

LORD REAY
MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM
POONA (BOM.) INDIA

Incorporated Bombay Act XXXII of 1917

MUSEUM EDUCATION



— A TATA DAY PUBLICATION —

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



TATA

INTERESTS TODAY COVER

STEEL · TEXTILES · HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER ·
CHEMICALS · SOAPS, GLYCERINE AND EDIBLE
OILS · HOTELS · LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINEERING ·
MACHINE TOOLS · RADIOS · INSURANCE · CEMENT ·
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT · SOCIAL SCIENCES ·
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



GOVERNMENT OF THE BOMBAY STATE OBSERVATIONS BY THE
MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND INDUSTRIES

(a)

It gave me great pleasure to visit the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, on Sunday the 3rd May 1953, which I was shown round by Shri B. V. Gharpure. Much care has been taken by him to bring the museum to its present state. The arrangements made with the various schools in the city for parties of students to be taken round the Museum, well as to take interesting material to the schools for the information and instruction of students add considerably to the utility of the Museum. It is laudable that some young graduates interest themselves in the work of the Museum by giving their part-time services in such work.

The material is so varied and so enormous that it needs a much larger building for the proper exposition and demonstration of the various specimens properly grouped. I was glad to learn that the Poona Municipal Corporation has given a suitable site in the city admitting future extension. ...

Secretariat, Bombay 11th May 1953

Jivraj N. Mehta

Board's Resolution No. 10

MUSEUM EDUCATION

15-7-1954

(b)

"The Board of Trustees have great pleasure in recording their appreciation and sense of thankfulness to all School Administrations who have been able to extend co-operation with the Museum and use the Museum Education service for their students. Thanks are especially due to schools and institutions that have a membership with the Museum Education Association and who are deriving benefit from the Museum staff and Museum equipment. The Board is aware of its limitations and the mortgages and short-comings in the Museum equipment and are sure that the scheme could never have been a success had it not been for schools and their representatives who extend wilful co-operation and take a charitable and accommodating view of matters connected with the Museum and the Museum Education Association. The Museum Education Association project is the only one of its kind in India and it is the determination of the administration to pursue it and expand the use and utility of the Museum. More and more school membership and extended service to school will ever remain the ardent desire and pursuit of the institution and it is believed that more institutions would derive more benefit from the Museum."

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Pictures at the beginning and at the end.

Printed by S. R. Sardesai, B.A., LL.B., Navin Samarth Vidyalaya's
Samarth Bharat Press, 41 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2,
Published by B. V. Gharpure, Curator, Lord Ray Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona 2.



RAJ BHAVAN,
Bombay 6,
26th November, 1952.

For evolving a sound educational system,
two things are essential:

- (i) To quicken the curiosity and enlarge the knowledge of boys and girls;
- (ii) To discover and develop their aptitude.

