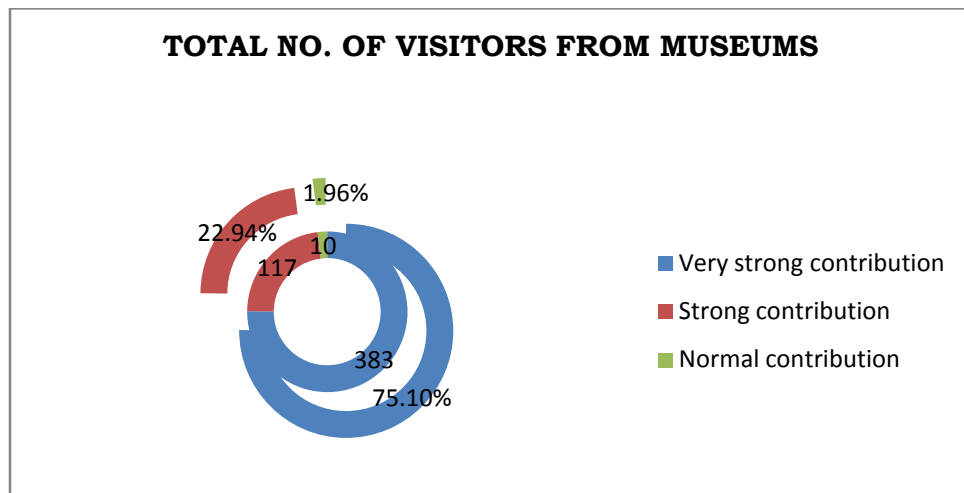


Figure: 5.2.34.2

These figures highlight that 75.10% visitors gave response in the form of very strong contribution, 22.94% gave response in the form of strong contribution whereas only 1.96% are with normal contribution. It means cultural properties are realistic in comparison to others which are proved through the maximum no. of visitors with the very strong value from these charts.

TABLE 5.2.35**UNIQUE ASPECT OF HISTORY (PRE AND PRO) IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	19 (38)	26 (52)	05 (10)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	18 (40.91)	21 (47.73)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	24 (43.64)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	37 (74)	10 (20)	03 (6)	0	0
5.	SMH	32 (61.54)	16 (30.77)	04 (7.69)	0	0
6.	FMC	46 (80.70)	11 (19.30)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	37 (74)	11 (22)	02 (4)	0	0
8.	NMND	49 (75.38)	14 (21.54)	02 (3.08)	0	0
9.	GMC	35 (77.78)	06 (13.33)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	33 (78.57)	07 (16.67)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	334 (65.49)	146 (28.63)	30 (5.88)	0	0

This table shows the characteristic of cultural property in special reference to unique aspect of pre history. In this connection response of the visitors received in the category of very strong value, strong value and normal value. Highest percentage of visitors is 80.70% from FMC in the category of very strong value for this characteristic of cultural properties whereas lowest percentage of visitors is 38% from SML in this category. On the other side 52% from SML is the highest percentage of visitors in the category of strong value whereas 13.33% from GMC is the lowest percentage of visitors in this category. In addition to this 11.36% from MGMMR is the highest percentage of visitors in the category of normal value whereas 3.08% from NMND is the lowest percentage of visitors in this category. There is no response in rank 4 and 5.

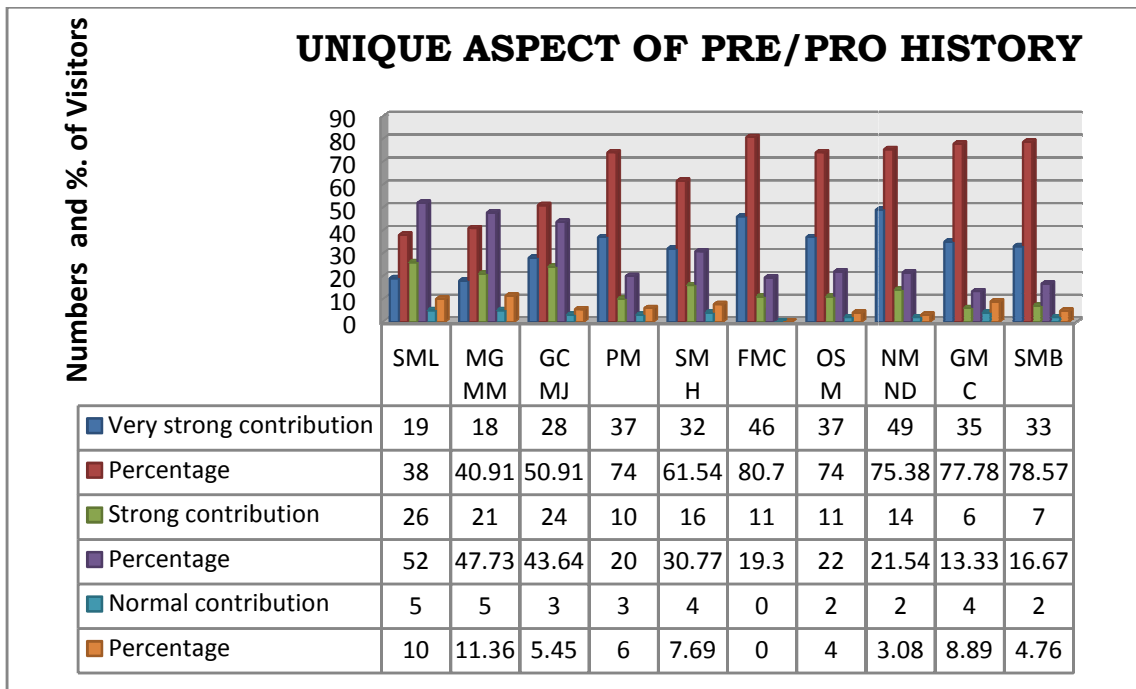


Figure: 5.2.35.1

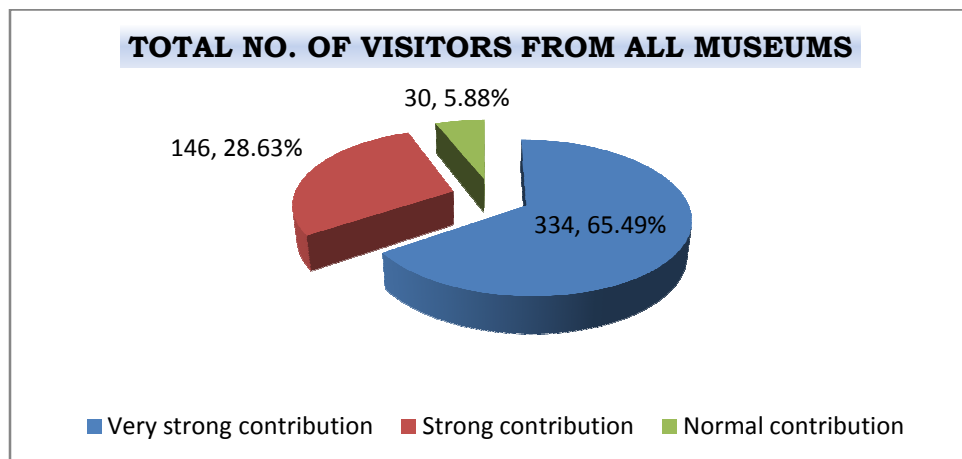


Figure: 5.2.35.2

These charts focus on the attribute of the cultural properties in reference to unique aspects of pre/pro history. For this attribute maximum (65.49%) visitors are accepting the value of cultural properties in the form of very strong contribution whereas 28.63% visitors accept the value in the form of strong contribution and only 5.88% visitors accept normal contribution.

TABLE 5.2.36**SELF AWARENESS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	16 (32)	27 (54)	07 (14)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	18 (40.91)	16 (36.36)	06 (13.64)	04 (9.09)	0
3.	GCMJ	27 (49.09)	18 (32.73)	07 (12.73)	03 (5.45)	0
4.	PM	38 (76)	07 (14)	05 (10)	0	0
5.	SMH	30 (57.69)	13 (25)	07 (13.46)	02 (3.85)	0
6.	FMC	36 (63.16)	16 (28.07)	05 (8.77)	0	0
7.	OSM	32 (64)	12 (24)	06 (12)	0	0
8.	NMND	46 (70.77)	15 (23.08)	04 (6.15)	0	0
9.	GMC	27 (60)	09 (20)	05 (11.11)	04 (8.89)	0
10.	SMB	29 (69.05)	11 (26.19)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	299 (58.63)	144 (28.23)	54 (10.59)	13 (2.55)	0

This table highlights the contribution of cultural properties with focus on self awareness in comparison to other information sources. Visitor's responses categorized in rank 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this order 76% visitors from PM is the highest response in the rank 1 (very strong contribution) and 32% visitors from SML is the lowest response in this rank. In this row 54% visitors from SML is the highest response in the rank 2 (strong contribution) and 14% visitors from PM is the lowest response in this rank. On the other side 14% visitors from SML is the highest response in the rank 3 (normal contribution) whereas 4.76% from SMB is the lowest response in this rank. In addition to this 9.09% visitors from MGMMR is the highest response in the rank 4 (weak contribution) whereas 3.85% from SMH is the lowest response of the visitors in this rank on the aforesaid feature of cultural properties and museums.

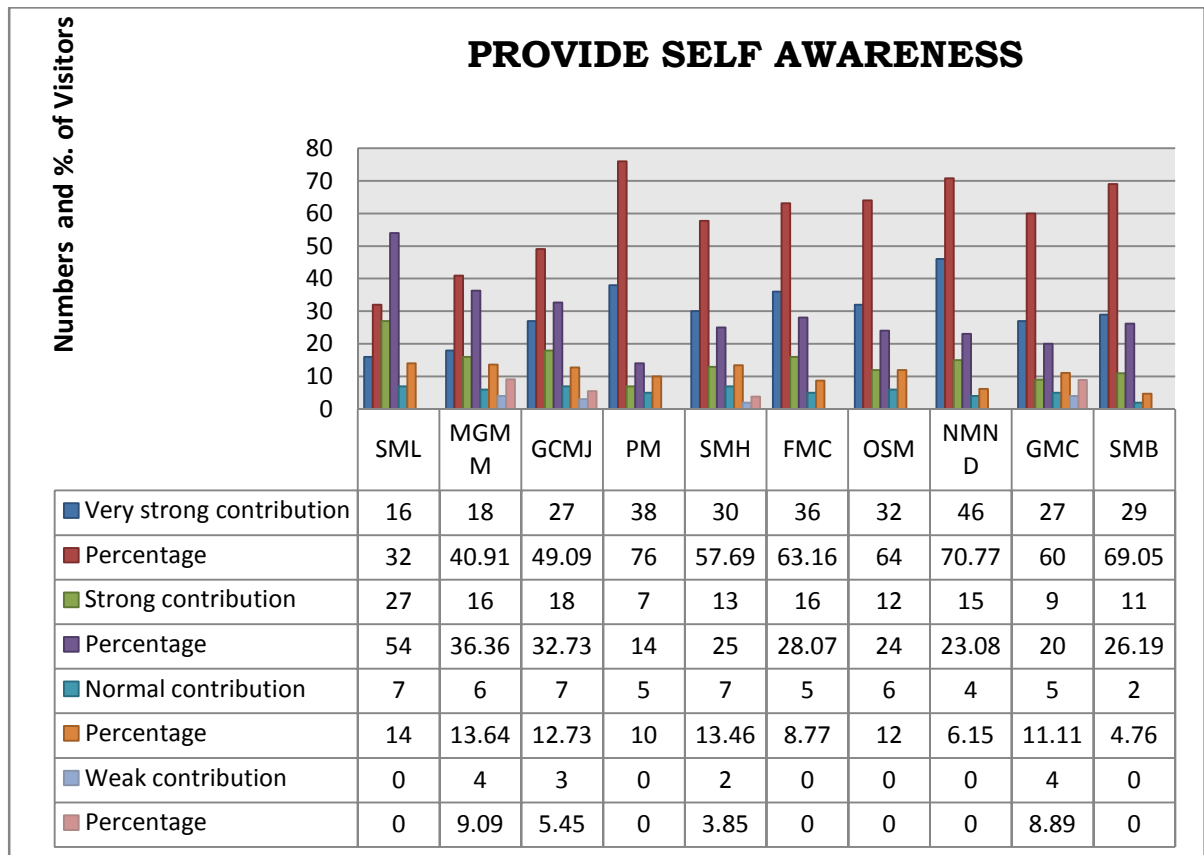


Figure: 5.2.36.1

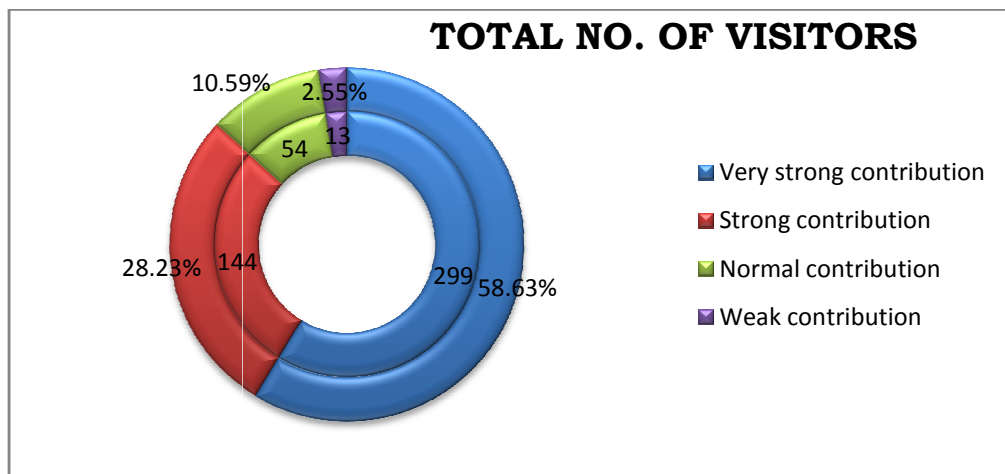


Figure: 5.2.36.2

These charts focus on self awareness with the help of cultural properties. In this reference 58.63% visitors accept that cultural properties provide self awareness very strongly whereas 28.23% visitors accept strongly contribution of the cultural properties to provide self awareness. On the other side 10.59% visitors favor normal contribution and 2.55% visitors favor weak contribution for providing self awareness.

