

## **Appendix: 1**

### **Information on Government Museums in Gujarat**

Fifteen museums are listed as operating under the administration of the Government of Gujarat. The following details brings an overview of these museums in Gujarat under the administration of the Government of Gujarat. They focus on different aspects of those museums. The following outline is provided on the basis of information obtained from the official publication *Museums in Gujarat*. It is published by the Department of Museums, Ministry of Sports and Youth Culture of the Government of Gujarat. It will help to have a realistic view of these museums.

#### **1. Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, Vadodara:**

- The museum was established in 1894.
- Visiting Hours: 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
- Closed: There is no closed day except five Gazetted holidays in a year.
- Admission Fee: Rs 10/-. Sponsored students are admitted in the museum free of charge.
- Staff: The museum is run by the state government. The director is the head of the Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda. The director of this museum is also the head of the Department of Museums, Gujarat State.
- Director, Administrative Officer, Curator of Art Section, Curator of the Science Sections, Display Officer, Guide Lecturers (2), Gallery Assistant, Liason Officer, Senior Chemist, Picture Restorer, Chemical Assistant, Laboratory Assistant, Photographers (2), Cataloguer, Artist-cum-Modeler, Modeler, Modeling Assistant, Carpenter, Senior Clerks (6), Junior Clerks (6), Electrician, Accountant, Head Clerk, Librarian, Assistant Superintendent, Gallery Attendants (36), Armed Guards (10).

- Exhibits: The museum possesses unique collection representing local, regional, national and international cultures and civilizations. It is famous for European Oil Paintings, Miniature Paintings, Sculptures, Textiles, Crafts, Wood Carvings, Islamic Art, Japanese art, Chinese Art, Nepal and Tibetan Art, Egyptian Art, Indian and Foreign Coins, Science and Natural History Collection, etc.
- Nearly 13,495 exhibits are at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 5,00,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Publications:
  1. Annual Bulletin (26 Volumes)
  2. Picture Postcards.
  3. Monographs. (10)
  4. Other popular museum publications.
  5. Art Bulletins.
  6. Technical Bulletins.
- Facility:
  1. Film-shows are regular features for students and general public.
  2. Guide services too are regularly extended to visitors through official guide.
  3. Sepcial lecture series and other educational programmes are arranged every year for the educational benefits of students and general public.
- Facility to Visitors: Photography is allowed in the museum on payment.
- Special Features: Armed guards look after the security of the museum round the clock.

The Museum and Picture Gallery, Vadodara is the most outstanding amongst museums in India as well as in Asia. It is so because of rich collections of multifarious nature representing regional, national, and international character.

## **2. Watson Museum, Jubilee Garden, Rajkot:**

- The museum was established in 1888.
- Visiting Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and on Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator, Guide Lecturer, Gallery Assistant, Clerks (2), Gallery Attendants (7), Watchmen (2).
- Exhibits: 25 Categories of exhibits to include: Sculptures, Bronzes, Coins, Miniature Paintings, Manuscripts, Textiles, Silver work, Copper plate grant, Natural history specimens, Anthropological collection, Musical instruments, Period room (Darbar Hall), Wood carving, Handicraft, etc.
- Nearly 13,495 exhibits are at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 1,33,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Publications: 1. Guide Book in English.
- Facility: Film-shows are arranged occasionally for students and general public. Guide services are regularly extended to visitors through official guide.
- Facility to Visitors: Photography is allowed on payment.

### **3. The Kachchha Museum, Bhuj**

It is the oldest museum in the state of Gujarat. It was established in 1877 by the rulers of the Princely state of Kachchha at that time. It came up as a part of Art School of Bhuj. Before India's independence it was managed by the rulers of the Princely state of Kachcha.

- Visiting Hours: May and June: 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 am. and 3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
- July to April: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator, Gallery Assistant, Clerks (2), Gallery Attendants (7), Police guards to look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- Exhibits: 12 Categories to include: Sculptures, Paintings, Ethnological exhibits, Textiles, Bronzes, Stone inscriptions, Hero stones, Minor art and crafts, Coins, Natural history specimen, Musical instruments, Armours, Wood carvings, etc.
- Nearly 20,250 exhibits are at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year about 40,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Publications:
  1. The Centenary Volume.
  2. One Brochure in English.
  3. Guide Book in Gujarati.
- Facility: One film projector has been acquired to organize film-shows for students and general public.
- Facility to Visitors: Visitors including research students and scholars are allowed to take photographs on payment of prescribed fees.
- Uniqueness: The museum completed one hundred years in the year 1977.