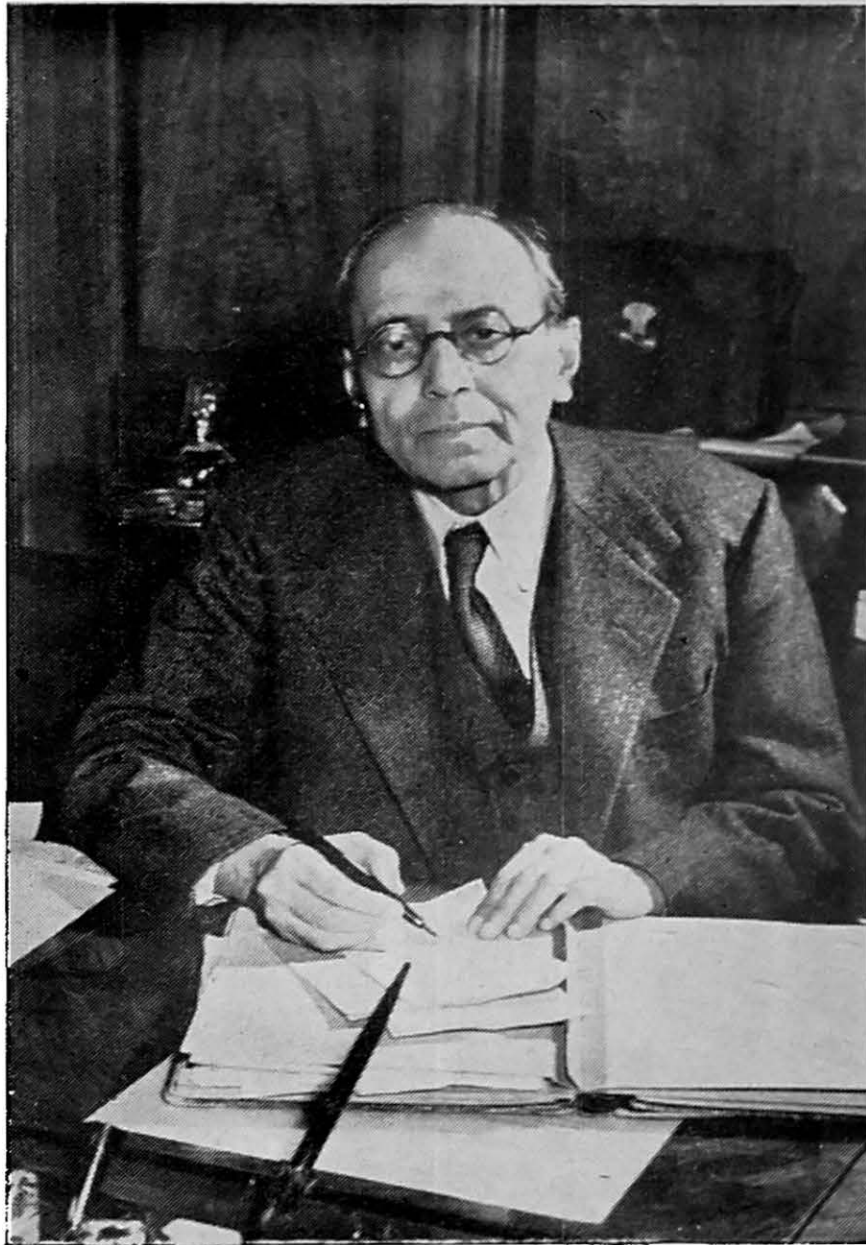
The first begins before the second, but the second also has to begin early in the course of education; from the age of six or eight at the most onwards, this process must occupy the attention of the teacher.

The Lord Reay Museum's experiment seems to serve the first object admirably and, possibly to a lesser extent, the second. I hope those responsible for organizing these exhibitions will continue to repeat them.

G.S. Bajpai.

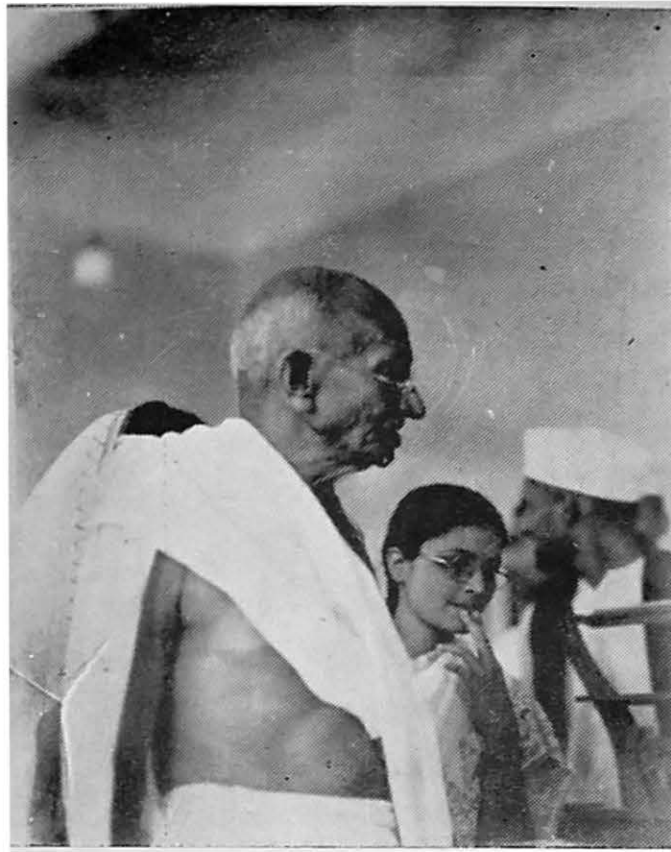
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

