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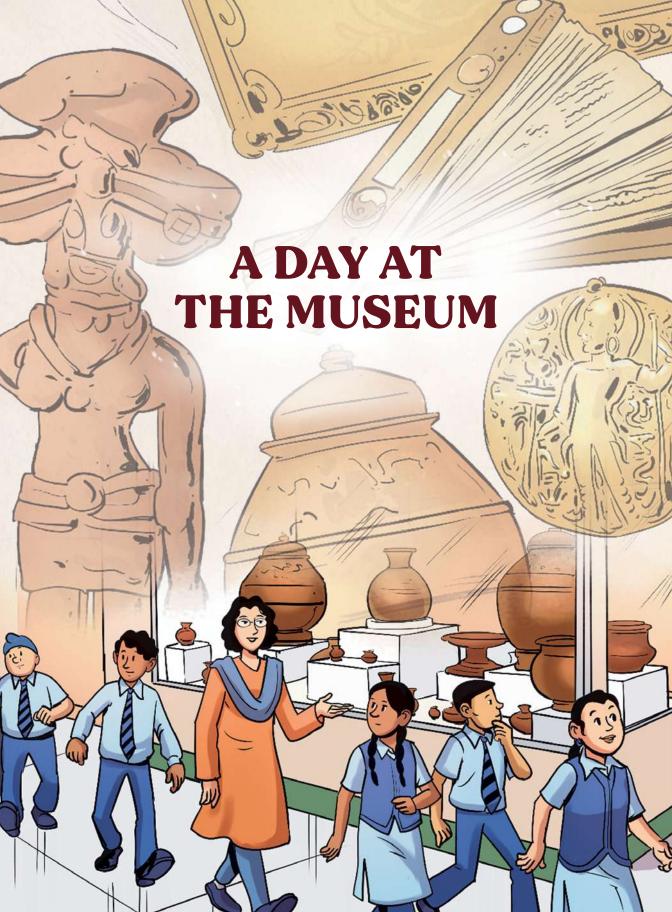
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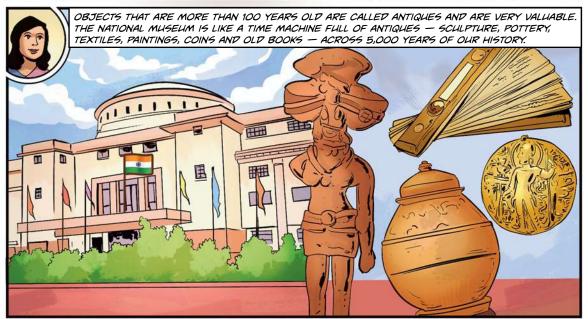
















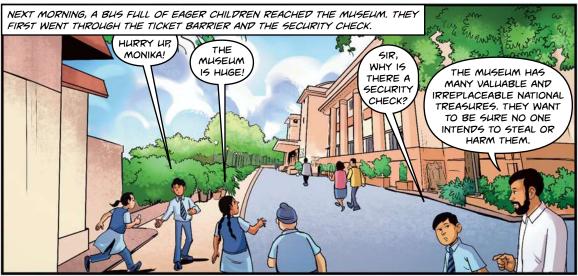
















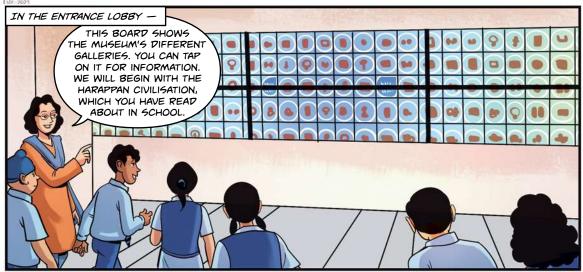


On 15 August, 1949, the National Museum, New Delhi, was inaugurated in the Rashtrapati Bhavan by Shri R.C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India. The foundation of the present building was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on 12 May, 1955.

