

FACTORS AFFECTING HERITAGE OF MUSEUM IN MAHARSHTRA

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Abstract— This study has been undertaken to do research for the various factors which are responsible for decline of heritage value of museums in Maharashtra .museum is the institute which carries heritage of the past to educate future generation. Maharashtra is having very rich historical background. based on those history museums preserve those historical memories in the form of repositories. despite of having rich history very few museums are still sustained. this research will highlight those pointers which need to be consider for maintain such institutes. value which attach with the museums are majorly tangible and intangible. tangible value is majorly decrease due to funding from care taking authority, lack of technical staff, and less awareness among people. There are 36 museums in Maharashtra which are government and semi-private .let us see in detail what are those factors in detail. its time now we should think about it. major three factors which interlink with each other are infrastructure, funds and administrative staff which plays major role in retaining heritage of museums. Museums are institutions created in the public interest. They engage their visitors, foster deeper understanding and promote the enjoyment and sharing of authentic cultural and natural heritage

Keywords— **Tangible, intangible, heritage etc.**

I. INTRODUCTION

. Maharashtra has as many as around 13 famous Museums, which preserve different types of antique items and works of art. Having a look at the Tribal Museum in Pune would enable the

visitors why the tribal life is unique and colorful. A visit at the Coin Museum in Nashik offers a vast idea of Indian coinage from the earliest period to the modern times with the help of coins, moulds, dyes, replicas, photographs, and brief write-ups. Dinkar Kelkar Museum, Tribal Museum and Museum of Arthropoda in Pune and Shahaji Chhatrapati Museum in Kolhapur are the other famous museums of Maharashtra.

Maharashtra has a robust museum tradition. In fact, the state is home to one of the oldest museums in India, the Central Museum in Nagpur, which was established in 1863. At present, there are 13 government museums in different parts of Maharashtra under the jurisdiction of Directorate of Archaeology and Museums. They display the historical development of Maharashtra by exhibiting various artefacts and art objects in their respective collections which are primarily collected through excavations, explorations and donations.

On the occasion of International Museum Day 2021, here's a list of six lesser-known museums in the state that narrate its social and cultural history. The idea of a museum came into being out of inquisitiveness and will to possess. The urge isto know, to discover, to create, to possess, to protect and to conserve the objects. The intra and interspecific continuous struggle of human beings probably had been the key factors, which initiated the museum movement. Human society is subjected to change and man can recognize this phenomenal process of change. The basic need of man is a part of human cognitive activity.

Museums can no longer stand as a collection of obsolete dead items that become old or a piece of decoration in who sees to honor a person who arrives at a palace or palace, office or a business house

ii) Aim and objective of Research:

Aim: The main aim of the research is to identify common factors which are responsible for decline heritage value of museums.

iii) Objectives:

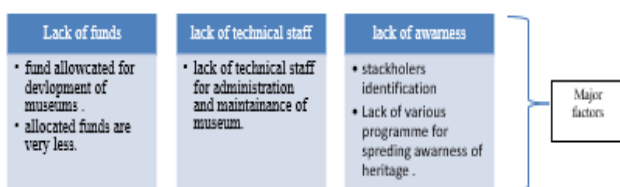
- 1) to find out factors affecting heritage of museums in Maharashtra and add value addition in its historical importance.
- 2) To do systematic comparisons of various factors affecting heritage value of museum.
- 3) To spread awareness about historical value of museums.
- 4) To do systematic study for various factors which can attract tourist to see historical legacy attach to museums.
- 5) To study various awareness programme for increasing awareness.

iii) Methodology for the Research:

For the research qualitative method is used. for collection of information various sources are used like books, internet, e-articles, research papers etc. through collection of this information through various sources common factors is being identified. based on which able to conclude the research with highlighted pointers. Through collective information.

Most of the museum in Maharashtra are not maintained but research has been carried out by studying various factors related with it .

iv) Various factors effecting Heritage of Museums:



a. Factors affecting heritage value

a) Lack of funds:

Finance is the major concern for every museum whether funded by government directly, run by trusty, receives aids from various sources or any private museums. All these museums in India are suffering from financial problems from very minor to maximum level Though direct government funded museums are getting full financial support either from Central or State Government for running administration, giving employees benefits, purchasing objects, maintaining collection and arrangement of security etc., but they also need to show proper project planning for getting new grants. Museums, which are not funded by the government directly, need to produce proper working plans and proposals to the funding authority for grants

Museums that are not directly under any government, need to wait for a long period for receiving grants from their Trusty or any other funding sources. Some museums in Maharashtra are not in a position to appoint more staff to deal with and serve large number of tourists due to the financial crisis.