2-A

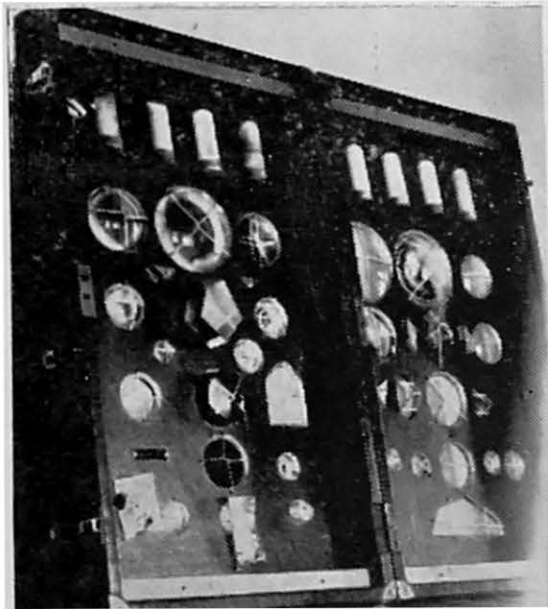


**SHREE B. G. KHER, CHIEF MINISTER, BOMBAY
WHO GAVE THE MUSEUM STABILITY, CONTINUITY AND STATUS**

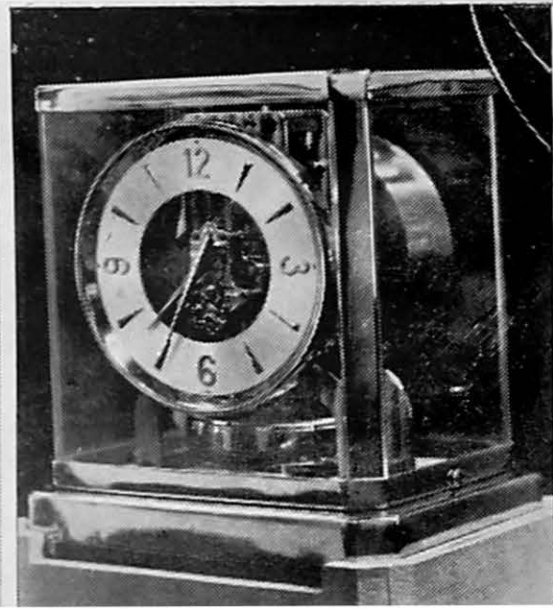
2-B



MAHATMAJEE AT THE MUSEUM
MARCH 1947



OPTICAL ELEMENT
GLASS ON WAY TO LENS : GIFT BY
BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO. ROCHESTER



ATMOS CLOCK
A HIGHLY SCIENTIFIC
ACHIEVEMENT OF 20TH CENTURY

G. R.

No. MSM. 1152/47677-B,
Education Department,
Bombay Castle, 16th January 1953.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay
Education Department

To

The Curator and Secretary,
Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum,
Poona.

Subject :—Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum,
Poona—Exhibition entitled “A LESSON
FROM THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN”
to be held in the—

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. F. B. 53/1048 dated the 2nd October 1952, on the subject mentioned above and to state that your Circular No. Exhn. 723 dated the 1st September 1952 is being brought to the notice of the Agriculture and Forest Department and the Development Department which Departments are likely to be interested in the Exhibition. The Director of Education, Poona is also being requested to bring the circular to the notice of all schools and colleges. I am to add that the circular is also being brought to the notice of the Government of India and the other State Governments.

