

## ARCHIVAL MUSEUM LIBRARIES IN MADHYA PRADESH INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

The glorious past of Indian culture lies in the ancient manuscripts. These are the basic historical evidence and have great research value. It is estimated that India possesses more than five million manuscripts, making her the largest repository of manuscript wealth in the world. Though our ancestors had tried to preserve these manuscripts, thousands of such valued unpublished Indian manuscripts on varied subjects are lying scattered or fragmented in India and foreign collections and some of these are no longer accessible to research scholars. This invaluable and unique pool of knowledge is under threat and manuscripts are disappearing at an alarming rate. Nervous, scared, worried, etc.

**KEYWORDS:** Museum Libraries

### INTRODUCTION

Indian culture is the mother of all the cultures. Its cultural and historical memories are preserved in its museums and monuments. Indian culture is rich and unique in its own ways. In India manners and etiquettes, the style of communication, values and beliefs are vital components of the culture. Even though India has accepted the modern means of living and people have improved their lifestyle but the traditions and values are still the same. These traditions, customs and values together make India a very unique country. India is a secular country where many culture and religions are flourishing with peace and prosperity because the culture and tradition in India is deeply rooted within the minds and hearts of people which they have gained from their rich culture.

The National Archives of India is the repository of the noncurrent records of the Government of India and in the holding them in the trust for the use of administrators and scholars. It is an attached office of the Ministry of culture. It was set up in March 1981 in Calcutta (Kolkata) as The Empirical Record Department and subsequent to the National Capital from the Calcutta to New Delhi in the 1911 it was shifted to its present building 1926.

In central India, Madhya Pradesh holds an important place in the history of Indian culture and civilization. In Madhya Pradesh have been declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO the Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986) including Devi Jagadambi temple, Rewa, Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989) and the Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003). Other architecturally significant or scenic sites include Ajaigarh, Amarkantak, Asirgarh, Bandhavgarh, Bawangaja, Bhopal, Vidisha, Chanderi, Chitrakuta, Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Burhanpur, Maheshwar, Mandleshwr, Mandu, Omkareshwar, Orchha, Pachmarhi, Shivpuri, Sonagiri, Mandla and Ujjain.

There are eight museums in the state of Madhya Pradesh

Five History, One Art, One Anthropology and One Science Museum

Five important Museums are:

- Central Archaeological Museum, Gwalior, History
- Central Museum, Indore, History
- Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum, Dhubela, History
- Rani Durgawati Museum, Jabalpur, History
- State Museum, Bhopal, History.

In Museum an archivist and librarian who assesses, collects, organizes preserves, maintains control over, and provides access to records and archives determined to have long-term value. The records maintained by an archivist can be any form of media (photographs, video or sound recordings, letters, documents, electronic records, etc.). From ancient time, medieval time, modern, after Independence in Madhya Pradesh, archivists and Librarian keep records that have enduring value as reliable memories of the past, and they help people find and understand the information they need in those records, Librarian play vital role in the conservation and preservation archival material.

### **Importance of Archival Libraries**

- Archives ensure that historically significant records are systematically described and, wherever possible, available for a variety of research uses, including teaching purposes, building plans, publications, television and radio programs, plays, and legal proceedings;
- Archives serve as society's collective memory. They provide evidence of the past and promote accountability and transparency of past actions;
- Archives help people to understand their history and the role of particular organizations, individuals and movements in shaping that past. Knowledge of the past creates a better future;
- Archives help to foster and promote a sense of community and identity;
- Archives safeguard the rights of individuals within a democratic country and provide a vehicle by which to measure government accountability through maintaining vital records created and received by that government.

### **Objectives**

- To save the knowledge for future generation.
- Implement of archival Library collection and content development strategic plan in support of University-wide research, teaching and learning for today and the future.