TABLE 5.2.37**VERY IMPORTANT FOR EVERY NATION IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO.
SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	35 (70)	15 (30)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	26 (59.09)	18 (40.91)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	42 (76.36)	13 (23.64)	0	0	0
4.	PM	42 (84)	08 (16)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	33 (63.46)	19 (36.54)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	50 (87.72)	07 (12.28)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	41 (82)	09 (18)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	56 (86.15)	09 (13.85)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	37 (82.22)	08 (17.78)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	40 (95.24)	02 (4.76)	0	0	0
	Total	402 (78.82)	108 (21.18)	0	0	0

This table presents the importance of cultural properties for the nation in comparison to other information source. Response of the visitors divided into 2 categories rank 1 and rank 2. In this reference highest percentage of visitors is 95.24% from SMB and lowest is 59.09% from MGMMR in the rank 1 which is related to very strong value whereas highest percentage of visitors is 40.91% from MGMMR and lowest is 4.76% from SMB in the rank 2 which is related to strong value. In this connection total 402 numbers of visitors out of 510 from all museums are with rank 1 whereas 108 out of 510 visitors from all museums are with rank 2. On the other side total percentage of visitors in rank 1 (very strong value) is 78.82% and total percentage of visitors in rank 2 (strong value) is 21.18% for the importance of cultural properties for nation. In addition to this there are no responses in rank 3, 4 and 5.

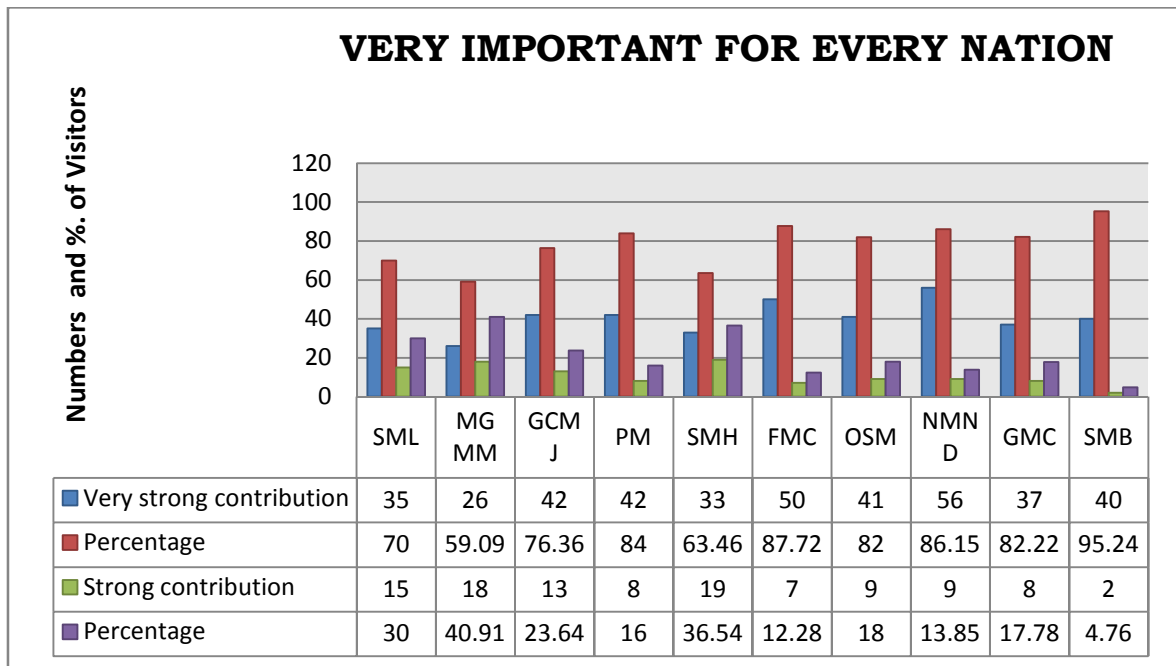


Figure: 5.2.37.1

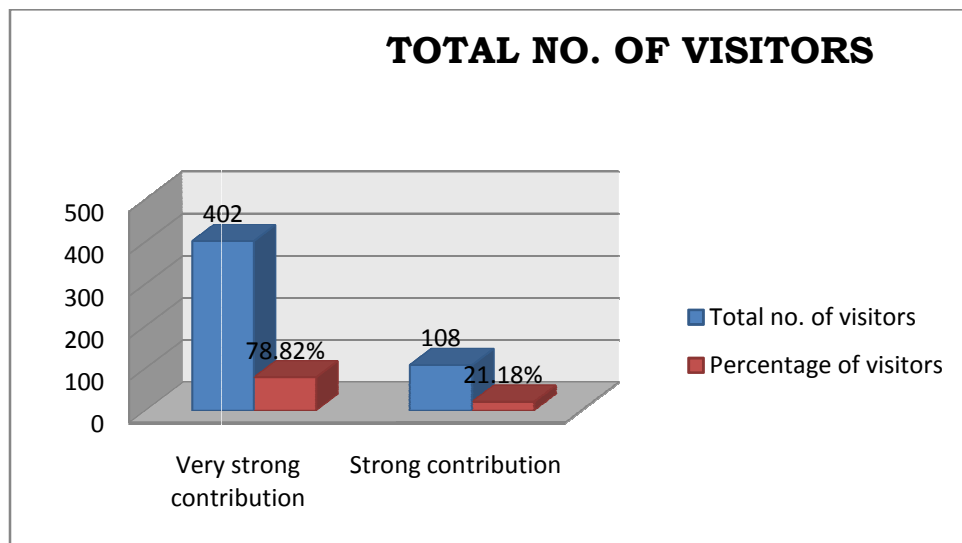


Figure: 5.2.37.2

These figures are presenting the importance of the cultural properties for the nations. In this connection visitors from all museums are accepting the importance of cultural properties which is proved on the basis of maximum numbers of visitors i.e. 402 with very strong contribution and 108 with strong contribution.

TABLE 5.2.38**SUPPORT TO PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN COMPARISON TO
OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	20 (40)	28 (56)	02 (4)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	22 (50)	14 (31.82)	05 (11.36)	03 (6.82)	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	16 (29.09)	09 (16.36)	02 (3.64)	0
4.	PM	35 (70)	13 (26)	02 (4)	0	0
5.	SMH	30 (57.69)	15 (28.85)	06 (11.54)	01 (1.92)	0
6.	FMC	39 (68.42)	18 (31.58)		0	0
7.	OSM	29 (58)	13 (26)	08 (16)	0	0
8.	NMND	46 (70.77)	15 (23.08)	04 (6.15)	0	0
9.	GMC	31 (68.89)	12 (26.67)		02 (4.44)	0
10.	SMB	22 (52.38)	17 (40.48)	03 (7.14)	0	0
	Total	302 (59.21)	161 (31.57)	39 (7.65)	08 (1.57)	0

This table describes that how museums support to educational development in public. In this connection 70.77 % from NMND is the highest response of visitors in the rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas 40% from SML is the lowest response in this rank. In this row 56% from SML is the highest and 23.08% from NMND is the lowest response in the rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side 16.36% from GCMJ is the highest and 4% from SML and PM is the lowest response in the rank 3 (normal contribution) whereas 6.82% from MGMMR is the highest and 1.92% from SMH is the lowest response in the rank 4 (weak contribution) on the aforesaid attribute of cultural properties of museum.

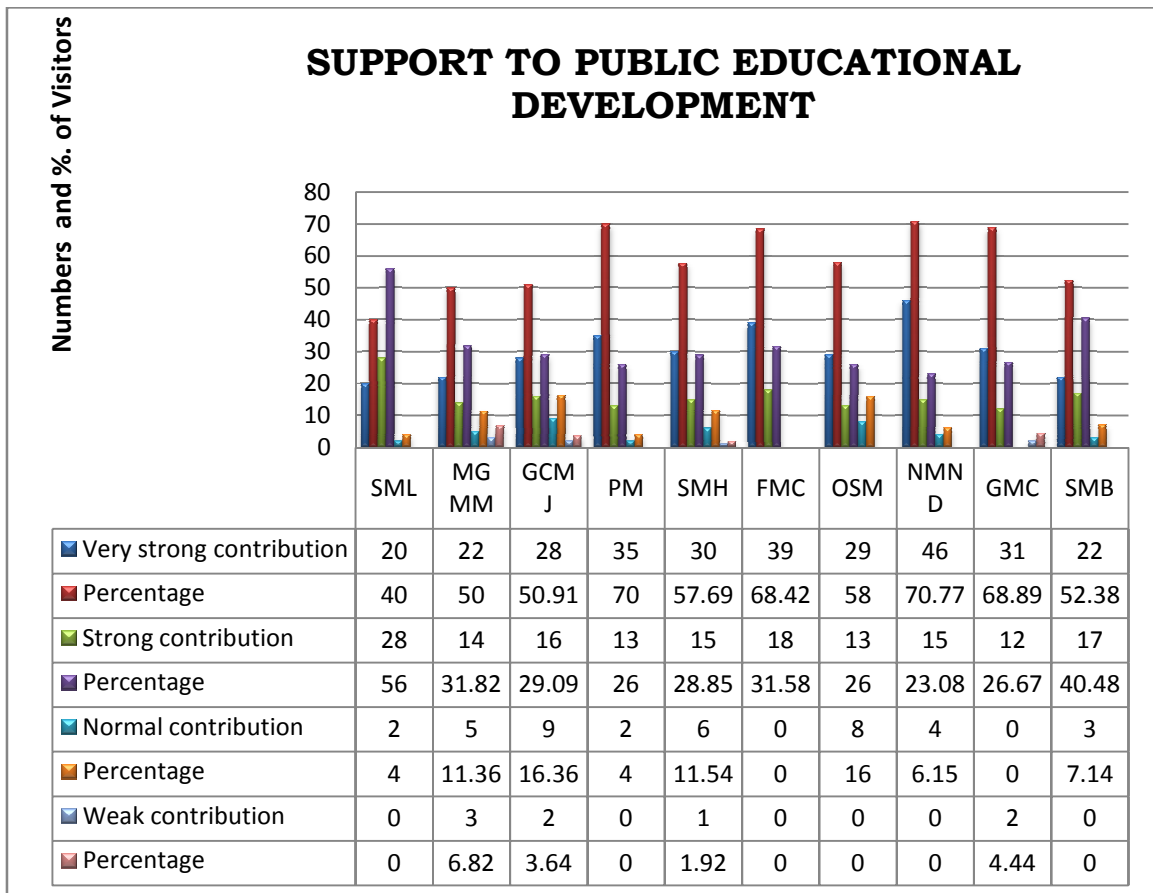


Figure: 5.2.38.1

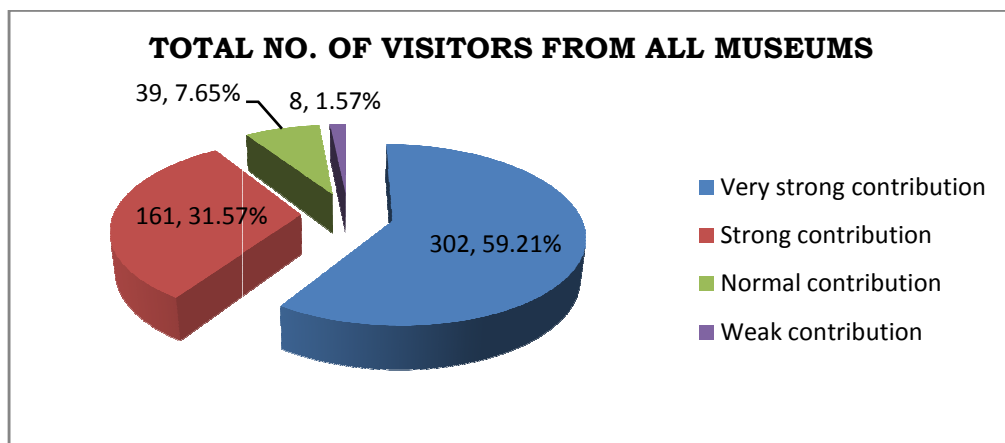


Figure: 5.2.38.2

These figures show the role of cultural properties and museums in the growth of public education development. In this order 59.21% visitors are with very strong contribution, 31.57% visitors are with strong contribution, 7.65% visitors are with normal contribution and 1.57% visitors are with weak contribution in reference to provide public educational development.

TABLE 5.2.39**SUPPORT TO TOURISM IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	35 (70)	15 (30)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	29 (65.91)	15 (34.09)	0	0	0
3.	GCMJ	46 (83.64)	09 (16.36)	0	0	0
4.	PM	40 (80)	10 (20)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	35 (67.31)	17 (32.69)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	51 (89.47)	06 (10.53)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	37 (74)	13 (26)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	52 (80)	13 (20)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	36 (80)	09 (20)	0	0	0
10.	SMB	35 (83.33)	07 (16.67)	0	0	0
	Total	396 (77.65)	114 (22.35)	0	0	0

This table explores the role of cultural properties with museums in reference to tourism. The response of the visitors categorized mainly in rank 1 and 2. Maximum visitors chose rank 1 (very strong contribution) in comparison to rank 2 (strong contribution). In this order the highest response is 89.47% from Fort Museum Chennai (FMC) in the rank 1(very strong contribution) and lowest response is 65.91% from Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur (MGMM) in this rank whereas highest response in rank 2 (strong contribution) is 34.09% from MGMM and lowest response in this rank is 10.53% from Fort Museum Chennai (FMC). In these connection total 77.65% visitors from all museums select the category of very strong contribution whereas 22.35% selected strong contribution option. In addition to this there are no responses in rank 3, 4 and 5. It means cultural properties and museums play a very vital role to support tourism.