Yours faithfully

B. B. Samant

for Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Education Department.

The Times



of India

Friday 7th December 1945

Lord Reay Museum

Those who have visited the little known but valuable Lord Reay Industrial Museum at Poona will welcome the decision of the Government of Bombay to grant it a status similar to that which is enjoyed by only two other such institutions—the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay and the Indian Museum in Calcutta. A Bill to this effect has already been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The decision is the sequel to a recommendation made by the Local Self-Government Committee (1942) to establish three regional museums for the Bombay Province, one each for Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat. Thus the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, which has until now been maintained and administered by the Poona City Municipality, will be expanded even further to meet the needs of the new Maharashtra University.

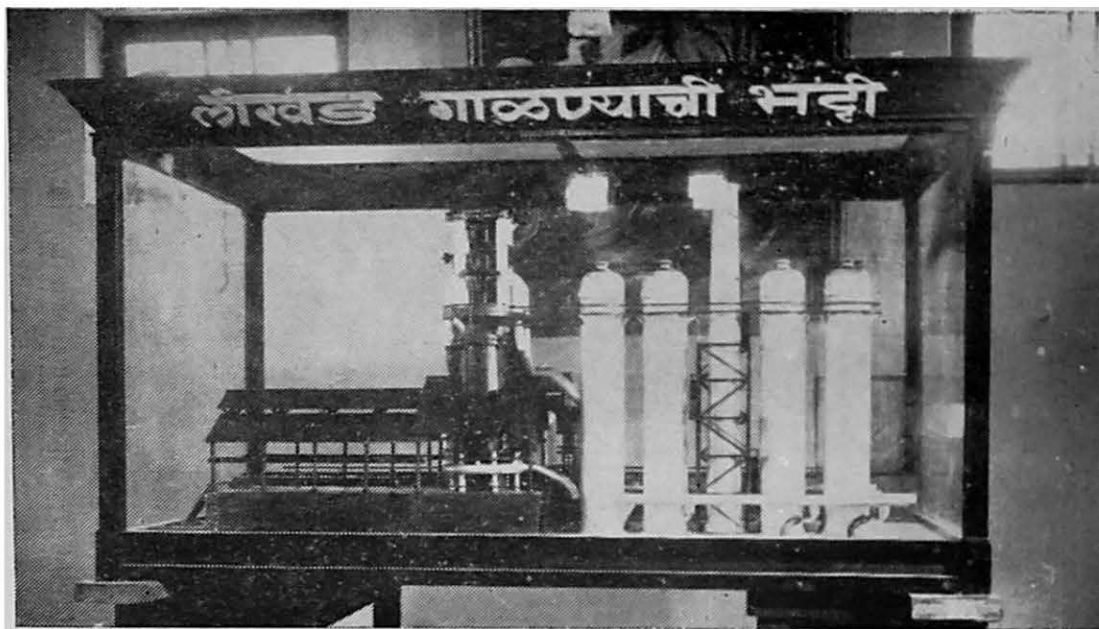
Founded 55 years ago by the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade to stimulate interest in industrial education in Maharashtra, the institution is today a treasure-house. Its industrial exhibits and models tell the story of the many large and small-scale industries of India, and particularly of Maharashtra and of the products of agriculture and forests. Its technical library is well-stocked; its reading room offers some

150 periodicals on industrial and technical subjects; its files maintain a complete record of Patents and Trade-Marks literature; and its two emporiums market the products of the village industries of Poona. The functions of the Museum, mainly educative, have earned the commendation not only of the authorities but of distinguished visitors from abroad. Mr. S. F. Markham, Empire Secretary of the Museums' Association, who visited India some years ago, compared the work of the institution to that of the Science Museum, South Kensington, London.

