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Osmania University



Faculty of Arts

This is to certify that P Dharma
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having pursued a course of study prescribed by this University
and having passed the requirements by Examination and by
thesis has been admitted to the Degree of

Doctor Of Philosophy

in the Subject of A.I.H.C.A

The title of the Thesis is :

Study of Museums in Nalgonda District

The candidate has been declared qualified for the award of the
Degree of Ph.D. on 29 Apr 2019

Given under the seal of the University



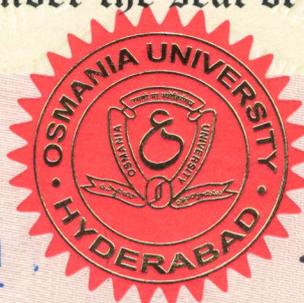
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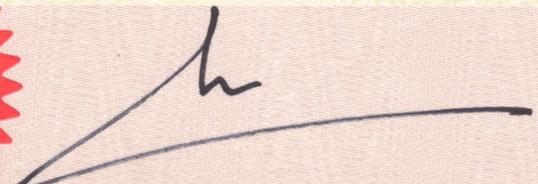
Hyderabad

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Vice-Chancellor



STUDY OF MUSEUMS IN NALGONDA DISTRICT

History

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KEYWORDS

Introduction

Museums have a significant role to play in preserving the anthropological record. Indeed, museums already constitute a major anthropological resource in the United States as some of the main institutions where documentary and artifactual materials are saved for use by current and future generation. Anthropological began in museums, and museums continued to be intimately associated with the discipline even after its centred moved to university settings in the 1920s and 1930s.

1.1. History of museums

The institutions that preserve and interpret the material evidence of the human race, human activity, and the natural world are museums. As such, museums have a long history, springing from what may be an innate human desire to collect and interpret and having discernible origins in large collections built up by individuals and groups before the modern era. The history of museums, first by noting the etymology of the word museum and its derivatives, next by describing the private collecting conducted in ancient and medieval times, and finally by reviewing the development of modern public museums from the Renaissance to the present day.

The English "museum" comes from the Latin word, and is pluralized as "museums" (or rarely, "musea"). It is originally from the Ancient Greek Μουσείον (Mouseion), which denotes a place or temple dedicated to the Muses (the patron divinities in Greek mythology of the arts), and hence a building set apart for study and the arts, especially the Museaion (institute) for philosophy and research at Alexandria by Ptolemy I Soter about 280 BCE. The first museum/library is considered to be the one of Plato in Athens. However, Pausanias gives another place called "Museum," namely a small hill in Classical Athens opposite the Akropolis. The hill was called Mouseion after Mousaios, a man who used to sing on the hill and died there of old age and was subsequently buried there as well.

1.2. Medieval Europe

In medieval Europe collections were mainly the prerogative of princely houses and the church. Indeed, there was often a close link between the two, as in the case of the fine treasures of the emperor Charlemagne, which were divided among a number of religious houses early in the 9th century. Such treasures had economic importance and were used to finance wars and other state expenses. Other collections took the form of alleged relics of Christendom, in which there was a considerable trade. At this time Europe's maritime links with the rest of the world were largely through the northern Mediterranean ports of Lombardy and Tuscany, which, together with the ecclesiastical significance of Rome, brought considerable contact between the Italian peninsula and the Continent.

1.3. Renaissance Italy

The influences that led to the European Renaissance were already at work in Italy, and as a result the first great collections began to form. A reawakening of interest in Italy's classical heritage and the rise of new merchant and banking families at this northern Mediterranean gateway to the Continent produced impressive collections of antiquities, as well as considerable patronage of the arts. Outstanding among the collections was that formed by Cosimo de' Medici in Florence in the 15th century. The collection was developed by his descendants until it was bequeathed to the state in 1743, to be accessible "to the people of Tuscany and to all nations." In order to display some of the Medici paintings, the upper floor of the Uffizi Palace (designed to hold offices,

or *uffizi*) was converted and opened to the public in 1582. Indeed, many of the palaces holding such collections were open to visitors and were listed in the tourist guides of the period.

1.4. Museum in India

The history of the origin and the growth of the Indian Museum is one of the remarkable events towards the development of heritage and culture of India.

Founded in 1814 at the cradle of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (at the present building of the Asiatic Society, 1 Park Street, Kolkata), Indian Museum is the earliest and the largest multipurpose Museum not only in the Indian subcontinent but also in the Asia-Pacific region of the world. With the foundation of Indian Museum in 1814, the Museum movement started rolling in India and through the years from then, got a new fillip and great momentum. Since then, it has so magnificently developed and culminated into the fruitful existence of more than 400 museums in the country.

1.5. Objectives of the study

1. To study various museums Art, Architecture about this district.
2. To peep into the Art, Architecture and Sculpture museums and their importance.
3. To study the historical background Sculptures in various periods in the history of Nalgonda.
4. To study the importance of museums and to examine the potentiality of the place un-development as museums authorities.

1.5. Hypothesis of the study

1. There is no significant response from the museum employees
2. There is a significant financial problems faced by the employees to run and arrange such facilities in the museum.

1.6. Methodology of the study

The present study is based on Archaeological history and empirical methods. The present study is going to depend on two sources for the collecting the data that are: primary sources and secondary sources.

Primary sources are going to depending on questionnaires on Art, Architecture and Sculpture through interviews and where available in Nalgonda museums. Secondary sources are mainly depends on books documents, literary works, newspapers, journals and articles relating to my work for the collecting the data.

1.7. Findings

1. There is no response of the employees of the museum.
2. There is a financial problems faced by the employees to run the museum.
3. There is no proper maintenance of the museum like clean and green etc...
4. There is no sufficient staff in the museum.

1.8. Suggestions:

1. The Government should take action on the employees of the museum, who irresponsible in the duties.
2. The Government should sufficient funds to the museum.
3. The Government should appoint employees to maintain the museum as clean and green etc...
4. The Government should appoint sufficient manpower to run the museum as best as.

1.7. Findings and suggestions of the respondents:

Out of 310 respondents, the highest number of 284 respondents has 1 to

3 members in their group, followed by those having 4 to 7 members are 19. Only a meager proportion of the sample a cross section of visitors, i.e., 7 has 8 or above members in their group.

Out of 310 respondents, that majority 257 respondents said that they visited the museum first time, 47 respondents said they visited 2 to 4 times, only 6 respondents said that they visited 5 and more times, because they are living or studying near to the museum.

Out of 53 respondents, majority respondents 19 have visited the museum more than 3 years back, out 14 respondents visited the museum around 1 to 3 years, 9 respondents visited last year only and 6 respondents visited museum six months back and 5 respondents visited the museum long-long ago.

Out of 310 respondents, the data shows that all most all respondents' i.e.288 respondents are not aware that the gallery is supported by a sponsor and 22 have aware. Followed by 16 respondents are known sponsor of the gallery, 16 are not known.

Out of 310 respondents, almost all 298 respondents said that the employees of the museum are not responding immediately and 12 said positive response from the employees. The hypothesis is accepted and therefore, ***“there is no significant response from the museum employees”***.

Out of 310 respondents, almost all 301 respondents said that the museum employees facing too much of the financial problem to run the museum and to provide such facilities and only 9 respondents not agreed on the argument of the museum employees, they responded as financial problem are not a major problems to run museum, employees of the museum are so lezzy, so, they are not running museum in a such manner. Hence, the hypothesis is accepted and therefore, ***“there is a significant financial problems faced by the employees to run and arrange such facilities in the museum”***.

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