**4. Darbar Hall Museum, Diwan Chowk, Junagadh:**

- The museum was founded in 1947.
- Visiting Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator is the officer in charge of the office. Other staff members include Junior Clerks, Gallery Attendants (10), Police Guards.
- Exhibits: The museum possesses five different categories of exhibits. They include armours, oil paintings, miniature paintings, photographs of historical importance, royal palanquins and hoddas, textiles and carpets, royal furniture belonging to the Babi rulers of Sorath (the Ex-ruler of the old Junagadh state).
- The museum is famous for special collections like royal furnitures, silver thrones, silver chairs, carpets with gold embroidery, various types of zummars (shandaliars), mirrors, silver art objects, etc.
- The most important gallery of the museum is the Darbar Hall which is a period room representing the royal assembly hall of the ex-rulers of the old Junagadh state (Sorath Native State). It has put on display the then 'Darbar' –the Royal Court in its original settings so that people may get an idea of the royal court and the assembly hall of the pre-Independence times.
- The museum is also noted for its special collection of royal arms and the gallery is especially created for their display is known as 'Silehkhana' presenting different categories of daggers, swords, knives, fire arms, spears, shields decorated with gold, precious and semiprecious stones.
- The collection of historical photographs are very rare and interesting and they reveal the historical background of the ex-rulers of Saurashtra.

## **5. Junagadh Museum, Junagadh (Sakkar Baug)**

- The museum was founded in 1901.
- Visiting Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator, as the head of the office, Guide Lecturers, Gallery Assistant, Clerks (2), Gallery Attendants (5), Watchmen (3).
- Exhibits: There are 15 categories of exhibits in the museum. They include pre- and pro-historic materials, Stone Sculptures, bronzes. Miniature Paintings, Manuscripts, Stone Inscriptions, Copper Plate grants, Silver Art, Glass and Porcelin Art, Folk Art, Wood carvings, Textiles, Foreign Art, Natural History Collection, etc.
- Nearly 34,3496 exhibits are at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 2,00,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facility to Visitors: Photography is permitted in the museum on payment.
- Special Features: Watchmen look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- The Museum and Picture Gallery, Vadodara is the most outstanding amongst museums in India as well as in Asia. It is so because of rich collections of multifarious nature representing regional, national, and international character.

**6. Prabhas Patan Museum, Prabhas Patan, District Junagadh**

- The museum was founded in 1951.
- Visiting Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and other Government Gazetted holidays.
- Staff: Curator, as the officer in charge of the museum, Clerk (1), Gallery Attendants (5), Watchmen (2).
- Exhibits: There are three major categories of exhibits. They include objects of art and archaeology, a few specimens of natural history. The museum is famous for stone sculptures and stone inscriptions.
- In all there are nearly 3,500 exhibits at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 20,000 to 23,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facilities: Photography is allowed on payment.
- Watchmen look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- Special Features: The museum is run by the state government. This is a site museum. The museum came in to being when the old Somnath Temple of Kumarpala time (1143 to 1174 A. D.) was dismantled in 1951.

## **7. The Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur**

- The museum was founded in 1928.
- Visiting Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays.
- Staff: Curator, as the head of the office, Clerks (2), Gallery Attendants (6), Watchmen (3).
- Exhibits: The museum possesses unique collection of tribal art and cultural property representing Gujarat, India and foreign countries. It contains specimens of stuffed wild animals, specimens of zoology and geology. It has a special collection of musical instruments, classical as well as folk. The collection of industrial art from India and foreign countries are interesting. Nearly nine different categories of display are on display.
- In all there are about 84,433 exhibits at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 86,000 to 89,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facilities: Watchmen look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- Curator extends Guide service to organized group of visitors.
- Special Features: The Museum is situated in the tribal belt. It is noted for tribal art and culture of Gujarat.