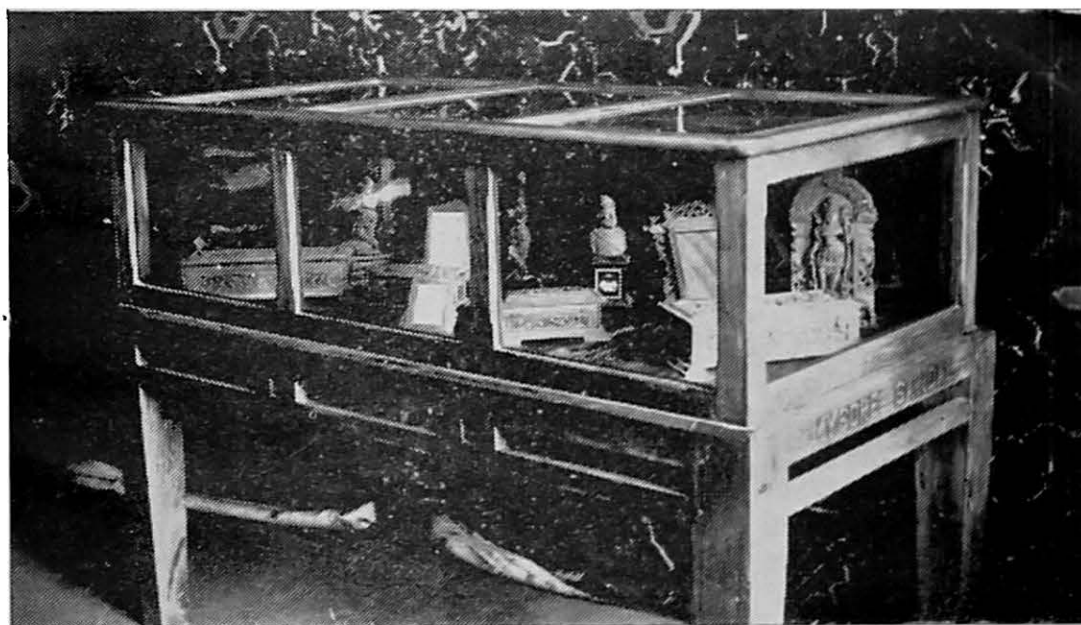
Much of the recent development of the institution is due to the devotion of its curator, Mr. B. V. Gharpure, who has been associated with the Museum for many years. An ambitious plan for expanding the Museum has been drawn up. The Poona City Municipality has donated a four acre plot where it is proposed to house fully developed additional sections such as agriculture and forestry. The curator also hopes to increase the usefulness of the lecture series so that more students from Poona's educational institutions can attend. Institutions such as Poona's Lord Reay Industrial Museum are considered assets in any country. More institutions of the kind are badly needed.