Finance is a very sensitive issue and it is an inevitable requirement for any job to function and operate smoothly and efficiently. As the state museum receives 100% of the grant from the treasury department there should be no major problem. What is important here is the efficient and effective use of funds received from the government for a small portion or for grants used for legitimate work. Openness and honesty need to be ensured even though it builds good ethics among employees as well as regular monitoring and supervision of senior management. money is one of the three basic components of administration

b) Lack of Technical staff:

Administration is the backbone of any function. It is a network that takes in to it all functionaries operating at different levels from the top to the bottom. Administration of maximum museums from rural level to metro-cities is not adequately structured to handle and disseminate information as per requirement. Many museums do not have

their own Directors and Curators for a long period. Without the administrative heads, grants are not sanctioned for new projects. As a result, these museums are not able to think for new service like new modes of dissemination of Information

Private museums tend to be more organized with personal care as well the adherence of a person who makes an excellent collection with love too with dedication. Museums in community organizations such as education and research organizations tend to be more organized with more focus as well concerns raised as they will improve or damage the quality of academic or research results.

government museums do they have no purpose, motivation or concern for their monitoring planning and operation. Usually, the governments in charge are the head it is governed by political motives and all other motives go under it. Various factors that need to be looked in to would be the staff, networking and understanding among each staff member, sense of sharing and cooperation that prevailing among, sense of commitment and motivation to inspire them to contribute to enhancing different functions at a museums.

Museum staff need to be assured of the confidentiality of their responses and in doing so may be prepared to air their grievances and concerns in matters relating to their work.

Their level, education, ability. Level of Commitment, inspiration and efficiency and innovation among them Good governance looks for alignment in your three dimensions, first of all objectives and policy implementation. Followed by a second a section called the issuance of policy decisions given down to the type of rules and regulations and procedures and procedures to be followed perform each function in the organization.

Any of these two shortcomings results in inequality in employment and dreaming achieving goals and achieving goals is not realistic. What the biggest investment is made by the Government of Gujarat and the community money and when doing with that money is a very

good job of saving cultural heritage is important for the benefit of future generations to preserve an adequate and balanced workforce becomes a necessity for good museum management.

Administration acquires lot of significance for efficient use of the museums for cultural development and mental growth among people and youths of the state

c)Lack of Awareness:

Museums collect and preserve our objects and materials of religious, cultural and historical value. They are a good source of entertainment. These museums help to preserve and promote our cultural heritage. Museums are a storehouse of old artefacts, sculptures, objects, history etc. before creating awareness among people we should able to spread importance of museum among people .

Museums have the power to create unity on both a social and political level, but also on a local one. Local museums are able **to provide a sense of community and place by celebrating a collective heritage**, offering a great way to get to know the history of a particular area.

The benefits of the museum are that **the people can learn a lot about the history, arts, culture of a place just by visiting them**. There are various scientific museums which impart knowledge to the people even from the nontechnical fields

Museums can increase our sense of wellbeing, help us feel proud of where we have come from, can inspire, challenge and stimulate us, and make us feel healthier. With society facing issues such as poverty, inequality, intolerance and discrimination, museums can help us understand, debate, and challenge these concerns.

Museums educate people. Specifically, cultural history museums educate people about people, about how people of the past reacted to their environment and the effects of those reactions to our past, present, and future.

Due to lack of awareness and transport facilities a large number of people could not able to see even the near by museum. To overcome this problem, museum should organize mobile exhibitions on

bus, truck, jeep and special vehicles. Replicas, facsimiles and few original objects, film units lectures illustrated with slides are arranged in this van, which moves from place to place. The periodical exhibitions organized on different aspects of Indian art, culture, flora and fauna and applied sciences may be circulated from time to time for the benefit of the students as well as the general public. The other vital areas like the health, hygiene, agriculture etc. should also be covered. The museums must undertake the socio-economic and cultural surveys to identify the Public of their respective areas in order to formulate their educational programmes for the community.

Many small museums have only the curator to act as a guide and who does so only during visits by eminent personalities. Otherwise, his other jobs as an administrator, scholar and curator entail too much pressure on him to fulfill his duty to the casual visitor as a guide properly. Many non-profit organisations use volunteers as an important part of their operations. Volunteer teams can provide helpful support to professional museum staff. In many ways they can be used as 'ambassadors to the museum'. However, in India the concept of voluntary service is not very well ingrained in the public psyche and it is unlikely that the public would respond wholeheartedly to such an appeal. Experimental attempts have been taken up by the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum and the Science City but encouraging results are still to come by.

Public relations, publicity and advertising go a long way in bringing a museum to the forefront of people's attention²⁷. However, though all three goes to promote the museum to its public each is different in the way it functions.

Museum's deal with public, hence public relations is an unavoidable part of marketing involving all the services that are offered by the museum and the informal assistance that the museum staff members give to the public and to special groups, such as schools, colleges, local

societies, and its own membership societies, as part of a broad community service²

The Prince of Wales Museum of Mumbai has a very successful mailing list programme, which is used for sending out information about the museum and its activities to all the eminent personalities and people interested about the museum

Conclusion :

In Maharashtra among 36 museum very few museums are getting government aid to sustain in future .as museum is the major institute to conserve our heritage and to make awareness in people we should always think about major factors which depleting its heritage value .if we take care of these factors we will defiantly able to keep live its heritage value .in paper three major factors are discussed in details .in which lack of funds is main criteria to run the smooth functioning of museums .there are numbers of means through which we can generate revenue .connecting to this point to generate funds we require good administration and staff .if we hired trained staff definatly through them museums can able to generate good funds through various activities .and most important for this museums should pay attentions towards foot fall of visitors for that awareness programme should be conducted for them .

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