## 8. Archaeological Museum, Jamnagar:

- The museum was founded in 1946.
- Visiting Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator, as the head of the office, Clerks (2), Gallery Attendants (5), Watchmen (2).
- Exhibits: The museum possesses five categories of exhibits. They include sculptures, paintings, folk art, natural history specimens, coins, etc.
- In all there are about 490 exhibits at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 25,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facilities: Photography is allowed on payment.
- Watchmen look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- Curator extends Guide service to organized group of visitors.
- This is a unique collection of Saurashtra School of miniatures in Antiquity museums. In the light of lack of funds, miniatures remained a huge requirement of Buddhist monasteries in Bengal and Jain temples of Gujarat and cave temples to have profuse of 3D and 2D stone images. They limit them to scripture illustrations. The tradition survived through the Lodhi period of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the British regime with encouragement of rulers and officers. The style and regional variation extend from Moghuls to Deccans of the South, Amber, Mewar, Marwar, Bikaner, Kota, Bundi, Pahadi, Deccan, tanjor, etc.
- The Saurashtra School paintings were executed on card boards, wooden panels or ceilings. There are ten Shiva Purana paintings to form its significant part.

**9. Saputara Museum, Saputara, Dist. Dangs:**

- The museum was founded in 1970.
- Visiting Hours: 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and other Government Gazetted holidays.
- Staff: Assistant Curator, as the officer in charge of the museum, Clerk (1), Gallery Attendants (2).
- Exhibits: There are four categories of exhibits. They include tribal musical instruments, tribal costumes, tribal ornaments, prehistoric tools of the Dangs area, etc.
- In all there are nearly 420 exhibits at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year nearly 8,500 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facilities: Photography is allowed on payment.
- Special Features: The museum is devoted to tribal art and culture of the Dangi tribes of South Gujarat. It is a government museum.

**10. Barton Museum, Bhavnagar:**

- The museum was established in 1882.
- Visiting Hours: April to September: 8.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and  
3.00p.m. to 7.00 p.m.  
October to March: 8.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and  
2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
- Closed: Mondays and Public holidays.
- Staff: Curator is the in-charge officer of the museum. Other staff members include Clerks (1), Gallery Attendants (6), Police guards (1) to look after the security of the museum round the clock.
- Exhibits: 25 Categories to include: Sculptures, Bronzes, Coins, Palm-leaf, Folk art, Armours, Ancient Pottery, Marine specimen, Geological specimen, Paintings, Bead work and Embroidary, Archaeological antiquities, etc.
- Nearly 16,700 exhibits are at present in possession of the museum.
- Every year about 87,000 visitors visit the museum and take its benefit.
- Facility: Film-shows are arranged occasionally for students and general public. Guide service is made available to visitors.
- Facility to Visitors: Photography is generally not allowed. It may be allowed only in some specific cases and for it special permission is required.
- Uniqueness: Adjacent to the present museum, there are three small museums that are housed in the same building. They are: Gandhi Memorial Museum, Children Museum and Arts and Crafts Museum.

**11. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Museum, Bardoli:**

- The museum was founded in 1979.
- Visiting Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
- Closed: Wednesdays and other Government holidays.
- Staff: Curator, as the officer in charge of the museum, Junior Clerk (1), Gallery Attendants, Watchman.
- Special Features: This is a museum devoted entirely to the study of achievements and contributions of Sardar Patel, the great national leader of India.
- The museum is actually the Sardar Memorial to commemorate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his great work as a leader of independent India. The museum stores the objects related to Sardar Patel's life and works. The exhibition comprises three major divisions – Sardar's Life, Bardoli Movement and Post Independence Works of Sardar that is housed in 20 rooms. It highlights the achievements of the 'Iron Man' of India during India's struggle for Independence like the Bardoli Farmers' Movement and that after India's independence to affect the great merger of Indian princely states to evolve the Union of India. He accomplished these giant tasks with his wisdom and determination. The museum is supposed to be a true homage to Sardar's service and sacrifice to the nation.