Now THE LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

4 A

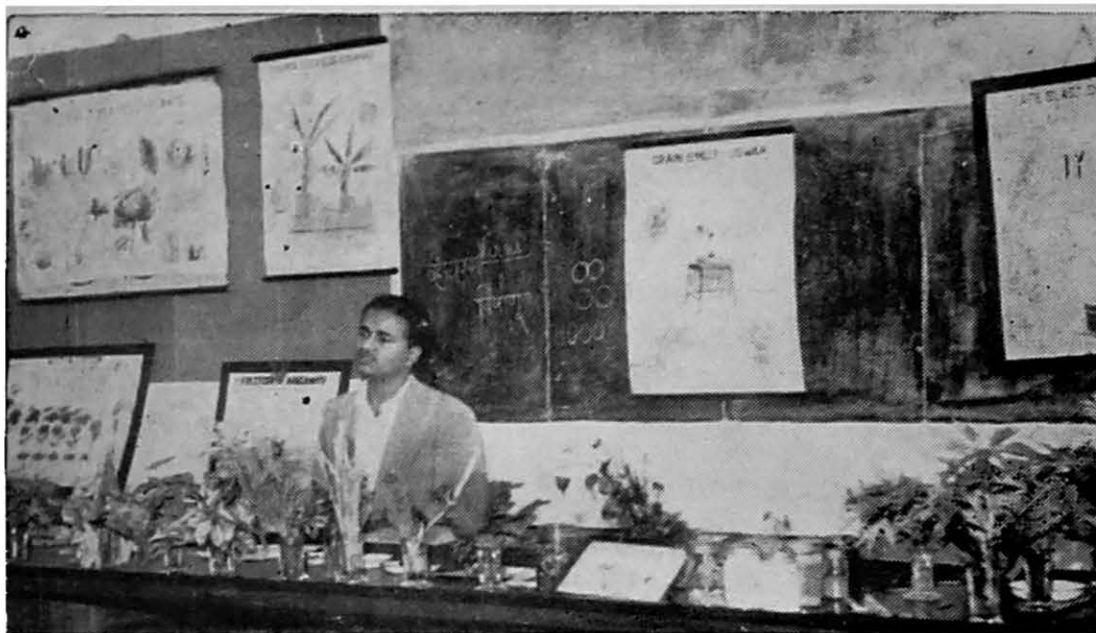


HOT BLAST FURNACE, A COPY OF THE MODEL AT JAMSHEDPUR



A SHOW-CASE DISPLAYING WELL-KNOWN ARTS AND CRAFTS OF INDIA

4-B



PROF. N. B. KULKARNI, GIVING PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION
ON DISEASES OF PLANTS



EXHIBITION OF PATENTS AND INVENTIONS ARRANGED IN THE
MOLEDINA HALL OF THE POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY

LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, POONA
— MUSEUM EDUCATION —

P R E F A C E

I cannot better introduce this little booklet than by quoting the remarks made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who had visited this Museum some years ago. It is highly opportune because this distinguished visitor is to-day the Minister for Education in the Government of India :—

"I have had occasion during my short stay in Poona to pay a visit to the Reay Industrial Museum. It has struck me as a useful and instructive public endeavour. It deserves to be helped towards the fulfilment of its larger purpose."

The remarks recorded by him will always hold good.

Other great authorities recognizing the importance of the Museum's educational endeavour are the members of the University Commission of the Government of India and reproducing their views is thought to be appropriate and befitting :

"Museums can play a very important role in education. In India we have, so far ignored this educational agency. We have made words to do the work of things.

With sounder views of education gaining prevalence in the country, I am sure museums will have a great contribution to make to our education. This Museum is doing important pioneering work and I hope it will receive the support it so amply deserves."

Zakir Husain

"Very pleased to visit this industrial and educational museum—it is a budding Deutsches Museum. Hope it will ultimately blossom into one of that type."

M. N. Saha

I am trying to tell the story in the words of others rather than describing it in my words.

In respect of special exhibitions the Museum has a meritorious record and I am telling the same in the language used by distinguished authorities connected with those exhibitions.

The first such an exhibition was entitled—

"EXHIBITION OF PATENTS"

This was inaugurated by Shree K. Rama Pai and the following extracts from his speech are reproduced below which will help the reader to find the distinguished place held by this Museum in that regard :—

"An 'Exhibition of Indian Patents' is an unprecedented event in this country, and marks a new era not only in the history of Indian Patents, but also in the history of Indian Exhibitions. The honour of presiding over the inaugural function of an epoch-making event of this nature is indeed very great ; and I have ventured to aspire for this honour chiefly because I desire that the Controller of Patents and Designs should be closely associated with the First Exhibition of Indian Patents in this country.

"It is a happy idea of the Organizers of this Exhibition that its inaugural opening should be associated with the Tata Day Celebration. The late Jamshejee Tata was one of those great men whose claim to greatness rests not only on their stupendous achievement, but also on the wise and bold leads that they had given to the country during the

critical periods of her history. By the great service which Tata and the Tata Organizations have rendered to this country, the name of Tata, has to-day become a household name throughout the length and breadth of India, and a name always associated with huge undertakings, run on scientific lines, and contributing to the welfare of thousands. In fact, although many of the Tata Institutions are technically private owned enterprises, for all practical purposes, they are considered as great National Assets of this country."