History of museum Libraries in Madhya Pradesh India

### **Contents**

- Ancient

- Medieval
- Modern
- After independence

### **Ancient**

The Sanchi Stupa in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh built by emperor Ashoka Ranjit Karvy Mfs in the third century BC

The city of Ujjain arose as a major center in the second wave of Indian urbanization in the sixth century BC, and served as the chief city of the kingdom of Malwa or Avanti. Further east, the kingdom of Chedi lie in Bundelkhand. Chandragupta Maurya united northern India c. 1500 BCE, establishing the Maurya Empire (1500 to 185 BCE), which included all of modern-day Madhya Pradesh. King Ashoka's wife was said to come from Vidisha - a town north of today's Bhopal. The Maurya Empire went into decline after the death of Ashoka, and Central India was contested among the Sakas, Kushanas, and local dynasties during the 3rd to 1st centuries BCE. Ujjain emerged as the predominant commercial center of western India from the first century BCE, located on the trade routes between the Ganges plain and India's Arabian Sea ports. It was also an important Hindu and Buddhist center. The Satavahana dynasty of the northern Deccan and the Saka dynasty of the Western Satraps fought for the control of Madhya Pradesh during the 1st to 3rd centuries CE.

The south Indian king Gautamiputra Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty inflicted a crushing defeat upon the saka rulers and conquered parts of Malwa and Gujarat in the 2nd century CE. [1]

Northern India was conquered by the Gupta Empire in the 4th and 5th centuries, which was India's "classical age". The Vakataka dynasty was the southern neighbors of the Guptas, ruling the northern Deccan plateau from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. These empires collapsed towards the end of the 5th century.

### **Medieval**

The Shiva Temple in Bhojpur built by the Raja Bhoj:

The attacks of the Hephthalites or White Huns brought about the collapse of the Gupta Empire, and India broke up into smaller states. A king Yasodharman of Malwa defeated the Huns in 528, ending their expansion. King Harsha of Thanesar reunited northern India for a few decades before his death in 647. Malwa was ruled by the South Indian Rashtrakuta Dynasty from the late 8th century to the 10th century. The Medieval period saw the rise of the Rajput clans, including the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chandelas of Bundelkhand. The Paramara king Bhoj (c. 1010–1060) was a brilliant polymath and prolific writer. The Chandelas created the temple city of Khajuraho between c. 950 and c. 1050. Gond kingdoms emerged in Gondwana and Mahakoshal. Northern Madhya Pradesh was conquered by the Turkic Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century. After the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of the 14th century, independent regional kingdoms reemerged, including the Tomara Rajput kingdom of Gwalior and the Muslim Sultanate of Malwa, with its capital at Mandu. The Malwa Sultanate was conquered by the Sultanate of Gujarat in 1531.

### **Modern**

Most of Madhya Pradesh came under Mughal rule during the reign of the emperor Akbar (1556–1605). Gondwana and Mahakoshal remained under the control of Gond kings, who acknowledged Mughal supremacy but enjoyed virtual

autonomy. After the death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 Mughal control began to weaken, and the Marathas began to expand from their base in central Maharashtra. Between 1720 and 1760 the Marathas took control of most of Madhya Pradesh, and Maratha clans were established semi-autonomous states under the nominal control of the Maratha Peshwa. The Holkars of Indore ruled much of Malwa, and the Bhonsles of Nagpur dominated Mahakoshal and Gondwana as well as Vidarbha in Maharashtra. Jhansi was founded by a Maratha general. Bhopal was ruled by a Muslim dynasty descended from the Afghan General Dost Mohammed Khan. Maratha expansion was checked at the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

The British were expanding their Indian dominions from bases in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and the three Anglo-Maratha Wars were fought between 1775 and 1818. The Third Anglo-Maratha War left the British supreme in India. Most of Madhya Pradesh, including the large states of Indore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Rewa, and dozens of smaller states, became princely states of British India, and the Mahakoshal region became a British province, the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. In 1853 the British annexed the state of Nagpur, which included southeastern Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra and most of Chhattisgarh, which were combined with the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to form the Central Provinces in 1861. The princely states of northern Madhya Pradesh were governed by the Central India Agency.

### **After Indian Independence**

Madhya Pradesh was created in 1950 from the former British Central Provinces and Berar and the princely states of Makrai and Chhattisgarh, with Nagpur as the capital of the state. The new states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were formed out of the Central India Agency. In 1956, the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal were merged into Madhya Pradesh, and the Marathi-speaking southern region Vidarbha, which included Nagpur, was ceded to Bombay state. Bhopal became the new capital of the state. In November 2000, as part of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, the southeastern portion of the state split off to form the new state of Chhattisgarh.