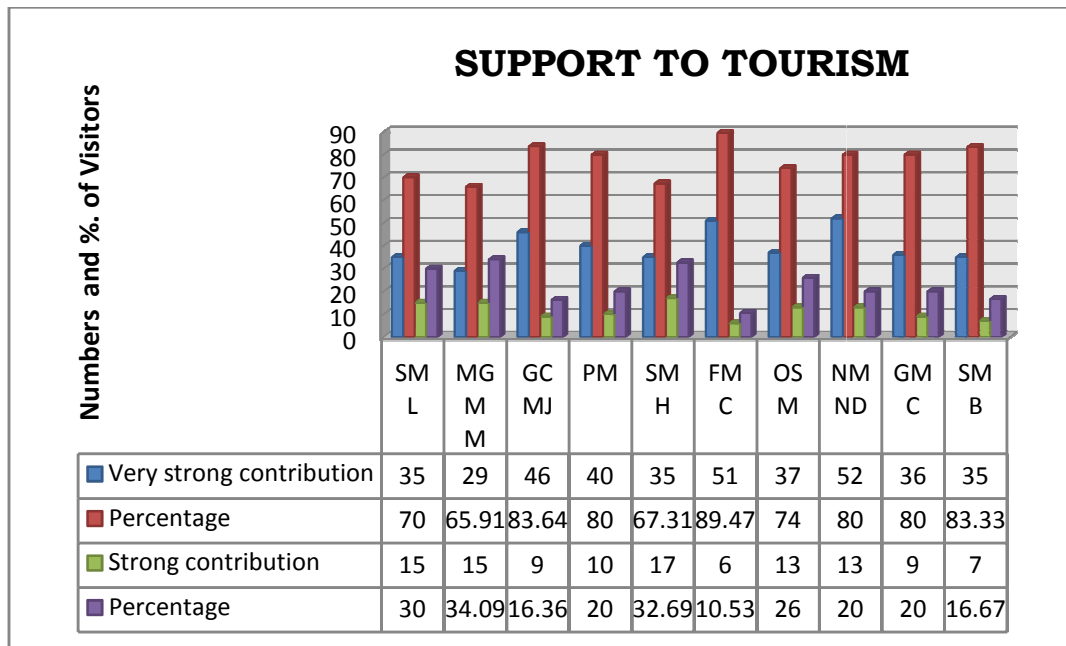


Figure: 5.2.39.1

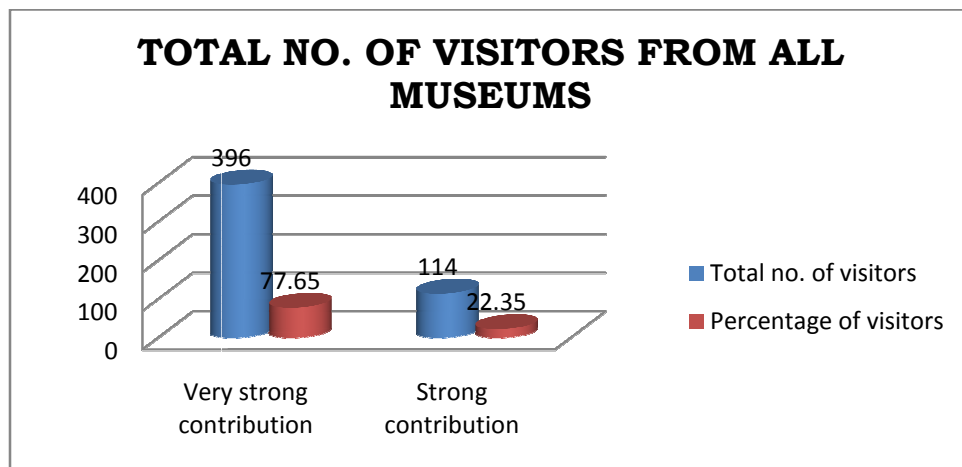


Figure: 5.2.39.2

These figures explore the contribution of the cultural properties in tourism in which visitors response are categorized in the form of very strong contribution and strong contribution. 396 numbers of visitors are with very strong contribution whereas 114 visitors from all museums are with strong contribution. It means cultural properties are the very important heritage to improve tourism in the world.

TABLE 5.2.40**IMPROVE LITERACY LEVEL IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	15 (30)	26 (52)	09 (18)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	18 (40.91)	20 (45.45)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	13 (23.64)	10 (18.18)	04 (7.27)	0
4.	PM	28 (56)	12 (24)	08 (16)	02 (4)	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	13 (25)	06 (11.54)	04 (7.69)	0
6.	FMC	23 (40.35)	25 (43.86)	07 (12.28)	02 (3.51)	0
7.	OSM	25 (50)	14 (28)	06 (12)	05 (10)	0
8.	NMND	32 (49.23)	23 (35.38)	08 (12.31)	02 (3.08)	0
9.	GMC	17 (37.78)	17 (37.78)	07 (15.55)	04 (8.89)	0
10.	SMB	18 (42.86)	17 (40.47)	07 (16.67)	0	0
	Total	233 (45.69)	180 (35.29)	74 (14.51)	23 (4.51)	0

This table reveals the importance of cultural properties with museums in reference to improve literacy level. The response of the visitors received from the rank 1, rank 2, rank 3 and rank 4. Highest response obtained from the rank 1 (very strong contribution) and lowest obtained from rank 4 (weak contribution). In this order 56% from PM is the highest and 30% from SML is the lowest response in the category of very strong contribution whereas 52% from SML is the highest and 23.64% from GCMJ is the lowest response in the category of strong contribution. On the other side 18.18% from GCMJ is the highest and 11.54% from SMH is the lowest response in the category of normal contribution whereas 10% from OSM is the highest and 3.08% from NMND is the lowest response of visitors in the category of weak contribution.

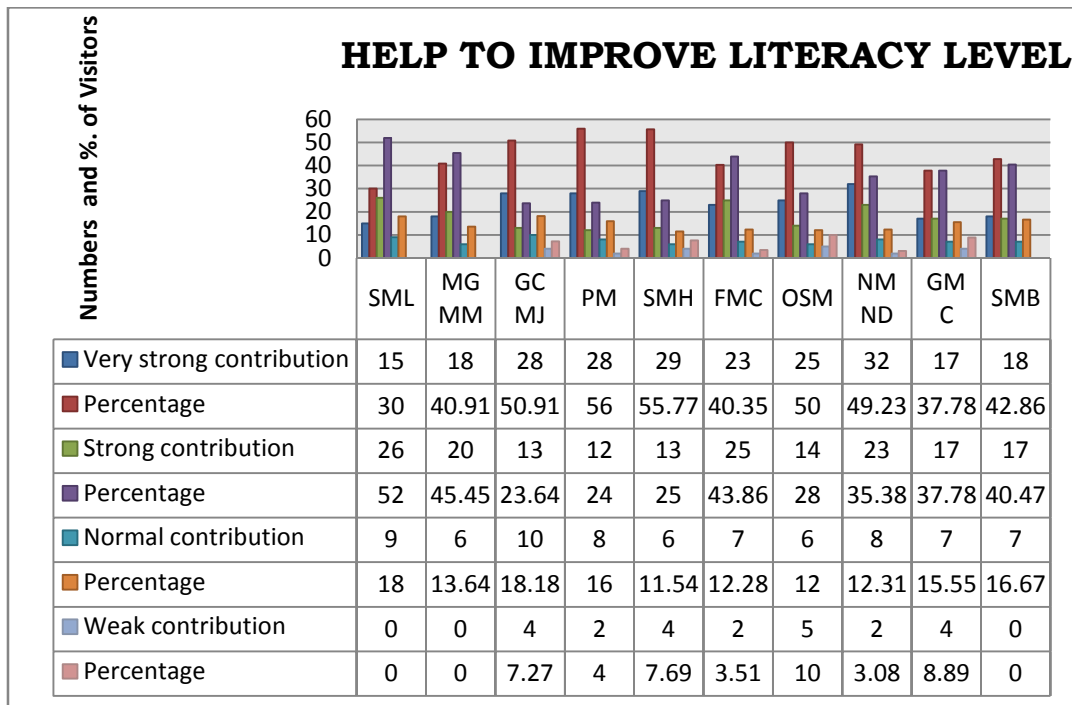


Figure: 5.2.40.1

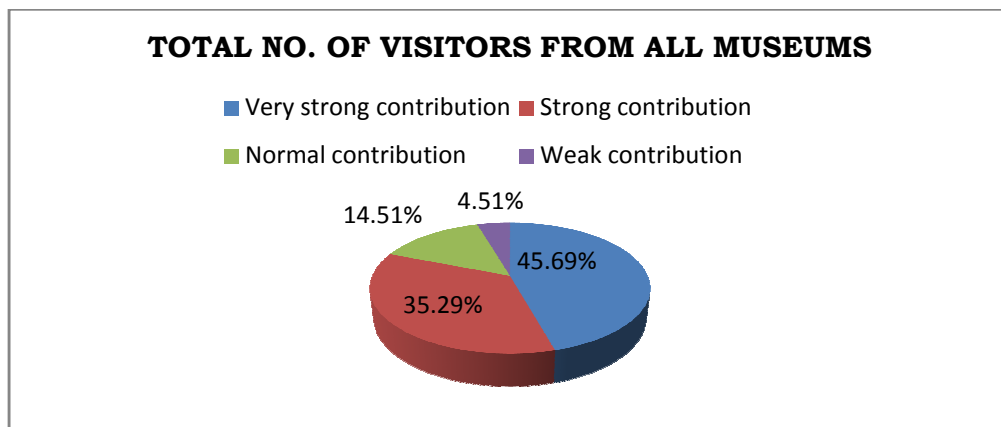


Figure: 5.2.40.2

These charts describe the value of the cultural properties in reference to improve literacy level in the people. In this connection 45.69% visitors are accepting the contribution of the cultural properties for this purpose very strongly, 35.29% visitors and 14.51% visitors accepting the contribution strongly and normally respectively. On the other side 4.51% visitors categorized the response in the form of weak contribution.

TABLE 5.2.41**PROVIDE NEW OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST KNOWLEDGE AND NEW IDEAS IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	25 (50)	23 (46)	02 (4)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	18 (40.91)	14 (31.82)	08 (18.18)	04 (9.09)	0
3.	GCMJ	25 (45.45)	24 (43.64)	06 (10.91)	0	0
4.	PM	25 (50)	20 (40)	05 (10)	0	0
5.	SMH	22 (42.31)	23 (44.23)	06 (11.54)	01 (1.92)	0
6.	FMC	39 (68.42)	16 (28.07)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	33 (66)	15 (30)	02 (4)	0	0
8.	NMND	33 (50.77)	26 (40)	04 (6.15)	02 (3.08)	0
9.	GMC	26 (57.78)	11 (24.44)	03 (6.67)	05 (11.11)	0
10.	SMB	20 (47.62)	17 (40.48)	02 (4.76)	03 (7.14)	0
	Total	266 (52.16)	189 (37.06)	40 (7.84)	15 (2.94)	0

This table depicts the contribution of cultural properties with museums in reference to new opportunity to invest knowledge and new ideas. Response of the visitors divided in 4 categories on the basis of aforesaid contribution of cultural properties with museums. Highest response in the rank 1 (very strong contribution) is 68.42% from FMC and lowest response in this rank is 40.91% from MGMMR. On the other side 46% from SML is the highest and 24.44% from GMC is the lowest response in the rank 2 (strong contribution). In the same way 18.18% from MGMMR is the highest and 3.51% from FMC is the lowest response in the rank 3 (normal contribution) whereas 11.11% from GMC is the highest and 1.92% from SMH is the lowest response in the rank 4 (weak contribution). In this connection total 52.16% visitors are with rank1 whereas 37.06% visitors are with rank 2. On the other hand 7.84% visitors are with rank 3 whereas only 2.94% visitors are with rank 4.

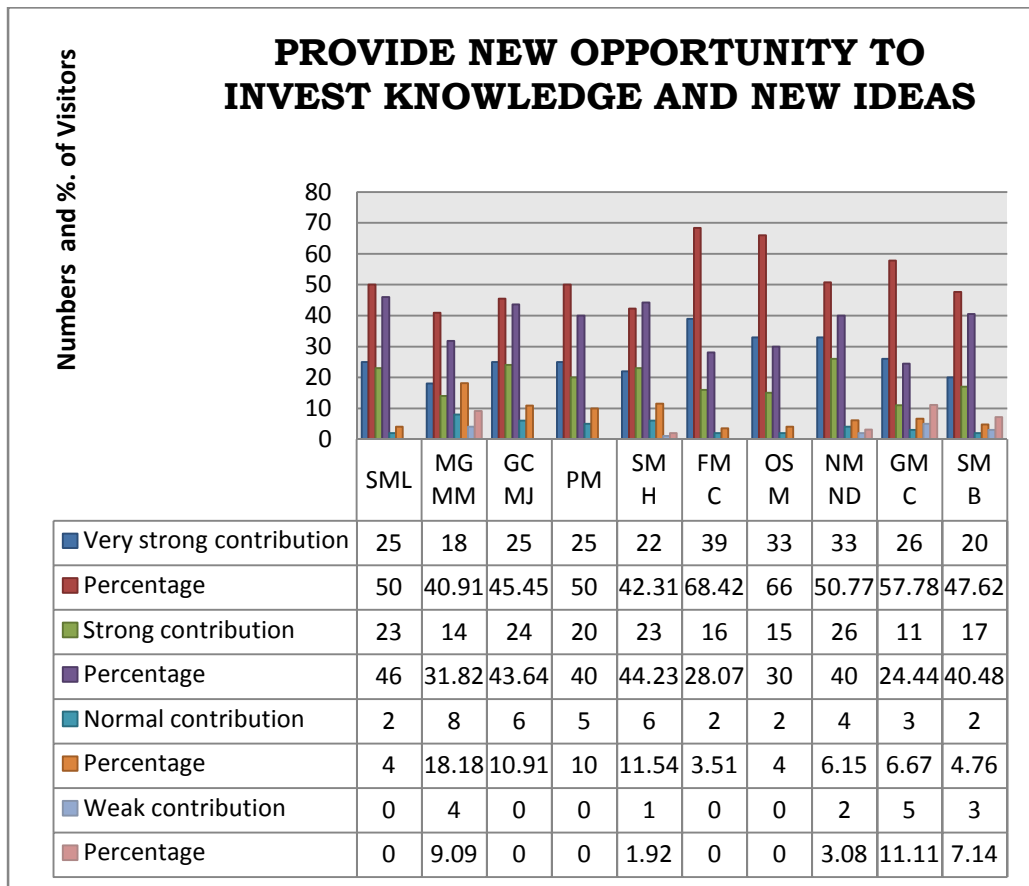


Figure: 5.2.41.1

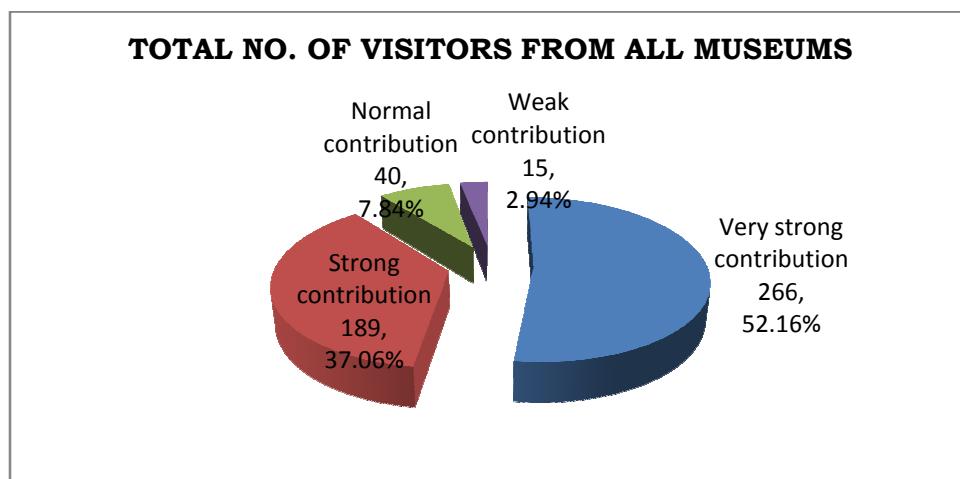


Figure: 5.2.41.2

These figures show that how cultural properties provide new opportunity to invest new knowledge and ideas. In this reference, maximum (266) numbers of visitors are favoring the very strong contribution.