At present, it has 2,07,000 items in 23 galleries. Recently, 262 valuable artefacts have been repatriated from abroad. There are many special exhibitions and outreach activities for children. Scan the QR code to explore the National Museum website.



















IMAGINE IT IS 3,000 YEARS IN THE FUTURE.
LIFE ON EARTH IS OVER AND ALL SIGNS OF HUMANS
HAVE BEEN BURIED UNDER DUST. ALIENS LAND IN
DELHI AND DIG UP YOUR HOUSE. WHAT WOULD THEY
FIND AND THEN FIGURE OUT ABOUT YOUR LIFE?

3,000 YEARS!
WELL, PLASTIC
WOULD SURVIVE.
THINGS LIKE
BUCKETS AND
PENS.

KITCHEN
UTENSILS OF
STEEL AND GLASS?
THEY WOULD
SURVIVE TOO.

AS WOULD COMPUTERS AND PHONES!





50, ALIENS WOULD KNOW THAT YOU WERE LITERATE AND USED TECHNOLOGY TO COMMUNICATE. THEY MIGHT EVEN BE ABLE TO RETRIEVE ELECTRONIC DATA FROM THE CHIPS IN OUR DEVICES.

IF THEY SAW
OUR MOVIES AND
PHOTOS THEN THEY
WOULD UNDERSTAND
EXACTLY HOW
WE LIVED!

BUT AS HARAPPANS HAD NO ELECTRONIC DATA, WE HAVE TO BECOME HISTORY DETECTIVES AND SEARCH FOR CLUES IN THESE OBJECTS. LET'S SEE WHAT THEY TELL US.

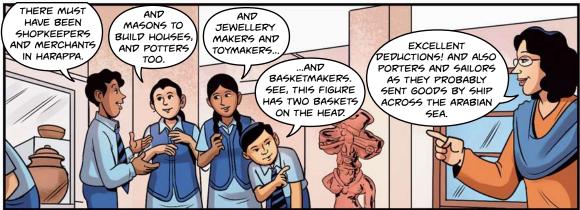
> THE TOY IS A SMALL VERSION OF A BIG CART. 50, HARAPPANS KNEW HOW TO USE A WHEEL, TO TRANSPORT GOODS AND PEOPLE.

THE LARGE POT TELLS US THAT
THEY STORED WATER, OIL OR FOOD
IN BIG QUANTITIES. THEY ALSO
LIKED TO PAINT AND DECORATE.

THE NECKLACE TELLS US THAT THEY LIKED TO DRESS WELL AND WERE PROSPEROUS.









*MOULDS USED TO MAKE STAMPS.





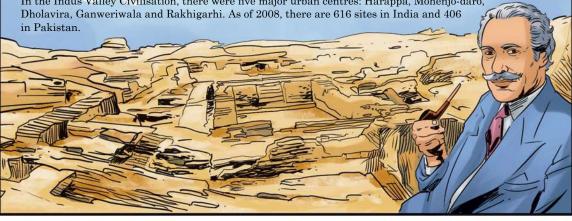






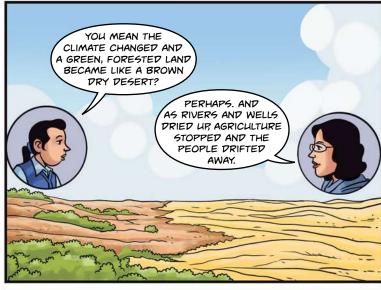
Charles Masson, a British adventurer, came across the ruins of Harappa, in 1829, while searching for old coins. Sir Alexander Cunningham, a British engineer with a passion for history, founded the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and conducted excavations in the 1870s. But it was Sir John Marshall, appointed Director-General of the ASI in 1902, who identified Harappa as the site of a hitherto unknown culture, and also began digging at Mohenjo-daro. By the 1930s, the Indus Valley or Harappan culture had revealed thousands of artefacts, many burial sites and skeletons, and the remains of well-planned brick settlements.

