

RAJE RAMRAO MAHAVIDYALAYA, JATH

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

To be implemented from the academic year 2021-2022 onward

TITLE: Certificate Course in Museology

CONDUCTING DEPARTMENT: HISTORY

PREAMBLE:

The objects in the museum were an idea of the nation's past and present. Therefore, museums are the standard of national development. A nation that does not know its history. The condition of such a nation was like that of a demented man. So if the nation wants to be self-respecting, they work in museums. Today, the museum is the place where all the progress made by human beings in various fields of life in the new age can be seen. Museums are now considered to be the best tools for acquiring knowledge. Museums do the work of satisfying man's curiosity. Museums are considered as a means of education and enlightenment. These museums are places of pride of the country.

ABOUT THE COURSE:

The Indian Museum is viewed in this light by organizations exhibiting mere objects. But in Europe, the purpose is not merely to exhibit, but to protect the documents. The concept of museums originated in Europe. The concept of a museum was an inspirational and enlightening object in Europe. In ancient times, there were large universities in India, rich libraries were famous, but I don't think there should be a museum. The Asiatic Society of Bengal was established in Calcutta in 1784, and in 1814 it established a museum dedicated to Zoology, Botany, Geology, Anthropology and Archeology. After that, the first Indian museum, Dr. Inspired by a Danish scientist named Wallis. After that etc. S. In 1851, another museum

was built in Madras. In the same year, Victoria and Albert Museums were established in Mumbai. The Lord Ray Industrial Museum in Pune was later renamed as Mahatma Phule Museum. In the same way, museums were created in various places. After the independence of India, it was handed over to the Department of Archeology.

Dr. Goode has made a special study of the museum. According to him, if the object is presented in an attractive manner, it catches the eye of the beholder and the purpose behind the display of the object is achieved. 1) Classification of objects by preference. 2) Classification according to the purpose of creation. Therefore, according to the above principle, there are six main types of museums. 1) Historical Museums 2) Science Museums 3) Industrial Museums. 4) Rural Museums 5) Mobile Museums 6) Children Museums.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To enable the student to understand the importance of Museology
- 2) To understand the History or Museums and collections, (methodology and strategy)
- 3) To understand what is the Museum, Development of Museum.
- 4) To understand the Types of Museum, Features of Museum.
- 5) To understand the Importance of Museum for the study of History.
- 6) To understand the Museum and career opportunities.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Explain the origins and development of the museum and its types and how to make the museum useful for the study of history.
- Proper collection and study of today's available and acceptable items should be done. A museum is needed for historical evidence.
- The value of the old seems to be preserved through the museum, while the appreciation of the new is visible.

- This confluence of old and new is often the enchanting invention of the human mind.
- At present, museums are important if students want to learn about history.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CERTIFICATE COURSE:

- 1) Explain the origins and development of the museum and its types and how to make the museum useful for the study of history.
- 2) The main objective of the museum is to make people aware of the past work of the country, the aspirations of the future as well as the attitudes and identities of the people
- 3) Proper collection and study of today's available and acceptable items should be done. A museum is needed for historical evidence
- 4) The value of the old seems to be preserved through the museum, while the appreciation of the new is visible. This confluence of old and new is often the enchanting invention of the human mind.
- 5) The best method for acquiring knowledge is Education or Exercise method. Therefore, to show a new direction to the students through the museum, to come up with new ideas means that he has to go out of his way to get knowledge and if knowledge used to be subjective then it has become student oriented.
- 6) At present, museums are important if students want to learn about history.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Expected Course Outcomes Upon completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- 1) To enable the student to understand the importance of museum.
- 2) Understanding the term / concept of museum.
- 3) Understand the history of origin and development of museum.
- 4) Understanding the art, layout, and attractive layout of a museum according to specific principles.
- 5) Learn more about museum features, importance, and uses..

6) Learn about career opportunities in museums or research through history.

Students should be able to understand various terms related to museology.

1. Duration of course: 30 Days

2. Eligibility to course: Students studying in B. A.

3. Admission: On the basis of merit

Evaluation System: All the students will be continuously evaluated by,

a. One final examination (One paper) 50 M

Nature of Theory question paper:

1. Exam is of Objective type. Total 25 objective type questions and each question carrying 2 marks. (50 marks)

Grades: **A grade** = above 75, **B grade** = above 60, **C grade** = above 50

Certification: A certificate will be issued on successful completion of the course.

Syllabus

Unit 1. History or Museums and Collections, (Methodology and Strategy) (6 Lectures)

- a) General Principles of Museum.
- b) Functions of Museums and Nature of Collections and Modes of Acquisition
- c) Various Types of Museums and New Museum trends:
- d) Legislations concerning Museums and Professional Bodies.

Unit 2. Documentation, Presentation and Interpretation. (6 Lectures)

- a) Documentation
- b) General Principles of Presentation: Communicative aspect
- c) Exhibition equipment
- d) Principles of design communication and interpretation

Unit 3. Museum Management and Administration (6

Lectures)

- a) Location and Surrounding of Museums
- b) Administration Frame work
- c) Policy of Museum and Work Planning
- d) Museum Marketing

Unit 4. Aspects of Indian Sculpture/Iconography (6

Lectures)

- a) Indian Sculpture – Media based classification
- b) Stone Sculpture: Proto Historical & Historical Periods
- c) Stone Sculpture: Early Medieval & Medieval Periods
- d) Metal Sculpture, Iconographic, classification & identification

Unit 5. Museum Conservation and Preservation (6

Lectures)

- a) General Principles of Conservation
- b) Analysis of collected materials and preventive conservation
- c) Preservation, Care and Handling of Museum objects
- d) Basic Infrastructure of a Museum's Conservation Laboratory

Reference Books : -

- 1) Bibliography of Museology . Bala Krishna
- 2) Indian Museums and Movement. J. N. Basu
- 3) Studies in Museums and Museology in India. D. P. Ghosh
- 4) Conservation of Cultural Property in India. O.P. Agrawal.
- 5) An Introduction to Preservation of Painting. O.P. Agrawal.
- 6) Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage. Arun Ghosh.
- 7) Role of Museums in Adult Education. T. K. Biswas