TABLE 5.2.42**MORE AUTHENTIC THAN BOOKS STORIES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	26 (52)	24 (48)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	26 (59.09)	15 (34.09)	03 (6.82)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	48 (87.27)	07 (12.73)	0	0	0
4.	PM	41 (82)	09 (18)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	36 (69.23)	15 (28.85)	01 (1.92)	0	0
6.	FMC	43 (75.44)	14 (24.56)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	43 (86)	07 (14)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	44 (67.69)	19 (29.23)	02 (3.08)	0	0
9.	GMC	33 (73.33)	09 (20)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	34 (80.95)	07 (16.67)	01 (2.38)	0	0
	Total	374 (73.33)	126 (24.71)	10 (1.96)	0	0

This table describes the authenticity of cultural properties of the museums. In this connection 87.27% from GCMJ is the highest and 52% from SML is the lowest response of the visitors in the rank 1 (very strong value) whereas 48% from SML is the highest and 12.73% from GCMJ is the lowest response of the visitors in the rank 2 (strong value). On the other side 6.82% from MGMMR is the highest and 1.92% from SMH is the lowest response of the visitors in the rank 3 (normal value). Total 73.33% visitors chose rank 1 (very strong value) whereas total 24.71% visitors chose rank 2 (strong value) and only 1.96% visitors are with rank 3 (normal value). There are no responses in the rank 4 and 5.

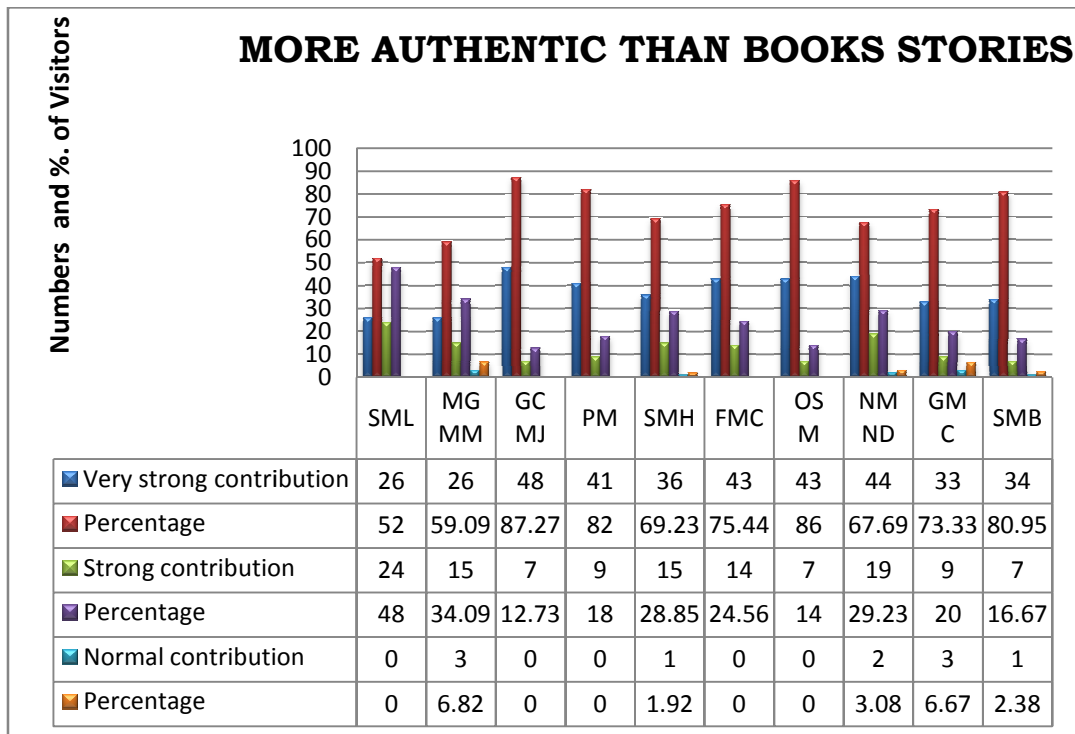


Figure: 5.2.42.1

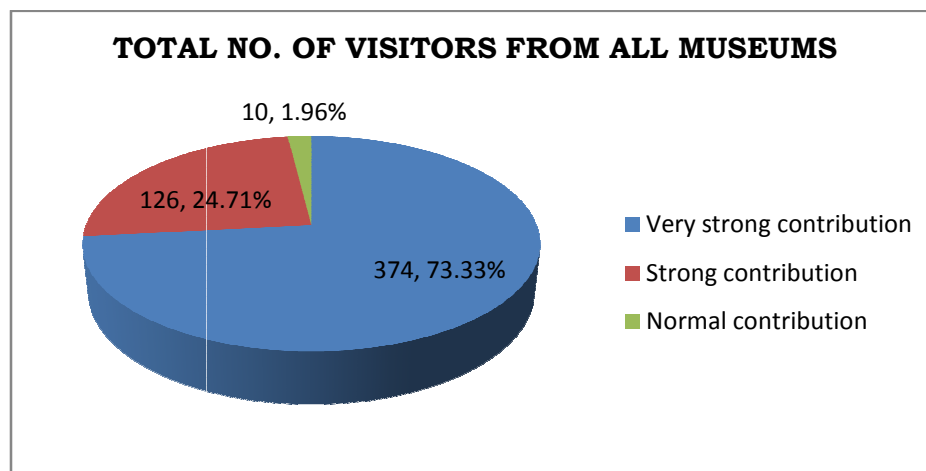


Figure: 5.2.42.2

These charts highlight the authenticity of the cultural properties in comparison to books and other sources. In this order visitors responses categorized in the form of contribution/value of the cultural properties. 73.33% visitors are accepting that cultural properties are more authentic than book stories with the rating of very strong value/contribution whereas 24.71% visitors are with strong value and 1.96% visitors are with normal value/contribution. On the basis of rating, maximum numbers of visitors are favoring that cultural property are more authentic than book stories.

TABLE 5.2.43**OPPORTUNITY TO FEEL THE EXPERIENCE OF REAL BEAUTY IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	35 (70)	15 (30)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	21 (47.73)	18 (40.91)	05 (11.36)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	24 (43.64)	28 (50.91)	03 (5.45)	0	0
4.	PM	19 (38)	27 (54)	04 (8)	0	0
5.	SMH	27 (51.92)	23 (44.23)	02 (3.85)	0	0
6.	FMC	43 (75.44)	14 (24.56)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	29 (58)	21 (42)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	40 (61.54)	22 (33.85)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	17 (37.78)	24 (53.33)	04 (8.89)	0	0
10.	SMB	18 (42.86)	23 (54.76)	01 (2.38)	0	0
	Total	273 (53.53)	215 (42.16)	22 (4.31)	0	0

This table highlights the contribution of cultural properties in reference to give opportunity to feel experience of real beauty. Response of the visitors categorized in rank 1, 2, and 3. Highest percentage of visitors (75.44%) of FMC received from rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas lowest percentage of visitors (2.38%) of SMB received from rank 3 (normal contribution). Total 273 visitors out of 510 of all museums chosen rank 1 which is very strong contribution whereas 215 visitors out of 510 of all museums chosen rank 2 which is strong contribution and 22 out of 510 selected rank 3 which is normal contribution.

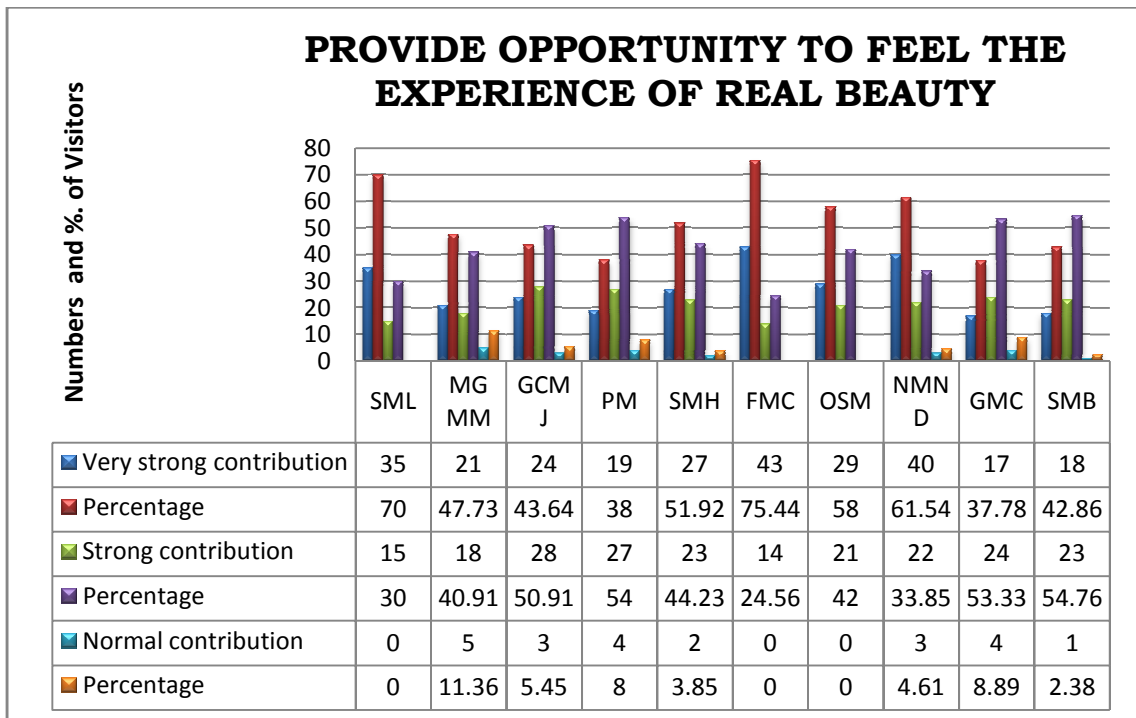


Figure: 5.2.43.1

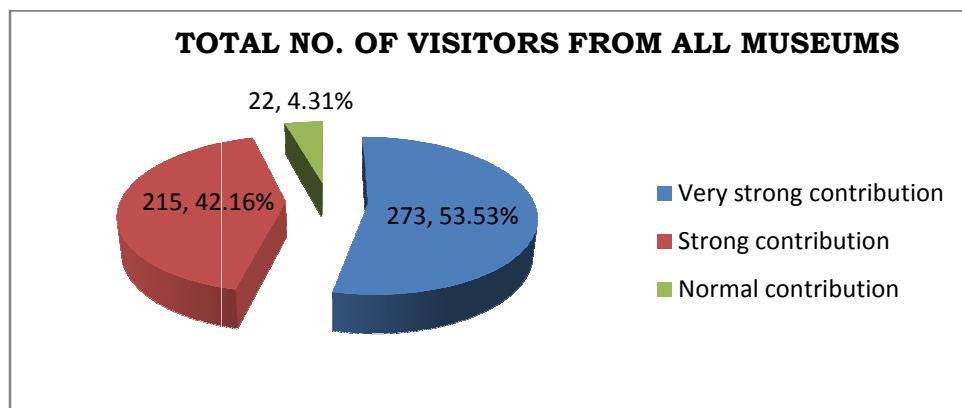


Figure: 5.2.43.2

These figures focus on experience of real beauty through the cultural properties. In this reference 273 and 215 numbers of visitors are with very strong contribution and strong contribution respectively in reference to provide experience of real beauty. On the other side 22 visitors are favoring the normal contribution. It means cultural properties provide an opportunity to feel the experience the real beauty which is proved on the basis of rating of the visitors' response.

TABLE 5.2.44**SPIRITUAL FEEL IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	21 (42)	19 (38)	08 (16)	02 (4)	0
2.	MGMMR	22 (50)	16 (36.36)	06 (13.64)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	33 (60)	12 (21.82)	10 (18.18)	0	0
4.	PM	30 (60)	09 (18)	08 (16)	03 (6)	0
5.	SMH	24 (46.15)	16 (30.77)	09 (17.31)	03 (5.77)	0
6.	FMC	30 (52.63)	18 (31.58)	07 (12.28)	02 (3.51)	0
7.	OSM	32 (64)	09 (18)	03 (6)	06 (12)	0
8.	NMND	34 (52.31)	26 (40)	05 (7.69)	0	0
9.	GMC	30 (66.67)	14 (31.11)	01 (2.22)	0	0
10.	SMB	23 (54.76)	19 (45.24)	0	0	0
	Total	279 (54.70)	158 (30.98)	57 (11.18)	16 (3.14)	0

This table presents another contribution of cultural properties of museums in reference to spiritual feel with comparison to other information source. Highest percentage of visitors is 66.67% from GMC whereas lowest is 42% from SML in the rank 1 (very strong contribution). In the same way 45.24% from SMB is the highest and 18% from PM and OSM is the lowest percentage of visitors in the rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side highest response in the rank 3 (normal contribution) is 18.18% from GCMJ and lowest is 2.22% from GMC in this rank whereas 12% from OSM is the highest response of the visitors and 3.51% from FMC is the lowest response of the visitors in rank 4 (weak contribution).