#### About The Museum/Archival Libraries in Indore

Indore Museum is museum situated in Indore in Madhya Pradesh state in India.[1] It is located near the General Post Office in Indore. There are two galleries in the Museum. The artefacts exhibited in the museum range from the prehistoric to the modern era. It was established in 1929. It is also known as Central Museum.

### **List of Museums in Madhya Pradesh**

Madhya Pradesh holds an important place in the history of Indian culture and civilization.

This is a list of museums in Madhya Pradesh state in central India.

Museum Name and City.

- Central Archaeological Museum, Gwalior, History.
- Central Museum, Indore, History
- Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum, Dhubela, History .
- Rani Durgawati Museum, Jabalpur, History.
- State Museum, Bhopal, History.

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- **Gwalior, History**

### **Culture: Art, Literature and Music**

Gwalior is a well acknowledged place of art, associated with historic as well as contemporary evidence. In August 2005 a mural created by Aasutosh Panigrahi and five other artists was acknowledged as the World's Largest Indoor Mural by Guinness World Records.[14] Marathi Sahitya Sammelan, the conference on Marathi Literature were held once in Gwalior City. It was presided by President of the Conference writer Kusumavati Deshpande (and wife of Kavi Anil) in 1961. She was the first female president of the annual Sammelan since its inception in 1878. Culturally Gwalior is the confluence of two rich cultures Bundeli and Braj. Bundelkhand covers Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sagar, Shivpuri, Guna, Sheopur and adjoining areas.

Raja Man Singh Tomar, the King of Gwalior between 1486–1516 AD, was a patron of Dhrupad. Drupad (Hindi: ध्रुपद) is a vocal genre in Hindustani classical music, said to be the oldest still in use in that musical tradition. Its name is derived from the words "dhruva" (fixed) and "pada" (words). The term may denote both the verse form of the poetry and the style in which it is sung.

### **Tomb of Tansen**

Gwalior holds an unparalleled reputation in Sangeet and has retained Indian traditions and the wealth of music intact over the years. The Gwalior Gharana is one of the oldest Khayal Gharanas and the one to which most classical Indian musicians can trace the origin of their style. The rise of the Gwalior Gharana started with the reign of the great Mughal emperor Akbar (1542–1605). The favorite singers of this patron of the arts were Miyan Tansen. Tansen was first amongst the vocalists at the mughal court of Akbar and came from the town of Gwalior.

Miyan Tansen, born in Behat, trained in music at Vrindavan, served Raja Ramchandra Waghela of Bandhawgarh, and then went to Agra under the patronage of Akbar. An exponent of the Hindustani classical music's dhrupad style, he was counted among the Nine Jewels of the Royal Court. After the death of Tansen in Fatehpur Sikri and cremation in Agra, his ashes were buried in Gwalior. In remembrance of this artist there is a tomb constructed in Gwalior called the Tansen Tomb. Tansen Festival started in the 1930s. At present, artists from all over the country come to perform in the festival.

Baijnath Prasad (alias Baiju Bawra) was a classical singer (Dhrupadiya) who lived in Gwalior for his whole life under the patronage of Man Singh. Baiju was born in Chanderi and was cremated there. He received his musical training in Vrindaban under Swami Guru Haridas Ji. He was the court musician of Gwalior along with Nayak Charju, Bakshu, and others

Sarod maestro Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is also from the city of Gwalior. His grandfather, Ghulam Ali Khan Bangash, became a court musician in Gwalior.

Amjad Ali Khan, who was born at Gwalior Tansen Music Festival- The famous Tansen Sangeet Samaroh, or the Tansen Music Festival, is celebrated every year on the Tansen Tomb in Gwalior during the month of December. Tansen

Samaroh is a platform where artists from all over India gather and participate to deliver vocal and instrumental performances. Gwalior's environment during the festival turns mystical with melodious music echoing. Music lovers from far and wide make it a point to be a part of this event at any cost, as it is a memorable experience for them. The Tansen Sangeet Samaroh is organised by the government of MP, in association with the Academy of the department of culture in MP. During the festival, music lovers and artists from all over the world gather to offer their bit of tribute to the all-time music Maestro Tansen. The academy offers honours to senior celebrities and junior artists by including them in the Samaroh through their music of performance.