In the Indus Valley Civilisation, there were five major urban centres: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dhelaving Canyagiyada and Polyhigarki. As of 2008, there are 616 sites in India and 406.



ANOTHER MYSTERY NEVER FULLY SOLVED IS WHY THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION ENDED. BOTH THE ELEPHANT AND THE RHINOCEROS NEED A WET REGION WITH FORESTS AND MARSHLAND. BUT THE PLACE THIS SEAL WAS FOUND IS LIKE A DESERT TODAY. SO WAS IT A WETLAND 4,000 YEARS AGO? DID THE LAND BECOME SLOWLY DRY AND BARREN SO EVERYONE HAD TO MOVE AWAY?













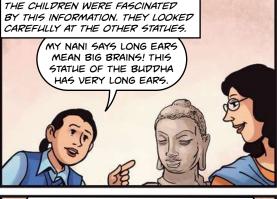
IRA MA'AM EXPLAINED THAT IT IS NECESSARY FOR A CURATOR TO KNOW WHAT IMAGES AND SYMBOLS COULD BE USED TO IDENTIFY A SCULPTURE.

THE PURANAS
TELL US THAT VISHNU



THE PURANAS
TELL US THAT VISHNU
WEARS A CROWN AND A
GARLAND OF FLOWERS,
HOLDS A CONCH SHELL, A
MACE, AND IS STANDING OR
SEATED ON A LOTUS. HIS
MOUNT, GARUDA, WILL
ALSO BE WITH HIM.







GODS AND THEIR VAHANAS

Most gods and goddesses in the Hindu pantheon have specific animals as their mounts. Can you match the vahanas with the deities?

A. (1)

Vishnu

Lion



1.

В.



Indra

Nandi



2

C.



Durga

Garuda



3.

D.