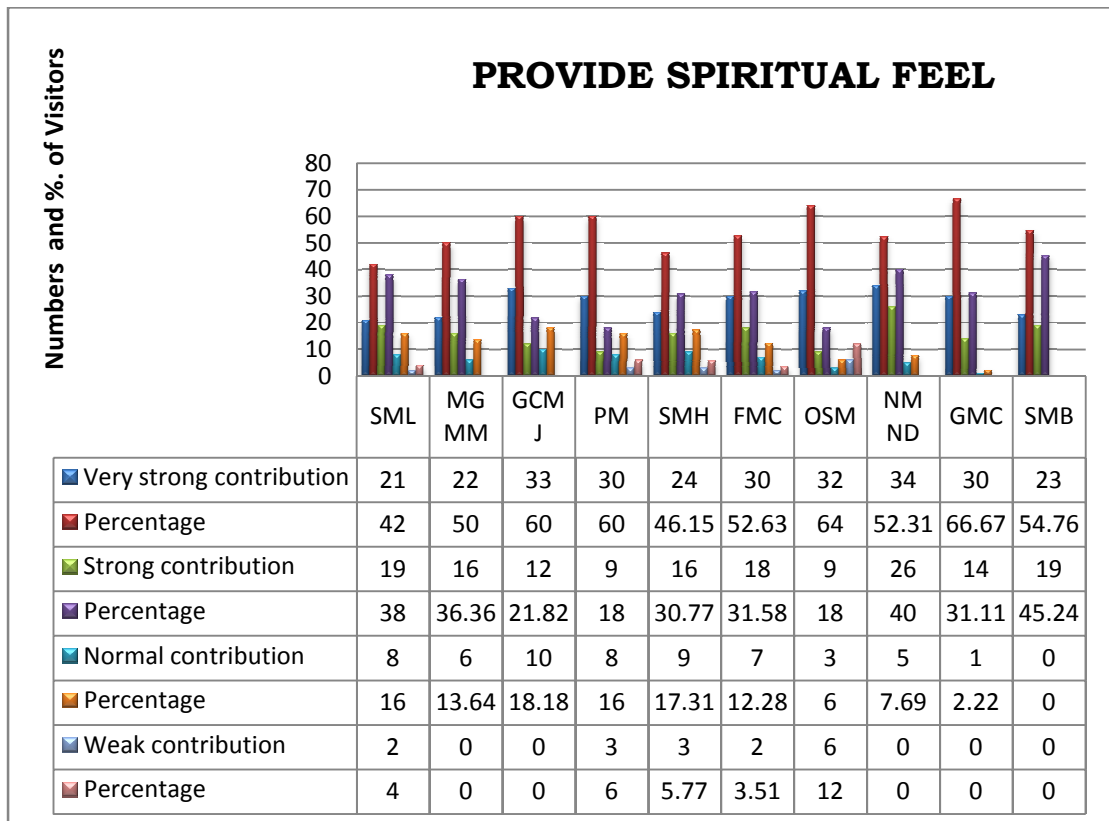


Figure: 5.2.44.1

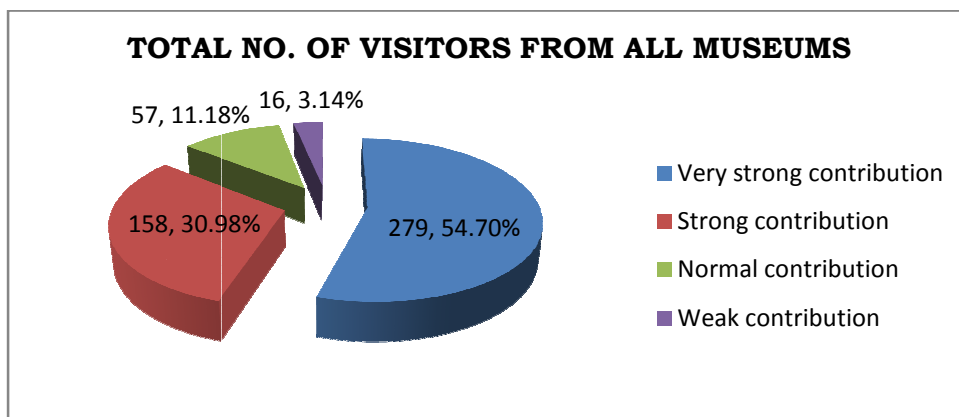


Figure: 5.2.44.2

The above figures show the rating of the contribution of the cultural properties in reference to provide spiritual feel. In this connection 54.70% visitors accept the very strong contribution, 30.98% visitors accept the strong contribution, 11.18% visitors accept normal contribution and 3.14% visitors accept weak contribution in the context of spiritual feel.

TABLE 5.2.45**GENERATE NEW UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENTIFIC OR TECHNICAL
CONCEPTS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	23 (46)	22 (44)	05 (10)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	16 (36.36)	18 (40.91)	04 (9.09)	06 (13.64)	0
3.	GCMJ	28 (50.91)	13 (23.64)	10 (18.18)	04 (7.27)	0
4.	PM	25 (50)	16 (32)	07 (14)	02 (4)	0
5.	SMH	27 (51.92)	19 (36.54)	04 (7.69)	02 (3.85)	0
6.	FMC	29 (50.88)	25 (43.86)	03 (5.26)	0	0
7.	OSM	27 (54)	13 (26)	08 (16)	02 (4)	0
8.	NMND	33 (50.77)	29 (44.61)	02 (3.08)	01 (1.54)	0
9.	GMC	27 (60)	13 (28.89)	01 (2.22)	04 (8.89)	0
10.	SMB	19 (45.24)	21 (50)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	254 (49.80)	189 (37.06)	46 (9.02)	21 (4.12)	0

This table is showing another contribution of cultural properties in reference to new understanding of scientific or technical concepts because scientific and technical concepts are hidden in the cultural properties. It is find out with the deep observation of the cultural properties. Total 49.80% visitors are with very strong contribution and 37.06% visitors are with strong contribution whereas 9.02% visitors are with normal contribution and 4.12% visitors are with weak contribution. Highest response of visitors received from rank 1 and lowest from rank 4. It means somewhere cultural properties generate new understanding of scientific and technical concepts.

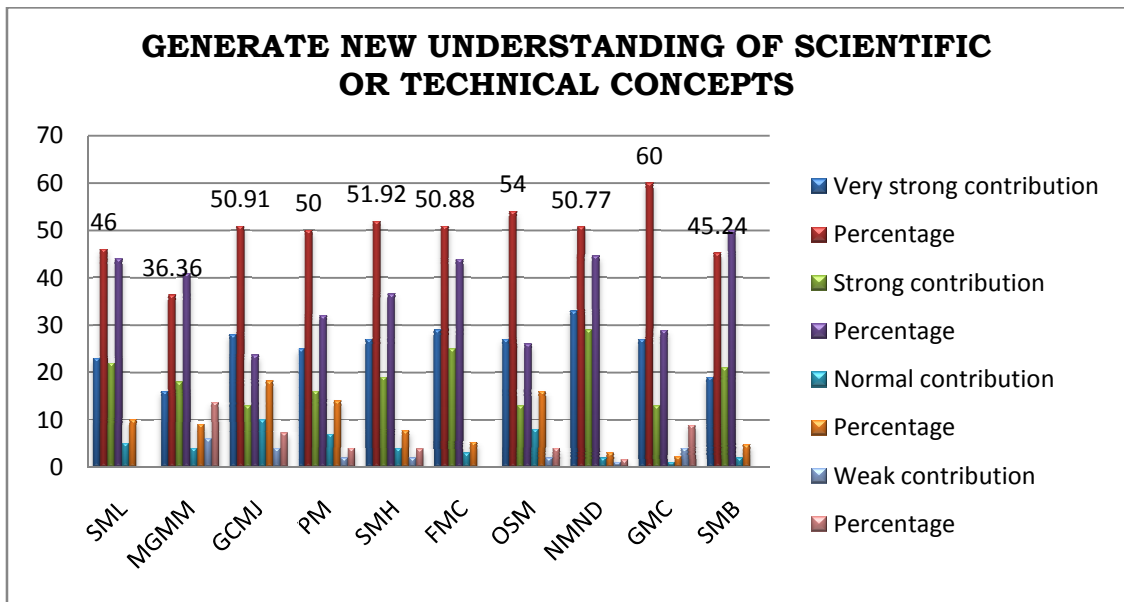


Figure: 5.2.45.1

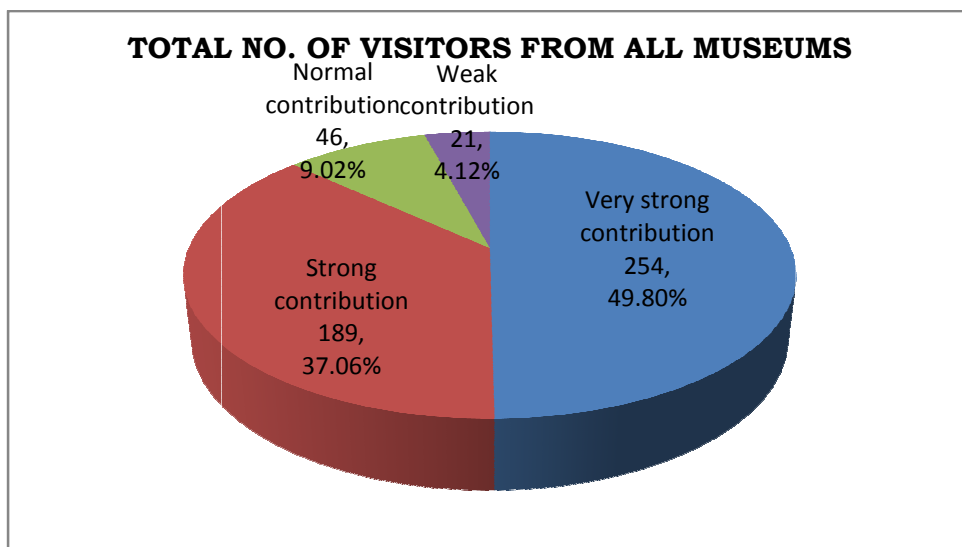


Figure: 5.2.45.2

The above charts illustrate the contribution of the cultural properties in reference to generate new understanding of scientific and technical concepts. In this order 49.80%, 37.06%, 9.02% and 4.12% visitors from all museums are rating the contribution of cultural properties in form of very strong contribution, strong contribution, normal contribution and weak contribution respectively for this aspect.

TABLE 5.2.46**HIGH SUPPORT IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN COMPARISON TO OTHER
INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	30 (60)	20 (40)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	25 (56.82)	17 (38.64)	02 (4.54)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	38 (69.09)	13 (23.64)	04 (7.27)	0	0
4.	PM	38 (76)	12 (24)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	23 (44.23)	0	0	0
6.	FMC	44 (77.19)	13 (22.81)	0	0	0
7.	OSM	39 (78)	08 (16)	03 (6)	0	0
8.	NMND	47 (72.31)	18 (27.69)	0	0	0
9.	GMC	32 (71.11)	10 (22.22)	03 (6.67)	0	0
10.	SMB	31 (73.81)	07 (16.67)	04 (9.52)	0	0
	Total	353 (69.21)	141 (27.65)	16 (3.14)	0	0

This table throws light on the contribution of cultural properties and museums for supporting historical research in comparison to other information sources. It is found from this table 78% is the highest response of the visitors from Orissa State Museum in the category of very strong contribution whereas 55.77% is the lowest response of the visitors from State Museum Hyderabad in this category. In the same way 44.23% is the highest response from State Museum Hyderabad and 16% is the lowest response of the visitors from Orissa State Museum in the category of strong contribution. On the other side 9.52% from State Museum Bhopal is the highest and 4.54% from Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum Raipur is the lowest response of visitors in the category of normal contribution. There are no responses in Category 4 and 5. It is cleared from above table that cultural properties and museums support historical research very strongly.

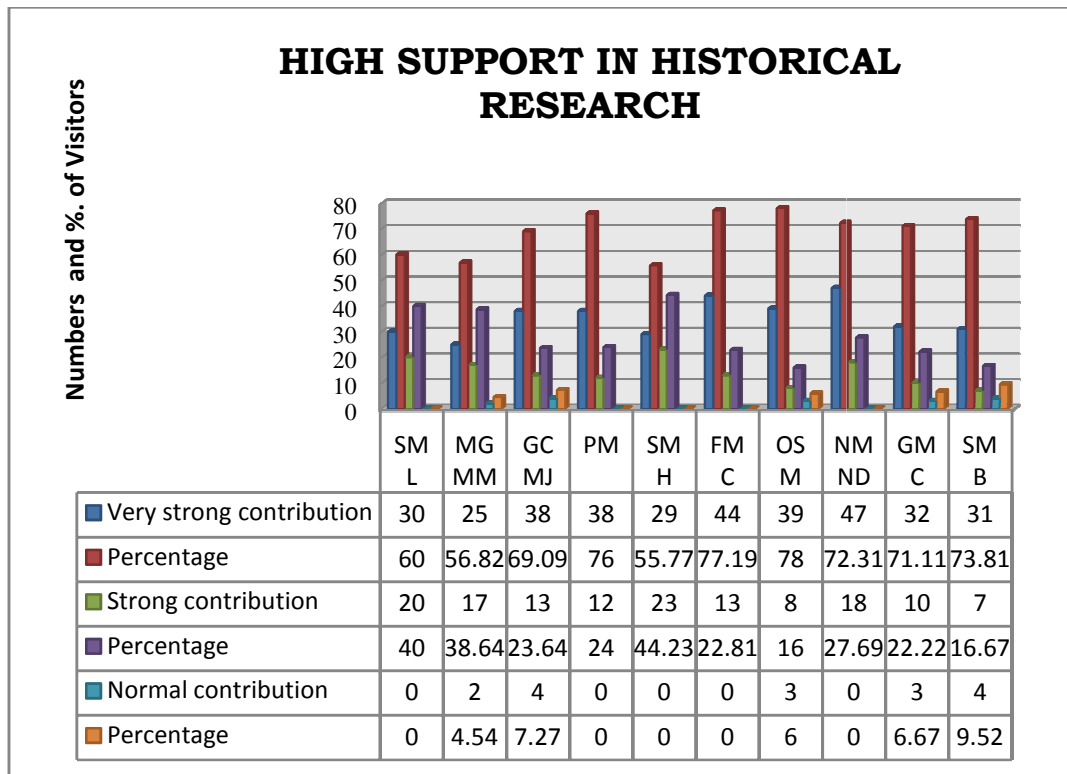


Figure: 5.2.46.1

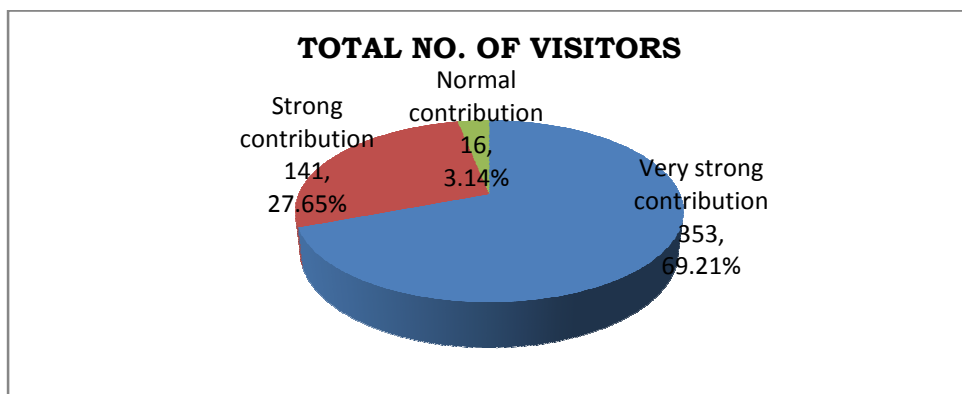


Figure: 5.2.46.2

These charts are showing the support of cultural properties in the context of historical research. The visitor's responses are categories in 3 columns which are based on very strong contribution, strong contribution and normal contribution. Maximum responses of visitors are with very strong contribution (69.21%) and strong contribution (27.65%). It means cultural properties are playing a very significant role in historical research. On the other side less no. of visitors are with normal contribution.

