



Discernment of Antiquity and Need of Museums

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The concept of the museum is today-yesterday. As early as the 3rd century, the practice of hoarding things was in vogue. The museum has a very ancient history. The English equivalent of the word 'museum' is 'museum'. It comes from the Greek word 'Latin' which means 'seat' of the goddess 'Muse'. The first museum in the world was a museum in the Egyptian capital of Tel-El-Armoon which was a model. It was built as a museum. This is the era of museums, which is more essential than ever for museums not to shape the cultural landscape of a rapidly changing world. The famous Oxford Dictionary defines the word museum as a building in which important or interesting objects are exhibited. Another more extensive definition is: Museums are organizations with the purpose of collecting and preserving (including nurturing) materials related to history, the arts, folk customs, industry, natural science etc. exhibiting them, providing them for use by general public on the basis of educational contribution to education, necessary work in order to contribute to education, research, correction etc. and in addition undertaking surveys and research relating to these materials (Present Status of Museum in Japan). This definition states that the main purpose of museums is education, research and entertainment. A museum is a place where different types of ancient objects like knowledge, artistic, cultural and historical records are collected and exhibited separately.

The history of museums goes back to the time of Christ. The original seed of the museum concept should be the human instinct to possess unique objects and enjoy the proud pleasure of showing them to others. It seems that Alexander, a student of conquest, was inspired by his master Aristotle to collect and bring back rare objects from the conquered kingdoms. Perhaps as a result of that B.C. In 280 AD, the Mausian, the world's first museum, was established in Alexandria, Egypt. Later, museums sprung up in many places, documenting enormous differences in concept. As a result of changes of about two thousand years AD. In 1872, when the world's first folk museum was established by Arthur Hegelius in Sweden, history became a mile away. Without much delay a.d.

Another museum was established in Norway in 1887. Now there are thousands of museums worldwide. A small country like Japan alone has about 6000 museums. The contribution made by the well-equipped and abundant museums there can be no small amount to the remarkable progress of that nation. Couldn't the activities of the museums have been due to the ingenuity of the Japanese and that ingenuity led to the establishment of more museums? Be that as it may. The lion's shares (about 3500%) of Japanese museums are history museums (including archaeology, folklore). Museums were also established in India from the time of Lord Curzon. India's first museum in AD The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded in Calcutta in 1814. Later, museums were established in Madras, Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram, Lucknow and Nagpur. A museum was established in Bangalore in 1865. L. B. Founded by Bowring. It is one of the oldest museums in India and the second oldest museum in South India. The Halmidi inscription is kept here. After the International Committee of Museums came into being in 1946, the world's museums were connected and their development was encouraged. Folk Museums in India were established in Udaipur, Rajasthan (1952). Museums were established in later years at places like Mysore, Poona, and Ahmedabad etc. Thus a museum is a place where many rare objects are arranged in one place for display. Not just art museums; they contain unique objects representing all fields of knowledge.

Collection and display of ancient and in situ objects become important places to arouse the curiosity and knowledge of the visitors. There are many different museums in the world. They are regional museums of the artistic life of the cultural world there. Some exciting, awe-inspiring museums can surprise us. Some other museums provide unique information to our field of knowledge. This makes them more helpful to researchers in addition to their appeal to the public. Thus collected and preserved they should be stored in places like museums. They will be a hive of knowledge for the next generation and will help in expanding the knowledge. Thus the cultural history of the world's museums is briefly described in terms of its origin and growth.

Studies show that there are many types of unique and diverse museums established around the world. British East Indies in India Under his company management, he established many museums in important cities like West Bengal, Madras, Bombay. The British made us aware of the importance and peculiarities of establishing museums. A culturally diverse rich country like our India is home to many religions, communities and tribes. The way of life, customs and traditions with cultural uniqueness are equally unique. Their lives are equally ancient. There have been many cultural conflicts and class conflicts since the beginning of human till modern times. Similarly, the reign of kings, the mistakes of sages, and so many cultural facts can be found in great India; Have to think once.

The British are fascinated by the cultural uniqueness of this country's lifestyle. They took many antiques, monumental sculptures, paintings, architectural sculptures, diamond sapphires, and many other works of art to their countries. Then the British authorities created awareness about the essentials of our forefathers' lives; He inspired to preserve and collect ancient objects such as art, literature, architecture, music etc. As a result, many national history buffs, poets, storytellers, scholars, thinkers created awareness among the people about the heritage of the great Indian history during the colonial period by creating a campaign called 'Save Cultural Heritage'. He wrote in his works to love and respect the richness of the cultural history of this country. Thus, we have sold many things to foreigners without knowing the rich cultural history of our country. And their importance has been destroyed without knowing it. We first learned the importance of conservation and collection of art, architecture, music, ways of life, reign of kings and emperors, forts, palaces, temples, lakes, wells, as well as people's living habits, which are the symbols of such valuable ancient cultural knowledge heritage, from the British.

It is always true that we cannot build the future history without knowing the past history. Our forefathers in India knew that the tools used to collect the various items of cultural life were essential. In this background, many museums were started and started imparting the knowledge of history to the people. Thus the museums started by the British in India started with a background of diverse material forms.

Reference

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