Shiva

Airavat



4

















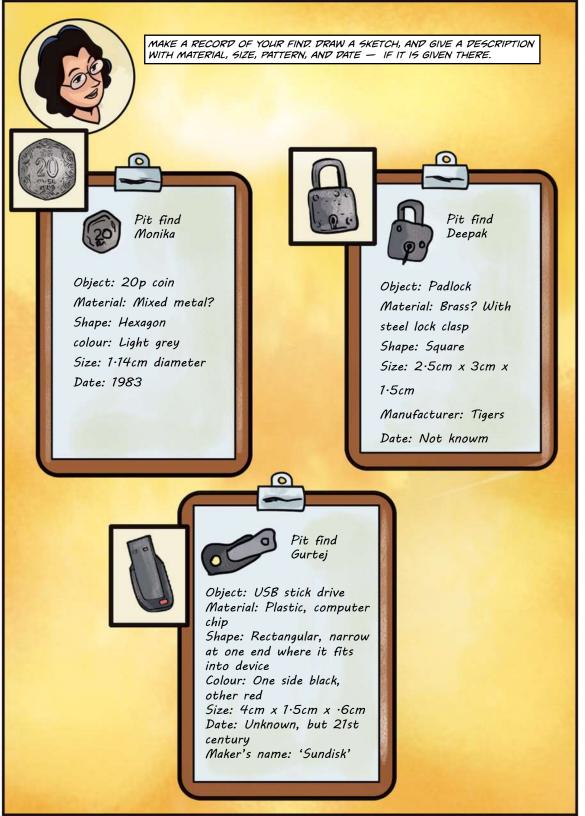






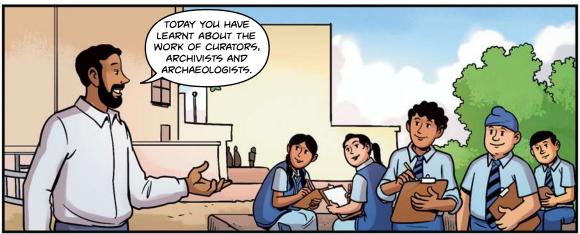




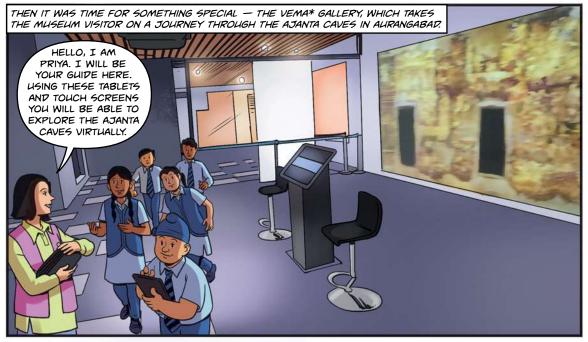


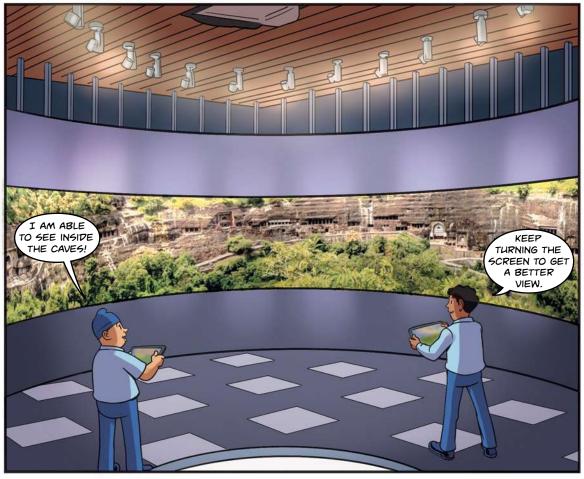








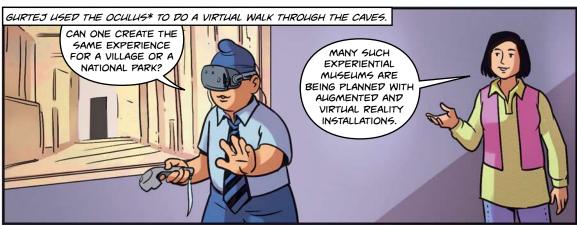














SOME THEMED MUSEUMS OF INDIA



Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya, New Delhi A tribute to every Prime Minister of India since independence, and a record of how each one has contributed to the development of our nation over the last 75 years. It is highly interactive with holograms, virtual reality, augmented reality, multi-touch, multi-media, interactive kiosks, computerized kinetic sculptures, smartphone applications, interactive screens and experiential installations.

National Crafts Museum, New Delhi

The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum, popularly known as the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy was designed by architect Charles Correa. The collection has over 33,000 specimens of various crafts from various states of India.

National Philatelic Museum, New Delhi

Located on the ground floor of Dak Bhawan, this museum shows us a panorama of India through postage stamps. Commemorative postage stamps issued since India's independence are displayed under specific themes like Mahatma Gandhi, Science and Technology, Flora and Fauna, Art and Culture, Children's Day, etc.

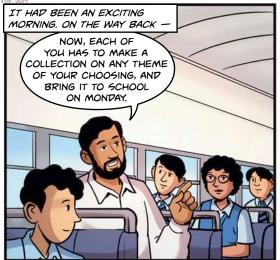
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

Spread over 200 acres, the museum houses ten open-air exhibitions and an indoor museum building. Twelve galleries on various topics – Ethnic Art, Belief Systems, Ethnic Music, and Habitat – depict the story of mankind.