TABLE 5.2.47**CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUMS PROVIDE ENOUGH DETAIL OF PAST
IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	26 (52)	23 (46)	01 (2)	0	0
2.	MGMMR	23 (52.27)	18 (40.91)	03 (6.82)	0	0
3.	GCMJ	37 (67.27)	18 (32.73)	0	0	0
4.	PM	34 (68)	16 (32)	0	0	0
5.	SMH	29 (55.77)	22 (42.31)	01 (1.92)	0	0
6.	FMC	41 (71.93)	14 (24.56)	02 (3.51)	0	0
7.	OSM	34 (68)	16 (32)	0	0	0
8.	NMND	35 (53.85)	27 (41.54)	03 (4.61)	0	0
9.	GMC	35 (77.78)	08 (17.78)	02 (4.44)	0	0
10.	SMB	28 (66.67)	12 (28.57)	02 (4.76)	0	0
	Total	322 (63.14)	174 (34.12)	14 (2.74)	0	0

This table explains another contribution of cultural properties in reference to enough detail of past. Majority of visitors (63.14%) of all museums are with very strong contribution. In this order 77.78 % visitors from GMC is the highest response whereas 52% visitors from SML is the lowest response in the rank 1 (very strong contribution). In the same way 46% visitors from SML is the highest response and 17.78% visitors from GMC is the lowest response in the rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side 6.82% from MGMM is the highest and 1.92% from SMH is the lowest response of the visitors in the rank 3 (normal contribution). Because maximum visitors are with rank 1 which means cultural properties and museums contribute very strongly to provide enough details about what was happened in the past in comparison to other information sources.

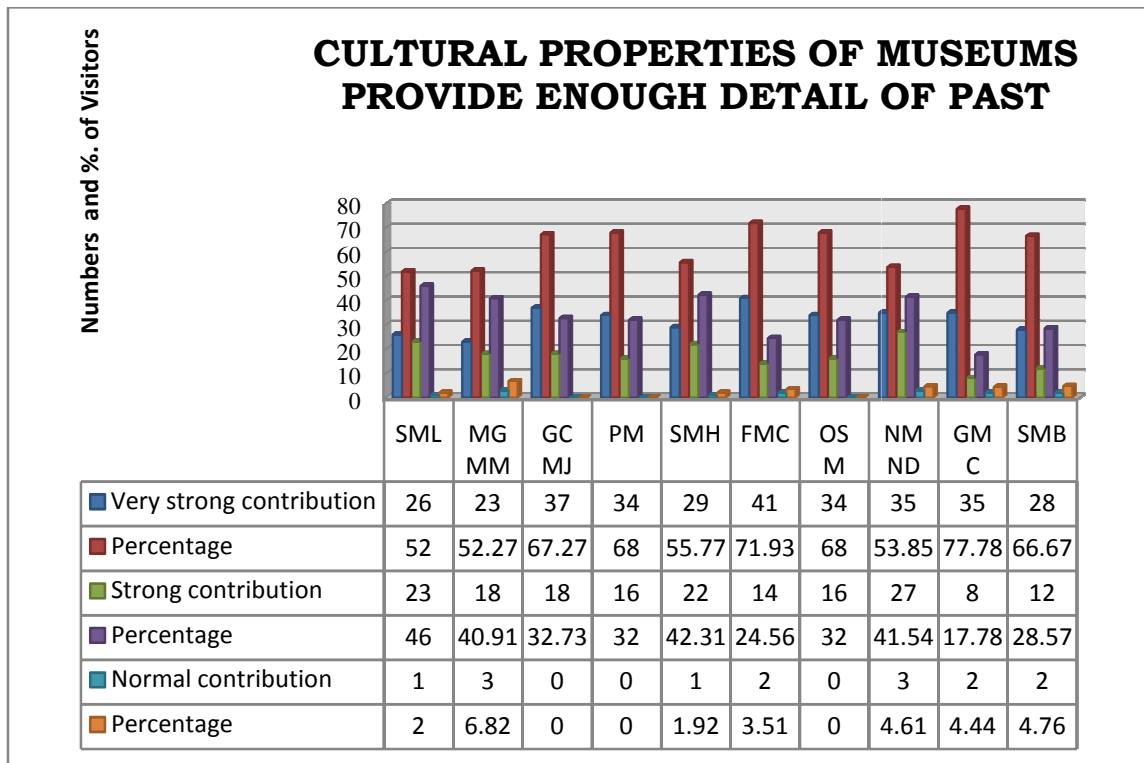


Figure: 5.2.47.1

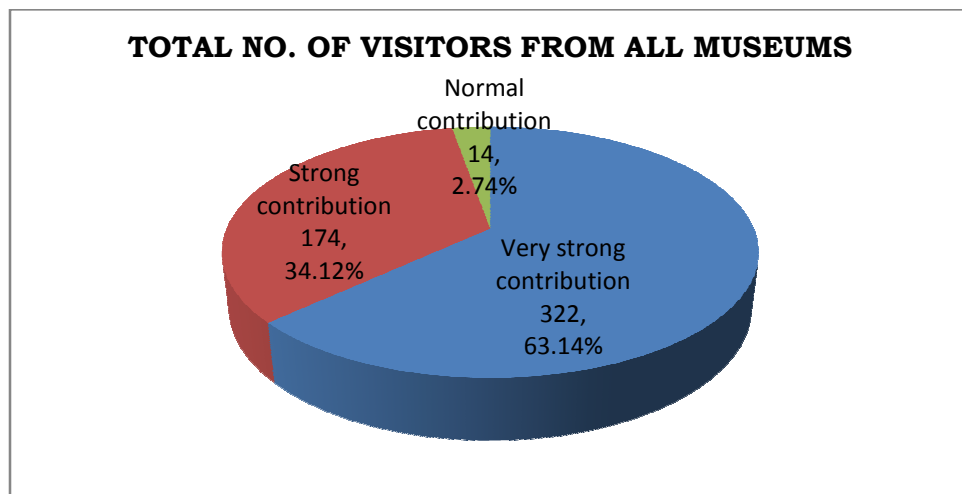


Figure: 5.2.47.2

The above charts present the contribution of the cultural properties. In this connection 63.14% visitors favor very strong contribution and 34.12% visitors favor strong contribution whereas only 2.74% visitors favor the normal contribution in reference to provide enough detail of the past.

TABLE 5.2.48**OVERALL CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUMS IN
COMPARISON TO OTHER INFO. SOURCES**

S. No.	Visitors of Museums	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
1.	SML	28 (56)	22 (44)	0	0	0
2.	MGMMR	28 (63.64)	07 (15.91)	06 (13.64)	03 (6.81)	0
3.	GCMJ	42 (76.36)	07 (12.73)	04 (7.27)	02 (3.64)	0
4.	PM	39 (78)	06 (12)	05 (10)	0	0
5.	SMH	35 (67.31)	14 (26.92)	03 (5.77)	0	0
6.	FMC	48 (84.21)	05 (8.77)	04 (7.02)	0	0
7.	OSM	36 (72)	08 (16)	06 (12)	0	0
8.	NMND	52 (80)	09 (13.85)	04 (6.15)	0	0
9.	GMC	28 (62.22)	04 (8.89)	10 (22.22)	03 (6.67)	0
10.	SMB	29 (69.05)	08 (19.05)	05 (11.90)	0	0
	Total	365 (71.57)	90 (17.65)	47 (9.21)	08 (1.57)	0

This table reveals the overall contribution of cultural properties of museums. Cultural properties and museums play a vital role as an information source and also contribute to the society with the variety of attributes. Response of the visitors categorized in the rank 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this row 84.21% from FMC is the highest and 56% from SML is the lowest response of the visitors in the category of very strong contribution whereas 44% from SML is the highest and 8.77% from FMC is the lowest response in the category of strong contribution. On the other side in rank 3 and 4, highest response of visitors are 22.22% from GMC and 6.81% from MGMMR whereas lowest are 5.77% from SMH and 3.64% from GCMJ respectively. Total 365 out of 510 visitors are with very strong contribution whereas 90 are with rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side 47 are with rank 3 (normal contribution) whereas only 08 visitors are with rank 4 (weak contribution). It is cleared from the table that overall contribution of the cultural properties and museum is very strong.

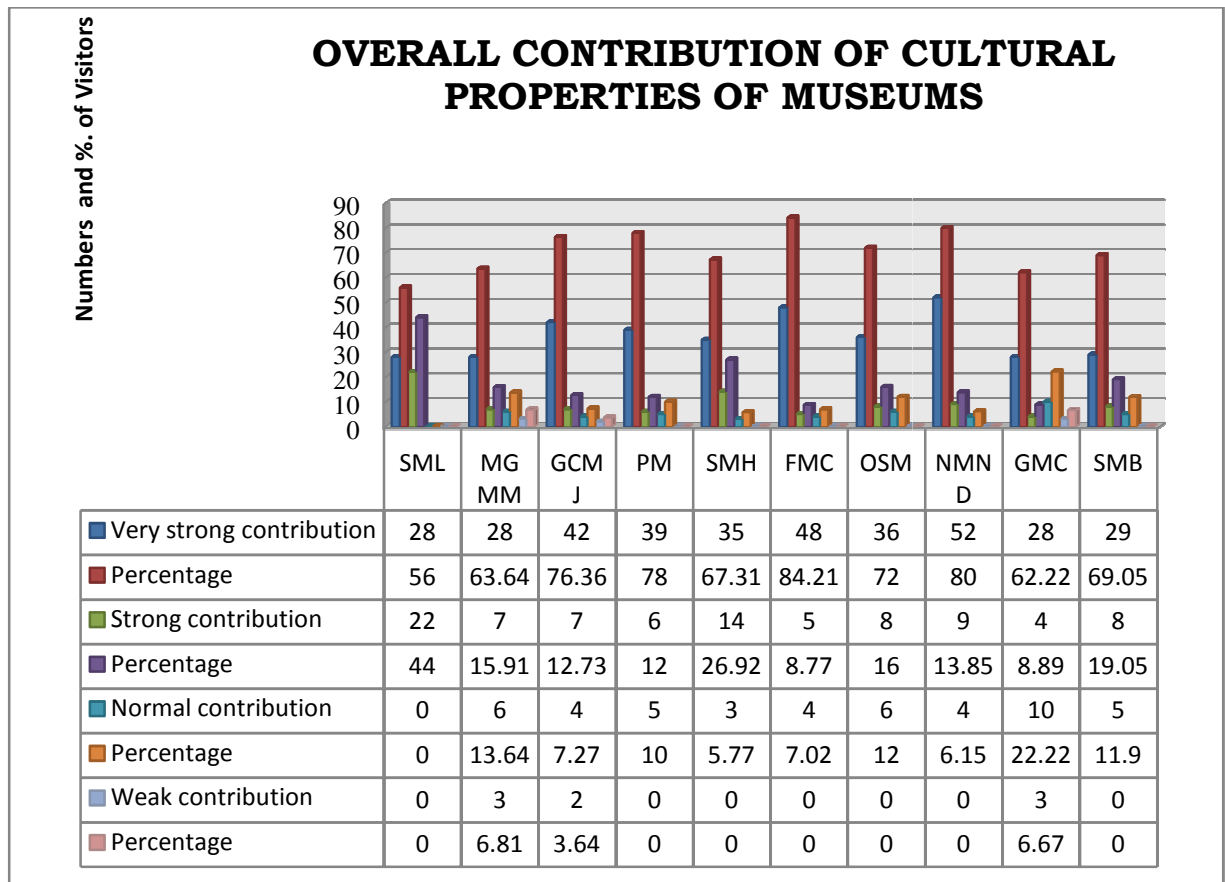


Figure: 5.2.48.1

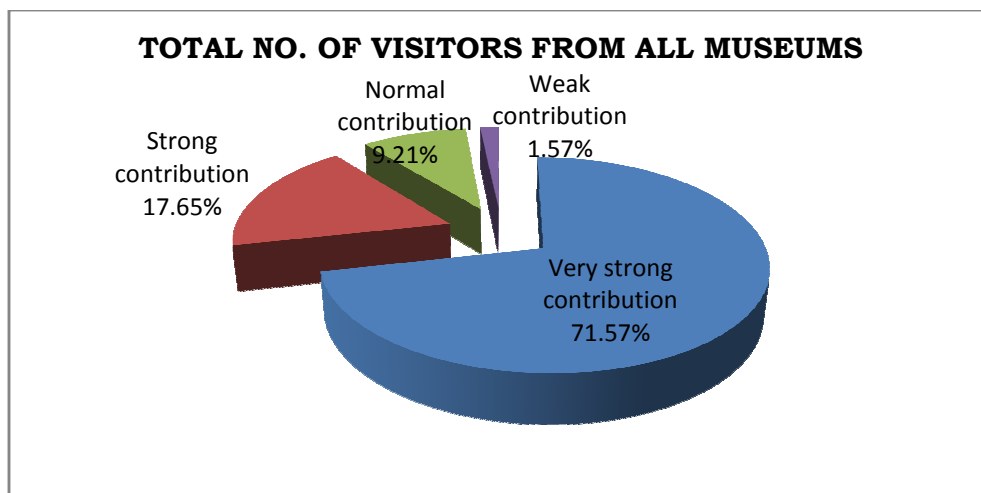
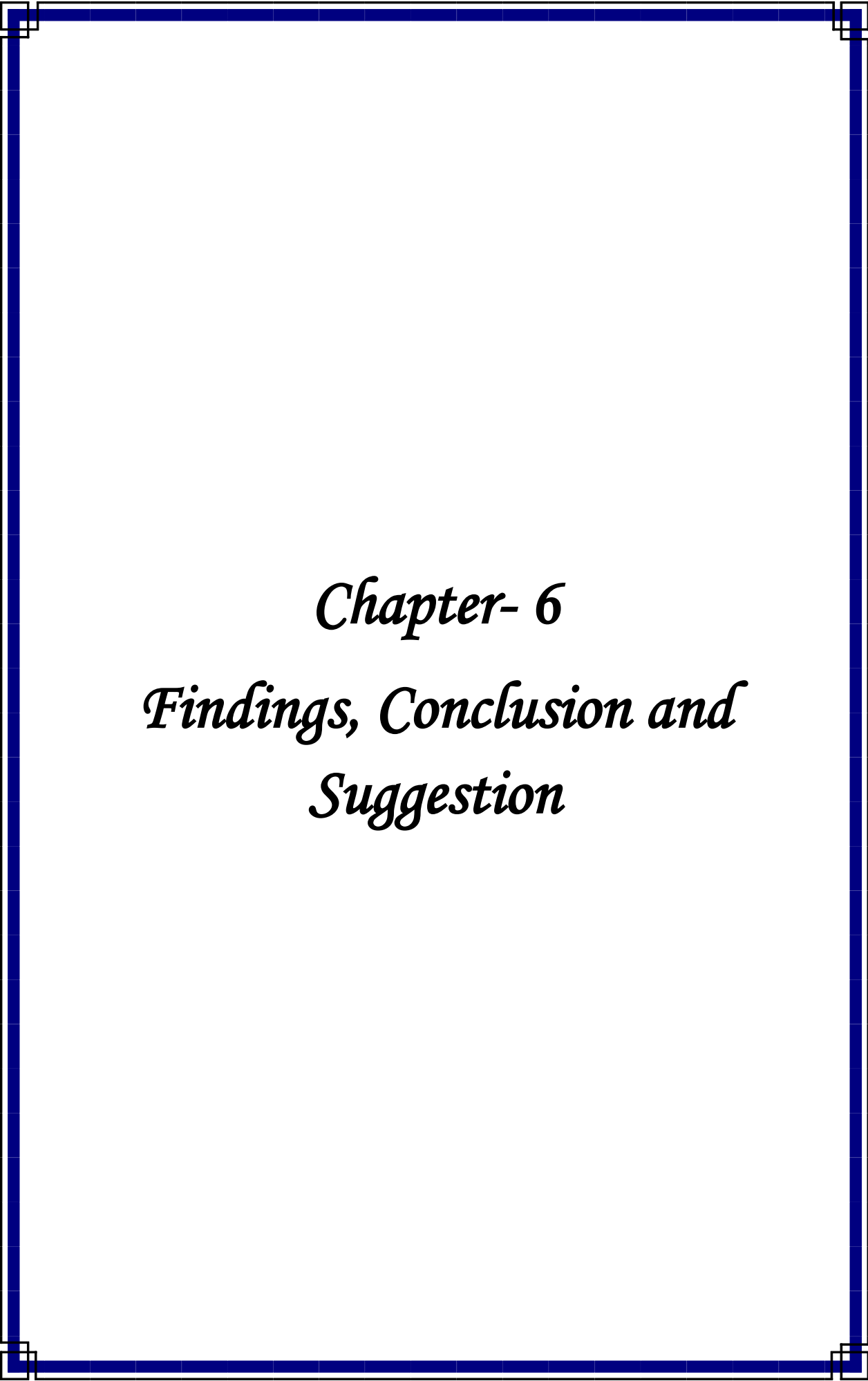


Figure: 5.2.48.2

The above charts highlight the overall contribution of the cultural properties of the museums on the basis of rating of contribution from the visitors. It is observed from the above charts that maximum 71.57% visitors are favoring the very strong contribution. It means the overall contribution of the cultural properties is very strong in the society.