## 12. Shamalaji Sangrahalaya, Shamalaji:

Shamalaji Sangrahalaya is located at Shamalaji in the Sabarkantha district lying at the border of the state of Gujarat. The museum has different sections like 1. Jain Arts, 2. Hindu Arts, 3. Dev ni Mori, and 4. Human Anatomy. These sections display the culture, basic needs of living and life style of the tribal peoples living in the surrounding areas.

The collection at the museum includes utilities and articles of daily needs like silver ornaments, household things, musical instruments like drum ('thol'), 'manjira', 'sarangi' etc. They also include idols of the deities of daily worship like the Shivalanga, Jain idols of Parshvanath, Sumatinath, Neminath, Kanthunath, Shantinath, and such Tirthankaras. There are also articles and material used by the people in their daily worship of these deities. There too are Jain 'vithikas', 'pinchhavais', temple cloths with paintings. There are numerous beautiful paintings also to add charm of the collection. They display subjects like the worship of God Sun, Yashoda, Krishna, a prince in the company of two women playing with dices, God Shrinathji, etc. There are ancient idols belonging to the time from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries. These idols that are displayed include Laxminarayana, Kartikeya, God Shiva and Goddess Parvati, the Seven Divine Mothers, Varahi, Kumar, Mahishasur Mardini, etc. The sculptural articles displayed at the museum include the Buddha Stupas, a metal container ('Dabado'). These articles are kept in attractive cabinets, 'diaramo', made specially to suit their sizes.

### **13. Chhotaudepur Museum, Chhotaudepur:**

It is basically a tribal museum to represent different tribal folk art culture of the Central Gujarat region. The tribes represented at the museum are Rathwa, Dhanka, Nayaka, Bhil residing in the Vadodara, Panchmahal and Bharuch regions,

The collection at the museum include wall paintings in the Pithoro style – Pithoro is a kind of folk festival that is celebrated to please the Pithoro god and the painting is done on the walls of a house as sanctified vow to the god.

Dhanka, Nayak/ Nayakada, Bhil Rathwa are tribes that have sub tribes too that reside in the forests of the Chhota Udepur and Rajpipla regions. Dhanks used to belong to the Chauhan Rajputs of Pawagadh. Later on, they took a shelter in the forests following the decline of the Patai king. All these tribes are aptly represented at the museum. For example there is one section called Walk-in Dioramas of ‘the Nayak’ house, ‘the Dhanuk’ house, the ‘Tadvi’ house, etc.

There are sections called ‘Introductory Gallery’, ‘Rathwa Vibhag’, ‘Nani Nat Rathwa Vibhag’, ‘Industrial Art Section’, ‘Dungrabhil Vibhag’, ‘Bhil Vibhag’, etc to represent the tribal cultures through objects of daily use like house, furniture, utensils, weapons, tools, musical instruments, etc.

The Industrial Art Section show tools and equipments used at cottage industry to manufacture different household objects and agricultural tools, vehicles, etc. from the forest produce.

#### 14. Vadnagar Sangrahalaya, Vadnagar

There is one more museum located at Vadnagar in the Mehsana district in the state of Gujarat. It is Vadnagar Museum. It is managed by the Government of Gujarat. The museum has different sections namely, 1. Vadnagar Vithi, 2. Saraswatmandal, 3. Handicrafts of North Gujarat and 4. The theatre artists of the Gujarati Theatre. These sections are remarkable with a unique display of the idols of various kinds and belonging times.

The collection is remarkable with an idol of the Bodhisatva, an enchanting idol of Kartikeya belonging to the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the idol of God Lakulesh, the idol of Bhairav belonging to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the idol of the Goddess Mahishasur Mardini belonging to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the idol of Goddess Parvati of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the mabble idol of God Ganesh, the Bhairav's idols belonging to the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, It has in its collection bronze inscriptions with seals, bronze inscriptions of the year 987, inscriptions belonging to the time of King Bhimdev II.

The collection also displays clay articles of animals, birds, etc. made by Otiya potters of Patan and clay articles used for decoration. These unique handicraft articles make a fascinating collection to catch visitors' attention and fancy. Beside them, the cabinet made of sandal wood, a wooden seat ('bajath') made of 'sag' wood having the top in a shape of a tiger's paw, the 'patolu', a female garment woven by Salavis of Patan. Its photographs are also displayed at the museum.