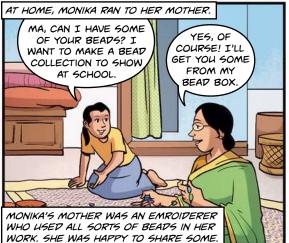
Museo Camera, Gurugram

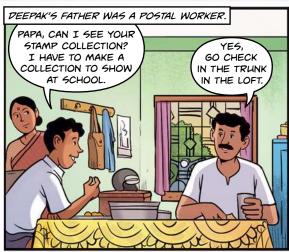
The largest not-for-profit crowd-funded Centre for Photographic Arts in South East Asia has 18,000 sq. ft. of space dedicated to the art of photography.



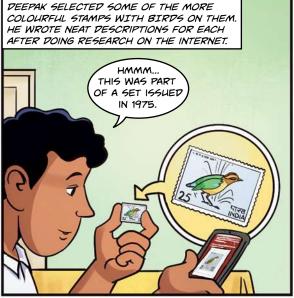








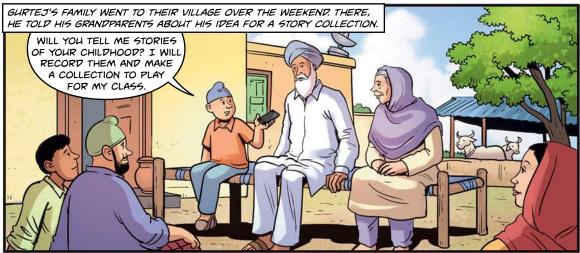












I USED TO

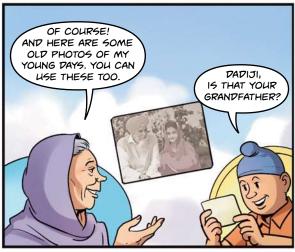
SPEND MY TIME

LISTENING TO

THE RADIO AND

PLAYING IN THE

FIELDS.





*NOW VARANASI ^DECORATIVE GOLD THREAD USED ON CLOTHING

WE DIDN'T HAVE

ELECTRICITY, PHONES

OR TV. THERE WAS

ONLY THE RADIO, WHICH

WE LOVED. WE SLEPT

ON THE ROOF, SANG

SONGS AND LISTENED

TO STORIES













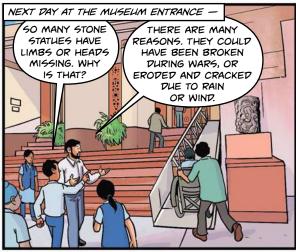


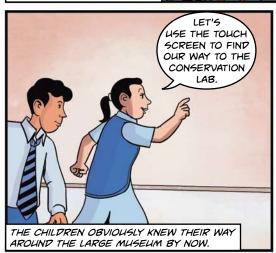




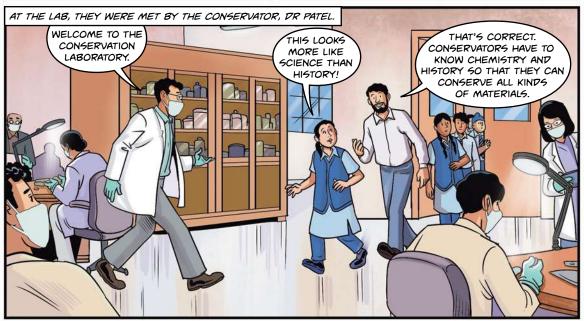




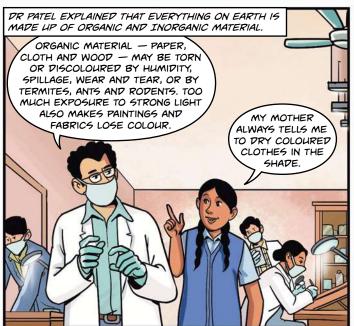




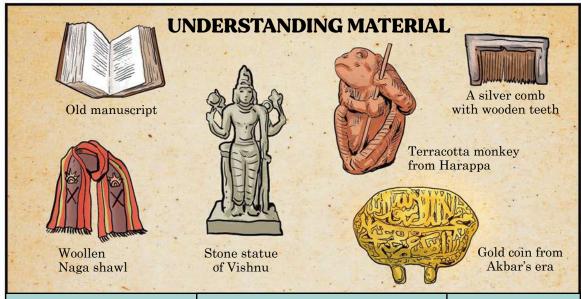












Organic

(obtained from living organisms) Natural textiles – cotton, silk or linen Paper

Inorganic

(obtained from non-living sources like rocks, clay, sand) Stone – granite, basalt, sandstone Metal – gold, silver, bronze, copper and alloys