Chapter- 6
Findings, Conclusion and
Suggestion

CHAPTER -6

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The collected data and the responses of the questionnaires from the selected museums of India and its visitors viz. SML, MGMM, GCMJ, PM, SMH, FMC, OSM, NMND, GMC, AML and SMB are analysed & interpreted and hence the following results have been obtained:

General Information

- It has been found from the study that maximum numbers of museums established after independence.
- It has been observed in this study that most of the museums were state level museum under state government.

Finance

- According to the collected information it is concluded that 54.54% museums were depend on state government and 36.36% museums were depend on central government whereas 9.09% museum received financial assistance from both state and central government.
- It is revealed from the study that National Museum New Delhi received highest plan and non plan budget and Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur got lowest plan and non plan budget in comparison to other museums for the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14.
- It has also observed from the study that maximum 63.64% museums were satisfied with museum budget.

Exhibitions/Programmes

- It is has been cleared from the study that 90.91% museums are arranging the exhibitions or other programs for visitors whereas 9.09% museum did not response on this.

Method for Documentation of collection

- It has been observed that maximum (54.54%) museums are using computerized format for the documentation of the collections.

Conditions

- It has been found that the condition of the building in all of the museums was good.
- It has been observed in this study that 90.91% museums are having good condition of the cultural properties whereas 9.09% (1) museum is having excellent condition of cultural properties.

Visitors Statistics

- It has been found in this study that annual range of visitors was between 10000 to 50000 in 6 (54.54%) museums whereas annual range of visitors was over 50000 in 5 (45.45%) museums. It is cleared from the study maximum numbers of visitors come to see cultural properties of the museums.

Collection and Period

- It has been observed in this study that all of the museums are having archaeological collections and any other collections were also available in the maximum number of museums.
- It is found from the study that total collection of the cultural properties in the museums in which approx 99219 number of cultural properties in SML, 12000 in MGMM, 20658 in GCMJ, 52520 in PM, 291788 in SMH, 758 (only displayed collection) in FMC, 60611 in OSM, 203816 in NMND, 11490 in GMC and 21,925 in SMB were available in the museums whereas AML did not provide total number of objects. It gave only details about which types of antiquities were available in the museum.
- It is also found from the study that large numbers of coins were involved in the total collection of the cultural properties in maximum numbers of museums in which SMH have large collection of coins i.e. 2, 82,000. On the other side NMND is having approx 1, 20,000, SML is having 76,500, PM is having 23775, SMB is having 16844, and OSM is having 13500 numismatic collections.

- It is also found from the study that range of period of the cultural properties was between prehistoric period/200 million years before from today to modern period.

Gallery

- It has been revealed in this study that maximum museums are having above 10 galleries for display of the cultural properties in which National Museum New Delhi is having highest number (22) of galleries for display of the collections.

Conservation and Preservation Agency

- It has been observed in this study that 63.64% of museums are approaching any other agency to preserve the cultural resources of the museum whereas 36.36% museums are not approaching.

Human Resource

- It has been observed that maximum numbers of staff were in NMND i.e. 186 and the minimum staff were in AML i.e. 16.

Languages and scripts

- It has been observed that Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic and Persian languages are found in the maximum numbers of museums.
- It is found from the study that Brahmi and Nagari scripts were seen on the cultural properties in maximum numbers of museums. In addition to this Kharosthi, Pali, Devnagari etc. have seen in the museums.

Materials

- It is observed from the study that paper, terracotta, wood, stone, metal and various kinds of materials highlighted in the maximum number of museums.

Equipments

- It is observed from the study that mainly photographic, chemical equipments, CCTVs and fire equipments were highlighted in the museums.

- It has been observed in this study that the fire detection system installed in all museums.

Reason of Attractiveness of Cultural Property

- It is observed from the study that the Majority or 8 (72.73%) museums highlighted oldness in reference to reason of attractiveness of the cultural property in the museum.

Library facility

- It is also found from the study majority or 7 (63.64%) museums are having library facility for the users.

Information Value

- It is observed from the study that the information values including scientific, aesthetic, social/spiritual, political, economical and educational information values which mentioned in the study have accepted by the 9 (81.82%) museums whereas 2 museums did not response on this.
- On the basis of rating of value/contribution of the cultural properties by the visitors of the museums, it is observed from the study that cultural properties give very strong contribution in various forms to the society which has proved on the basis of high rating of contribution of the cultural properties by the visitors of the museums which is highlighted in the following way:

Channel for Getting Closer to Different Culture

- It is observed from the study that total 434 (85.10%) and 76 (14.90%) out of 510 visitors favoured that cultural properties work as a channel for getting close to different cultures which is proved on the basis of selection of rank 1 (very strong contribution) and rank 2 (strong contribution) respectively.

Deep Knowledge of history

- It is revealed from the study that maximum (82.16%) visitors were with rank 1 (very strong contribution). It means the value of cultural properties on this attribute was is high.

A vital information source

- It is highlighted from the study that majority of visitors given response to very strong contribution and accepted the value of cultural properties in the form of vital information source. On the other side only 1.57% visitors were with normal contribution.

Increase interest towards history in the people

- It is cleared from the study that 80.20% visitors rated to very strong contribution and 19.80% rated to strong contribution which indicate that cultural properties play a significant role to increase interest towards history in the people.

Represent whole story of the kingdom

- It is found from the study that total 61.57% visitors were with rank 1 and 32.94% visitors were with rank 2 whereas only 5.49% visitors were with rank 3 in reference to represent the whole story of the kingdom.

Helpful for economical growth of the country

- It is clarified that majority of visitors i.e. 319 and 161 categorized the rate of contribution of cultural properties in the form of rank 1 and 2 which means cultural properties of the museums are also very helpful to economic growth of the country.

An important Centre of tourist attraction

- It is observed from the study that 79.61% visitors chosen rank 1 whereas 20.39% visitors selected rank 2 for rating the value of cultural properties in reference to centre of tourist attraction. Here it is cleared that museums and cultural properties are the very important source of tourist attraction in comparison to other sources.

Generate an effective way of learning

- It is revealed from the study that 54.51% visitors favoured to very strong contribution and on the other side 14(2.74%) visitors were with weak contribution in this context of effective way of learning.

Highlight the philosophy of living

- It is found from the study that total 246, 179, 64 and 21 out of 510 numbers of visitors accepted very strong value, strong value, normal value and weak value respectively in this reference.

Better Explanation of artistic value

- In this connection total 67.84% visitors were with rank 1 and 28.43% visitors were with rank 2 whereas 3.73% visitors were with rank 3.

Provide opportunity to observe the details in a work of art

- Majority of visitors 63.53% were with very strong contribution. It means the value of cultural properties is very strong in reference to provide opportunity for observation the details in a work of art. It is cleared that cultural properties have high value in terms of art.

Way of communication with information seekers/others

- It is highlighted from the study that 48.04% visitors from all museums selected rank 1, 32.55% visitors selected rank 2, 13.14% visitors were with rank 3 and 6.27% visitors were with rank 4. Here it is cleared that visitors accepted the contribution of cultural properties in the category of very strong, strong, normal and weak contribution in the context of way of communication.

New and unusual experience

- It is clarified that maximum numbers of visitors (375) given response in the form of very strong contribution whereas minimum numbers of visitors (8) given response to the category of weak contribution in reference to new and unusual experience in term of cultural properties of the museums.

Imagine feel of living in a different time or place

- It is found from the study that total 70.98% visitors chosen the rank 1 (very strong contribution) whereas 22.94% visitors chosen the rank 2 (strong contribution). On the other side 6.08% visitors selected the rank 3 (normal/average contribution) in this reference.

Beauty of the cultural properties is enjoyable and pleasurable

- Majority of visitors 76.08% were with very strong contribution whereas only 4.90% visitors were with normal contribution in terms of aforesaid aspect of cultural property.

Show like a live pictures of the things

- It is cleared from the study that maximum i.e. 67.65% visitors favoured to rank 1 whereas 24.51% and 7.84% visitors favoured rank 2 and 3 respectively in the reference to live pictures of the things.

Remove stressful social environment

- It is revealed from the study that 49.61% visitors from all museums rated rank 1 whereas 30.20% visitors rated rank 2. On the other hand 14.31% visitors' rated rank 3 and 5.88% visitors rated rank 4 for contribution in reference to remove stressful social environment by the museums.

Feeling a real sense of pride

- It is found from the study that majority 355 out of 510 (69.61%) of visitors were with very strong contribution in this reference.

Support to bring change and growth of communities

- It is found from the study that highest response of the total visitors were 42.55% from rank 1(very strong contribution) whereas lowest were 4.51% from rank 4 (weak contribution) in reference to growth of communities.

Surprise with its unique collection

- It is observed from the study that total 395 visitors from all museums rated the category of very strong contribution whereas 103 visitors rated the category of strong contribution and only 12 visitors rated the category of normal contribution in reference to surprise with unique collection.

Helpful to discover new things

- It is revealed from the study that 45.69%, 38.63%, 12.35% and 3.33% visitors supported the rank 1,2,3 and 4 (very strong, strong, normal and weak

contribution) respectively for rating the contribution of the cultural properties in terms to support discover new things.

Open minds to new ideas

- It is cleared from the study that majority of visitors (53.92%) rated the rank 1 whereas very less number of visitors (0.39%) rated rank 4. It is clear that cultural properties play a very vital role to open mind for new ideas.

Understanding of other subjects

- It is found from the study that majority 270 out of 510 (52.94%) visitors selected the category of very strong contribution which means cultural properties are having strong ability to provide understanding of other subjects.

Inspire to make something creative task

- It is observed from the study that maximum no. of visitors were with very strong contribution i.e. 220 in this context.

Create link with past, present and future

- It is revealed from the study that 58.43% visitors accepted the category of very strong contribution for creation of link between past, present and future whereas 37.06% visitors were agree with the rating of strong contribution and 4.51% visitors were with normal contribution in this context.

Highlight the living standard of people lived in past

- It is found from the study that maximum number of visitors i.e. 319 favoured the rank 1 (very strong contribution) in reference to highlight the living standard of the people of the past.

Focus on Studies change in past (old) technology

- It is observed from the study that majority of the visitors i.e. 56.08% were with the rating of very strong contribution in this reference.

Effective Explanation of cultural variation

- It is cleared from the study that 62.55% visitors favoured to rank 1, 32.55% visitors favoured to rank 2 whereas 4.90% visitors favoured to rank 3 for rating the contribution of the cultural properties in terms of effective explanation of the cultural variation. Here is found that cultural properties are having a very strong ability to explain the cultural variation because majority of the visitors accepted the category of very strong contribution.

Understanding of place variation

- It is highlighted from the study that maximum (63.92%) visitors from all museums given response in the form of very strong contribution for rating the value of cultural properties in special reference to explanation of place variation.

Understanding of material variation

- In this connection 63.53% visitors were with very strong contribution whereas 29.80% were with strong contribution and 6.67% visitors were with normal contribution.

Clarify the processes of human past (ancient)

- It is revealed from the study that maximum numbers of visitors i.e. 352 out of 510 selected very strong contribution in this reference.

Realistic

- It is observed from the study that 75.10% visitors gave response in the form of very strong contribution, 22.94% gave response in the form of strong contribution whereas only 1.96% visitors were with normal contribution.

Unique aspect of history (pre and pro)

- It is found from the study that maximum (65.49%) visitors given response in the form of very strong contribution whereas 28.63% visitors accepted the value in the form of strong contribution and only 5.88% visitors accepted normal contribution.

Self awareness

- It is clarified that 58.63% visitors accepted that cultural properties provide self awareness very strongly whereas 28.23% visitors accepted strongly contribution of the cultural properties. On the other side 10.59% visitors selected normal contribution and 2.55% visitors selected weak contribution in reference to self awareness.

Very important for every Nation

- It is cleared from the study that maximum numbers of visitors i.e. 402 out of 510 were with very strong contribution.

Public Educational Development

- It is proved from the study that cultural properties are helpful for the public educational development because 59.21% visitors favoured the very strong contribution.

Support to Tourism

- It is observed from the study that majority i.e. 77.65% visitors were with very strong contribution in reference to support tourism.

Improve literacy level

- It is found from the study that 45.69% visitors accepted the contribution of the cultural properties for this purpose very strongly, 35.29% visitors and 14.51% visitors accepted the contribution strongly and normally respectively. On the other side 4.51% visitors categorized the response in the form of weak contribution.

New opportunity to invest knowledge and new ideas

- It is found from the study that Maximum 52.16% visitors favoured the very strong contribution in terms of new opportunity to invest knowledge in the reference of cultural properties.

More Authentic than books stories

- It is observed from the study that 73.33% visitors accepted that cultural properties are more authentic than book stories with the rating of very strong value/contribution.

Experience of real beauty

- It is highlighted from the study that maximum numbers of visitors i.e. 273 and 215 out of 510 were with very strong contribution and strong contribution respectively in reference to provide experience of real beauty.

Spiritual feel

- It is revealed from the study that majority i.e. 54.70% visitors accepted the very strong contribution, 30.98% visitors accepted the strong contribution, 11.18% visitors accepted normal contribution and 3.14% visitors accepted weak contribution in the context of spiritual feel.