The museum also possesses a good collection of photographs of places of historical significance, sculptural articles belong to Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism, photographs of famous theatre artists and musicians who belong to Vadnagar and the surrounding areas. These photographs of the artists make the exhibition worthy of all time interest. The artists include theatre artists like the famous Jayashankar Sundari, Eddie Paul and the eminent Gujarati musicians like Pandit Vadilal Ustad, Rasiklal Bhojak, Gajanandbhai Bhojak who once presided over the Music section of the All India Radio. The photo-exhibition of these artists represents a rich heritage of the Gujarati Theatre and the Gujarati music. It evokes unique curiosity and interest among those who visit the museum.

## **15. Gujarat Gatha (Podium), Gandhinagar:**

Estd. 4- 6- 1996.

### Section: 1

- Gujarat Gauravgatha, the saga of the glory of Gujarat;
- Gujarat nu Yogadan, the Contribution of Gujarat (From the year 2450 B.C. to 1990);
- The information that is provided describes the following:
- The land of Gujarat,
- The Gujarati people,
- The Gujarati language,
- The Lothal Period,
- The Command of King Ashok,
- The distant habitations prior to and following the Dharmalipi,
- The Golden Era of Siddharaj Jayasinh and Kumarpal,
- The memory of Hemchandrasuri, Vastupal and Tejapal,
- The Ghori Empire, Ahmedshah and the construction and development of Gujarat's new capital namely Ahmedabad,
- The Peshwas and the Gaekwads,
- The Company Rule and the British in Gujarat (Year 1600 to 1608 and 1613),
- The First Freedom Movement(1857), The Year 1857 and Gujarat,
- The National Congress and Gujarat,
- The Revolutionaries and Freedom Fighters of Gujarat.



## Section: 2

- Incidents occurred between the years 1901 and 1930,
- All Round Development (1760),
- Gandhi's Movement in South Africa (1914),
- Hind Swaraj and Arrival to India (1915),
- The establishment of the Sabarmati Ashram (1917), the headquarter of the National Movement for the Self-Rule (1918),
- The Kheda Satyagraha, the Swaraj Vidhyapith, the Swaraj journalism (1914),
- Swadesi and Non-cooperation (1922),
- The Nagpur call, the Gadar Newspaper (1914),
- The Gujarati Parade in the Sans Fransisco city of America (1928),
- The Bardoli Satyagraha (1928),
- The Sardar of the Satyagraha, 'Dandikooch', the Dandi March (1920), the previous evening of the Dandi March,
- A Pinch of Salt that shook the all powerful the British Empire (6<sup>th</sup> March, 1930),
- Gujarat's contribution in the Dandi March.

## Section: 3

- Incidents from the year 1931 to 1947:
- The impact of the Dandi March,
- Revolutionaries in Gujarat,
- The Round Table Conference (Golmeji Parishad) (1931,

- The dissolution of the 'Harijan' journal –ashram (1917 to 1933),
- The Haripura Convention, the problem of the desi states (Rajkot, 1939), the Rajkot Satyagraha (1939),
- The Second World War (1939),
- The Krisp Proposal (1942),
- The Quit India Movement (1942),
- The Division of Gujarat on the Previous Night of the Independence, the Sacrifice of Gujarat (June, 1947),
- India, as Independent Nation (14th August, 1947),
- The Tricolour Flag of the free India.

#### Section: 4

- Incidents occurred from 1948 to 1960:
- The Arazi Rule,
- The death of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi (30 January, 1948),
- The Issue of the Unification of the Nation, Junagadh and Vadodara as the inspiration of the unification (13 November, 1947),
- The Affiliated State of Saurashtra (15 February, 1948),
- The Farewell to the Last European Colonial Rule (19 December, 1961),
- The Public Movement (August, 1956), The MahaGujarat Janata Parishad (1956),
- The Emergence of Gujarat as a new state (1960),
- The progress that Gujarat attained after 1960 – agriculture, Sardar Sarovar Project, Industry, Sources of Energy, Youth wealth, etc.