Composite

(combination of living and non-living materials)

What happens over time? Objects deteriorate

Physical: Cracks, tears, breakages

Chemical: Corrosion (rusting), stains, salt efflorescence

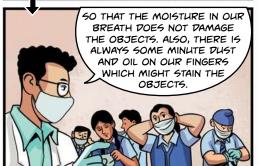
Biological: Termites, rats, fungal growth

Exposure to bright light, heat and humidity also causes deterioration

Can you guess why this happens?







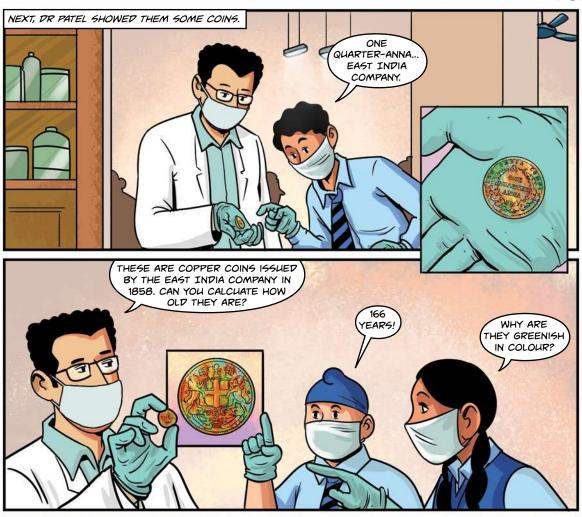


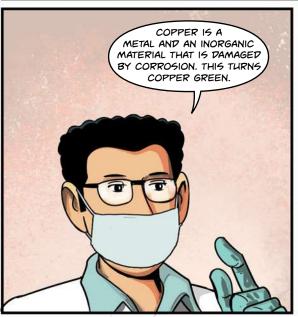










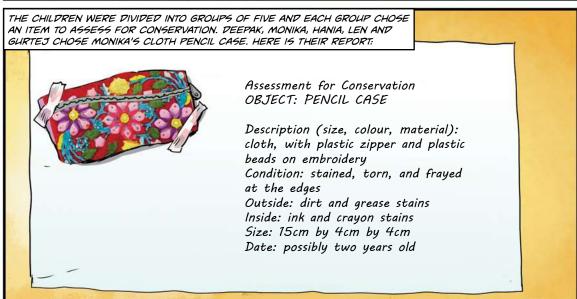




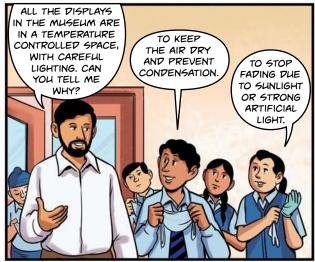


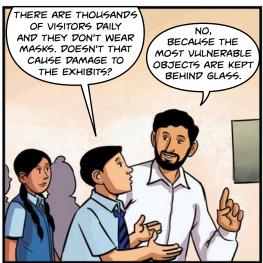




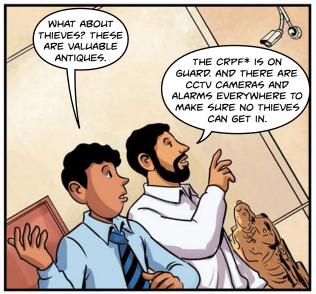


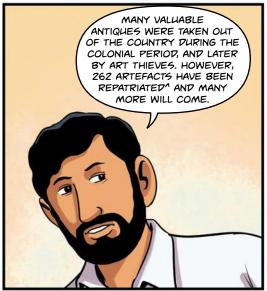








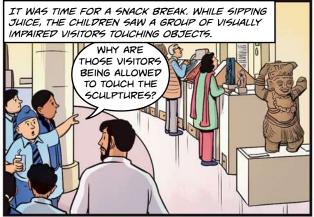


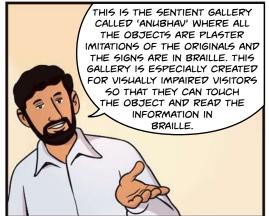


*CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

THE PROCESS OF RETURNING AN OBJECT OR A PERSON TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OR CITIZENSHIP

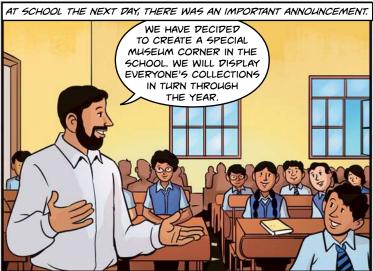




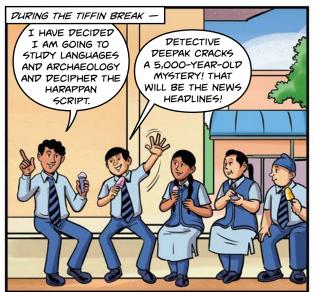






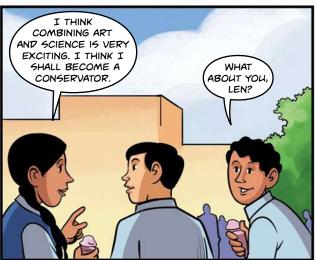














Study programs for Museology, Conservation and Archaeology

1	University of Calcutta	M.A. Museology M.Sc. Museology	West Bengal	State Government
2	The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	M.A. Museology	Gujarat	Central Government
3	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	M.A. Museology, History of Arts and Conservation	New Delhi and Noida	Ministry of Culture
4	Banaras Hindu University	M.A. Museology	Uttar Pradesh	Central Government
5	Aligarh Muslim University	M.Sc. Museology	Uttar Pradesh	Central Government
6	Jiwaji University, Gwalior	M.A. Museology	Madhya Pradesh	State Government
7	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	Diploma in Museology	Madhya Pradesh	Central Government