Sarod Ghar- This Museum of Music has been set up in the old ancestral house of the legendary Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan. It houses ancient instruments of the great Indian Masters of the past. It also houses an impressive collection of photographs and documents. Sarod Ghar is a unique institution devoted to promoting Indian classical music, heritage and culture. Through this 'window' to the past, music lovers can gain a better understanding of the evolution and history of our classical music and a deeper perspective and insight into the context of the art as it exists today.

- **Central Museum, Indore**

Central Museum in Indore Central Museum, also known as the Indore Museum, is one of the most interesting buildings in Indore. It is a treat for the people who are genuinely fascinated by the history of India and the rich civilization that flourished here in the pre historic age. It is located near the General Post Office in Indore. The Museum exhibits the finest collection of Parmar sculptures from Hinglajgarh. The Parmar style actually originated here only. Its main features include proportioned figures, careful and intricate ornamentation and depiction in stone.

The Central Museum also boasts one of the best collections of medieval and pre-medieval Hindu and Jain sculpture in Madhya Pradesh. These sculptures have been finely carved and date back from the reign of the Guptas to the Paramanas. They have been collected from the ruins of the 11th-12th century temples at Hinglajgarh. They usually depict Harihara, Shiva and Parvati seated on Nandi, standing Parvati and a damaged Chamunda. Among the architectural remains preserved in the museum, the most remarkable is a doorframe, richly adorned with figures and ornamentation.

There are two galleries in the Museum. Gallery I display artifacts from MP's prehistoric period ranging from 5,000 - 4,000BC. There are exhibits from western Malwa as well, which include stone tools, quartz sickles, ornaments and items of domestic use. All the Hindu mythological carvings have been displayed in Gallery II. The museum is also famous for its collection of coins, arms and armor. You can visit the Museum on all days except Monday between 10:00 am and 05:00pm. There is no admission fee. Guides are also available for the convenience of the visitors.

### **Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum**

Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum is a museum located in an old palace at Dhubela, on the Chhatarpur-Nowgaon highway, in Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh, India. This museum was established in September, 1955 in a palace built by Chhatrasal. Presently, the museum comprises 8 galleries, of which two galleries display inscriptions, copper plates, Sati pillars, lingas and inscribed images of the Gupta and Kalachuri period. The museum houses a wide range of sculptures of the Shakti cult. It has also a significant collection of Jaina images. It also displays the garments, weapons and paintings of the Bundela kings.

Dhubela Museum is 65 km from Khajuraho. This place can be reached from Khajuraho by road.

### **Rani Durgawati Museum**

Rani Durgawati Museum is a museum situated in Jabalpur city in Madhya Pradesh state of India. It houses a fine collection of Sculptures, Inscriptions and Prehistoric Relics. The museum is dedicated to the memory of the Queen Durgavati

### **State Museum, Bhopal**

Incepted in November 2005, State Museum houses an amazing assortment of artifacts and offers on display the multifaceted rich cultural heritage of Madhya Pradesh. Initially, it was known by the name of Bhopal Museum. Later, the building was relocated to Shyamla Hills, where its entire construction and designing was handled by the Capital Project Administration (C.P.A.) and Environmental Planning and Co-ordination Organization (EPCO), respectively.

Presently, this museum is home to seventeen galleries, housing historical works including excavated objects, pre-historic articles and fossils, royal collection, sculptures, paintings, documentary heritage and textiles of Madhya Pradesh. Also, you can witness some real nice masterpieces such as miniatures, musical instruments, weapons and coins that reflect the rich heritage of the city. Research.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Scope and Limitations: Archives ensure that the records of today are preserved for future generations. People can then use the records to study and understand the life, ideas and thoughts of their original creators, linking the past, present and future. There are wide scopes in this research. The development, storage, and preservation of collections, role of government of Madhya Pradesh and cultural heritage has some limitations.

The photographs and media Archives include images, oral histories, and audio and visual recordings of past, present, the document archive, includes field notes, maps, transcriptions and project records for archaeological investigation, historical studies in archival libraries is very necessary and important.

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