New understanding of scientific or technical concepts

- It is observed from the study that 49.80%, 37.06%, 9.02% and 4.12% visitors from all museums rated the contribution of cultural properties in form of very strong contribution, strong contribution, normal contribution and weak contribution respectively for this aspect.

High Support in historical research

- Maximum responses of visitors were with very strong contribution (69.21%) and strong contribution (27.65%). It means cultural properties are playing a very significant role in historical research.

Enough detail of past

- It is found from the study that 63.14% visitors were with very strong contribution and 34.12% visitors were with strong contribution whereas only 2.74% visitors were with the normal contribution in reference to provide enough detail of the past.

Overall contribution of cultural properties

- It is observed from the study that majority (71.57%) visitors favoured to rank 1 (very strong contribution). It indicates the overall contribution of the cultural properties of the museums is very strong in the society.

6.2. TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

The analysis of the data affects the hypotheses in the following way:

S. No.	Hypotheses	Supported/Not Supported/Null	Remarks
1.	Conditions of the cultural properties are good in the selected museums of India.	Supported	It is confirm from chapter-five “analysis of data” (table 5.1.13)
2.	Large numbers of visitors come to see cultural properties in the museums.	Supported	It is confirm from chapter-five “analysis of data” (table 5.1.14)
3.	Government is providing sufficient budget for preserving the cultural properties and other activities of the museums.	Supported	It is confirm from chapter-five “analysis of data” (table 5.1.7)
4.	Cultural properties give very strong contribution as an Information source to the society and having high Information Value.	Supported	It is confirm from chapter-five “analysis of data” (table 5.1.24 and maximum tables of section 5.2-‘visitor assessment’)

6.3. SUGGESTIONS

- There should be Proper record of numbers of cultural properties of the museums
- Some collections are preserved in the reserve sections it should be exhibit to the public also.
- There should be best software to include all details of the objects in the museums.
- Digitization process of the cultural properties should be improved.

- Vacant posts in the museums should be filled.
- Library facilities should be increased in the museums.

6.4. AREA OF FURTHER RESEARCH

- Present Status of the Libraries in the Museums of India.
- Visitors' Satisfaction toward Museums of India.
- Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Resources of the Museums.
- Digitization of Cultural Properties of Museums of India

6.5. CONCLUSION

The culture and heritage are often considered as the fundamental aspects underpinning a country's identity and sovereignty. The cultural heritage includes historic buildings, sites, cultures and other invaluable assets. These are the distinguished elements that encapsulate a Nation's soul and spirit. In a broad sense, it is perceived as movable and immovable assets of artistic, literary, architectural, historical, archaeological, ethnological, scientific or technological values that embody the essence of a Nation. India has a rich cultural heritage which conserved valuable information about the historical aspects of the ancient time. India's magnificent past can be seen all round in the spectacular monuments, forts, cultural sites, temples and museums etc. India's museums house valuable and greatest artistic treasures ever produced in the subcontinent.

The study is presented the handy introduction to some of vital museums and to the wealth and richness of Indian art and history in the form of cultural properties which is considered as a mode of transformation of information in the historical, scientific, social, etc. perspectives. The main objective of this study was to reveal the various collections and varieties of the cultural properties in the context of informational value and contribution. It is concluded that India's museums are the houses of rare collections and huge numbers of cultural properties. The coins are the major collection in the India's museums. It is also revealed from the study that range of period of the cultural properties is from pre historic period to almost upto modern period. The large numbers of visitors are coming to see the cultural properties in the museums. It is concluded that all of the museums are having archaeological collection

whereas some museums are also having the geological, anthropological, natural history and other collections. Condition of the cultural properties is good in the museums which are very important aspect to assess the informational value in future as well. In reference to languages/scripts and material variation, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian etc. are major languages and Brahmi and Nagari etc. are major scripts which are found on the cultural properties in the museums. In addition to this some other languages and scripts are also found on the cultural properties in the museums. In the context of material variation, stone, metals, wood, paper and its various types, terracotta, cloths, ivory etc. materials are found in the cultural properties of the museums. The government is providing sufficient financial assistance to the museums for preserving the cultural properties but there is also a need to increase the additional financial support. The majority of museums arrange the exhibitions or other related programs for visitors to increase the interest towards cultural properties. The majority of museums accept 'information value' in the form of scientific, aesthetic, social and spiritual, political, economical, educational in their respective collections. On the other hand, on the basis of rating of value/contribution of the cultural properties by the visitors of the museums, it is also concluded that cultural properties give very strong contribution in various forms and attributes to the society in special reference to informational value and contribution which has proved on the basis of high rating of contribution of the cultural properties by the visitors assessment in the museums.



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Appendices

Assessing the Information Value of Cultural Properties in Museums of India: A Study

QUESTIONNAIRE (For Director/In-charge of Museum)

SECTION-A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the Museum-.....
2. Address-.....
3. Year of Establishment-.....
4. Level of Museum-.....
5. Name of the Director General/Director /In- Charge of the Museum-.....
6. Museum Timing-.....
7. Fill in the Annual Number of visitors to your Museum: 0-1000 [] 1000-10000 [] 10000-50000[] Over 50000 []

SECTION-B

8. Criteria of Collections in Museum (please tick)

Criteria of Collections	Yes	No
Archaeological Collections		
Anthropology collection		
Geological collection		
Audio/video Collections		
Any other collection		

9. Description of Cultural Properties (just brief information)

(Section/Gallery Officer's Assessment)

- Name of the Section/Gallery or type of cultural property.....
- Name of the Section/Gallery Officer/In charge.....
- Total no. of Cultural Properties
- Variety of cultural properties (**Example- coin: Punchmarked, Mughal, British etc. Sculpture: Hindu, Jain, Buddha etc.**):
- Period Description of the cultural properties or gallery collection (**Range of period: Example- 2nd C. B.C. to 19th C.A.D. or Mughal period to modern period etc.**):
- Language/scripts style Description of cultural properties (**please mention the Some Name of Languages or Scripts Found on Objects: Example- Prakrat, Sanskrit, Urdu, Brahmi, Nagari etc.**):
- Place Description of cultural properties (**please mention the Some Name of Founding Places of Objects: Example- Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P., U.P., Bihar etc.**):
- Material Description of cultural properties (**please mention the Some Name of Materials of Objects: Example- stone, terracotta, silver, copper, metal, clay etc.**):
- Information Value(Importance) of cultural properties or gallery collection :
cultural properties help for giving different type of information (please tick)

Scientific information value [] Aesthetic information value []

Social or spiritual information value [] Political information value []

Economic information value [] Educational information value []

any other []

- Any other information:

**Signature of the Section/Gallery Officer/In-Charge
(Stamp/Seal)**

(Note: This sheet is for different-2 sections/galleries or cultural properties)

SECTION-C

Budgetary Allocations

10. Please mention the budget of previous three years?

S.No.	Year	Rupees

11. Does your museum seek funding from the following sources?

Source of finance/sponsoring body

Central government []

State Government []

Private:Individual []

Corporate []

Business firm []

any other []

Foundations []

Any other []

12. Do you think the museum budget is sufficient for preserving cultural resources and maintenance of the museum?

Yes []

No []

If no, how much budget do you expect.....

SECTION-D

Human Resource in the Museum

13. Present Strength of the Museum Staff (Technical, Non-Technical and Others)

Position	Total Number

SECTION-E

Status of Museum Building

14. What is the building condition of museum?

- **Rate: 1=Excellent 2=Good 3=Average 4=Poor**

1 [] 2 [] 3 [] 4 []

15. Location of the museum building?

- In market []
- In remote area []
- In industrial area []
- Any other []

16. Fire detection system installed in the museum building

Yes [] No []

17. The name of Equipments available in the museum ?Please mention

18. Mention the number of Galleries/Sections in the museum with their specific name.

19. Have you ever approached any agency to preserve the cultural resources in the museum?

Yes

No

If yes, which agency has been approached

20. Please mention the museum services/facilities

21. Condition of the cultural properties:

excellent [] good []

average [] poor []

22. How many times you have arranged any exhibition/other programme for your visitors?.....

23. Which type of cultural property is antique or attractive in the museum

.....

• Why this is attractive because:

➤ It is Very Old []

➤ It is Very Original []

- It has various features []
- It is from the foreign country []
- Any other (please mention) []

24. Which type of methods or systems is used for the documentation of the collections?

Card index []

Computerized format []

Other paper format []

Any other (please mention) []

Do you have any suggestion regarding the cultural properties in the museum?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Date:

Place:

Signature of the Director/Competent Authority

(Seal)

Thanks for providing the requested information and your valuable time

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE INFORMATION VALUE OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES OF MUSEUM

Very Strong Contribution, Strong Contribution, Average (normal) Contribution, Weak Contribution, No Contribution

Whereas: 1=Very Strong Contribution/Value (75-100%) 2= Strong Contribution/Value (50-75%) 3= Average (Normal) Contribution/Value (25-50%) 4=Weak Contribution/Value (1-25%) 5=No Contribution/Value (Nil)

Note:* Please tick on the basis of comparison with other information sources/centres like print or electronic sources, ancient sites, ancient architectures, monuments, ancient temples, mounds and forts etc.

***Here cultural properties include only museum's cultural properties (यहाँ सांस्कृतिक स्रोतों में केवल संग्रहालय के सांस्कृतिक स्रोत शामिल हैं।)**
कृपया टिक करें (अन्य सूचना स्रोतों जैसे प्रिंट या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्रोतों, प्राचीन स्थलों, प्राचीन वास्तुकला, स्मारकों, प्राचीन मंदिर, स्तूप/टीले, किलों आदि से तुलना के आधार पर

Attributes	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultural property of museum work as a channel for Getting closer to different cultures सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृतियों को नजदीक से समझने में एक माध्यम का कार्य करती है।					
2. It helps for getting deep knowledge of history सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा इतिहास के गहन अध्ययन में सहायता करती है।					
3. Cultural properties of museum is a vital information source संग्रहालय की सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें एक महत्वपूर्ण सूचना स्रोत है।					
4. Its help to increase interest towards history in the people लोगों में इतिहास के प्रति रुचि बढ़ाने में सहायक है।					
5. It is able to represent whole story of the kingdom सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा सम्पूर्ण राज्य की कहानी प्रस्तुत करती है।					
6. It is more helpful for economical growth of the country यह देश की आर्थिक विकास में सहायक है।					
7. It is an important Centre of tourist attraction यह टूरिस्ट आकर्षण का महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है।					
8. It generates an effective way of learning यह सीखने की प्रभावी तकनीक उत्पन्न करती है।					
9. Highlight the philosophy of living जीवन दर्शन पर प्रकाश डालना					
10. Better Explanation of artistic value यह कलात्मक महत्व की बेहतर व्याख्या करती है।					
11. Provide opportunity to observe the details in a work of art कला के कार्य के निरीक्षण हेतु अवसर प्रदान करती है।					

Attributes	Rank				
	1	2	3	4	5
12. Way of communication with others (information seekers/visitors) अन्य लोगों से संचार का माध्यम प्रशस्त करती है।					
13. Having a new and unusual experience through cultural property सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा द्वारा नया और असामान्य अनुभव।					
14. Provide imagine feel of living in a different time or place भिन्न-2 समय व स्थान में रहन सहन का काल्पनिक अनुभव प्रदान करती है।					
15. The beauty of the cultural properties is enjoyable and pleasurable सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा की सुन्दरता मनोरंजक और आनन्द दायक होती है।					
16. Cultural Properties show like a live pictures of the thing सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें वस्तु को जीवन्त चित्रण की भांति दर्शाती है।					
17. Museums remove stressful social environment संग्राहलय तनावपूर्ण समाजिक परिवेश को दूर करते है।					
18. Feeling a real sense of pride गर्व की वास्तविक अनुभूति कराती है।					
19. Museum supports to bring change and growth of communities संग्राहलय समुदाय में परिवर्तन एवं विकास हेतु सहायता प्रदान करते है।					
20. Give surprise with its unique collection अपने अद्भुत सग्रहों से आश्चर्यचकित करती हैं।					
21. Helpful to discover new things नयी चीजों के खोज में सहायक होती है।					
22. Open minds to new ideas नये विचारों हेतु मस्तिष्क को विकसित करते है।					
23. Helpful for understanding of other subjects with history अन्य विषयों की उचित समझ में सहायक है।					
24. Inspired to make something creative task कुछ रचनात्मक कार्य करने हेतु प्रेरणा देती है।					
25. Museums Create link with past, present and future संग्राहलय द्वारा भूत, वर्तमान और भविष्य के साथ एक कड़ी का निर्माण करना					
26. Highlight the living standard of people lived in past अतीत के लोगों के रहन सहन पर प्रकाश डालना					
27. Focus on Studies change in past technology अतीत के तकनीक में अध्ययन परिवर्तन पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कराना।					
28. Effective explanation of cultural variation सांस्कृतिक विविधता का प्रभावी स्पष्टीकरण					
29. Provide better understanding of place variation स्थान भिन्नता की बेहतर समझ प्रदान करना					
30. Develop understanding of material variation समग्री विविधता की समझ विकसित करना					
31. Clarify the processes of human past अतीत मानव की विकास प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या करना।					

32. Cultural properties are more realistic सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाये इतिहास की अपेक्षा अधिक वास्तविक होती है।					
33. It is a unique aspect of pre history यह पूर्व इतिहास का यूनीक पक्ष है।					
34. Provide self awareness स्वयं जागरूकता प्रदान करती है।					
35. Very important for every Nation प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के लिये अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होती है।					
36. It supports to public educational development यह लोगो के शैक्षिक विकास में सहायक है।					
37. Cultural properties Support to Tourism सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देती है।					
38. Cultural properties help in improving literacy सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें साक्षरता में सहायक है।					
39. Provide new opportunity to invest knowledge and new ideas नये ज्ञान व विचारों को विकसित करने का अवसर प्रदान करना।					
40. More Authentic than books stories किताबी कहानियों की अपेक्षा अधिक विश्वसनीय हैं।					
41. Provide opportunity to feel the experience of real beauty वास्तविक सुन्दरता का अनुभव करने का अवसर प्रदान करना।					
42. Cultural property of museum provide spiritual feel संग्राहलय की सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाओं द्वारा आध्यात्मिक अनुभूति प्रदान करना					
43. Generate new understanding of scientific or technical concepts विज्ञान और तकनीकी धारणाओं की नयी समझ विकसित करना					
44. High Support in historical research ऐतिहासिक शोध के लिये सहायक होती है।					
45. Cultural properties of museum provide enough detail of past सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायें अतीत की पर्याप्त जानकारी देती है।					
46. Overall contribution of cultural properties सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाओं का सम्पूर्ण योगदान					

Any comments.....

Thanks for providing the requested information and your valuable time

Signature of Visitor