8	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	M.A. Museology	Madhya Pradesh	Central Government
9	Delhi Institute of Heritage Research and Management	M.A. Heritage Management and Conservation	Delhi	State Government
10	University of Rajasthan	M.A. Museology and Conservation	Rajasthan	Central Government
11	Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute of Archaeology, Greater Noida	Post Graduate Diploma in Archaeology	Uttar Pradesh	Ministry of Culture

Look out for the next volumes on Archaeology and Anthropology for more exciting information on our history and culture. You can also find out more about museums by going online at www.nationalmuseum.gov.in.









A museum is a storehouse of valuable objects from our past that help us understand our history and culture, how we lived, what we wore and ate, what we thought and did hundreds and thousands of years ago.

The students of Class VI of Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, New Delhi, were on a trip to the National Museum. As they walked through the halls of the museum, many questions arose in their minds. Who finds these artefacts? How does one find information about them? Why do we collect and maintain these objects? Who takes care of the museum? Their guide, the museum's curator Ira, had answers for all the questions.

The students also learnt about the fascinating careers in a museum — as a curator, a conservator, an archaeologist or a multi-media expert. And even as a volunteer, helping out with the many interesting museum programs.

Amar Chitra Katha presents A Day at the Museum, a book about museums, how they function and how important they are to our society. This fascinating and informative read is sure to leave the reader with a sense of wonder about our past and how we learn about it.