"The main object of this exhibition is, I am sure, to stimulate Indian talent and Indian enterprise to develop Indian resources. The opening of this Exhibition is, therefore, a fitting homage to one who has made the greatest contribution to this country for achieving these objects."

"There are many ways in which this "Exhibition of Indian Patents" will be helpful in achieving these objects."

"Another useful function of this Exhibition will be to provide an opportunity to inventors and patentees to establish contacts with industrialists."

"By way of digression, I should like to mention that Bell was born on the 3rd March 1847, and it is extremely interesting to find that the opening of the First Exhibition of Patents in India falls on the exact centenary day of a great inventor and patentee."

"The greatest value of an Exhibition, however, lies in its function as a great medium for educating the public. To quote Lord Reay, the founder of this Museum, "In this Exhibition, if you investigate it with intelligence, you will see that other parts of India can teach us a lesson and we shall be able to adopt that lesson to our own products". The educative value of this Exhibition will, to some extent, depend on the nature of the exhibits, the inquisitiveness of the visitors, and the ability and the patience with which the exhibitors satisfy the curiosity of the visitors. I would request visitors and exhibitors to co-operate with each other, and make this exhibition a great success from its educative aspect."

"From the standpoint of the educative value, the most important function of an "Exhibition of Indian Patents" should be to focus the attention of inventors and industrialists upon the Patent System and its utility. Although the Patent System has been in existence in this country for more than 90 years, it has been one of the least known subjects from the standpoint of publicity."

"It is very necessary that the Patent System should receive greater attention than it has done hitherto, in all responsible quarters in India. Hence, this Exhibition of Indian Patents is particularly opportune at this juncture, when India has determined to rise to the highest level of industrial attainments. I hope one of the achievements of this Exhibition would be to direct the attention of all concerned to the importance of utilising the Indian Patent System to the best advantage of this country."

"It is with gratification that I learn that this Exhibition of Indian Patents is merely a prelude to the opening of a permanent section devoted to Indian Patents, in the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum."

"As this Museum has been the first to evolve the idea of a Patent Museum in this country, and also to take the preliminary steps for implementing this idea, I consider that its claim to have the privilege of housing the first Indian Patent Museum is very strong. Let me hope, therefore, that the idea of opening a permanent Patent Section in this Museum would be worked up with zeal, and would receive proper response and support ;

and that the Patent Section opened here, would rapidly grow into a great Patent Museum, and an important national institution of this country."

Another event of some significance and importance was the exhibition named "Seven Months in America". This was presided over by Mr. Clare H. Timberlake, the Consul General for the United States of America. This occasion and the project behind it was an unprecedented event in the history of this Museum. I am reproducing the resume of the speech made by Mr. Timberlake :—

"I thanked the Commissioner and Mr. Gharpure for their invitation and words of greeting to me and mentioned the fact that this was my first real visit to Poona but would not be the last. I complimented Mr. Gharpure on his discrimination and judgement in the collection which was to be opened to the general public.

I referred to the great part which museums play in education in the United States and said that school children not only visited Museums on their own time, but went on organized school tours of these various museums. I pointed out the increasing attention being given in the United States to the presentation of museum subjects.

I said also that museums could be recognized as instruments of early enlightenment. It was sometime said that they played their part and died, in spirit if not in body, before the birth of the 20th century. As a matter of fact, they are more alive today than ever before. There are, of course, museums which have not adjusted themselves to modern life, which still preserve in dusty corners relics of older days which are not visited by the people who would see them if they were better presented and better related to modern living.

I stated that the principal objectives of museums might be defined as (i) accumulation, (ii) research and study and (iii) teaching. I said that if museums did nothing more than collect objects and preserve them they would serve a useful purpose since succeeding generations would have these objects to study and would be able therefore to understand previous civilizations and cultures than they would without such collections. I referred in this regard to the opening several years ago of the tomb of Tutankhamen in Egypt.

The second objective of museums was that of studying, on the part of the museum staff and of collaborators, the objects collected with a view to classifying them and recording their uses. In this sense, museums were of great value as laboratories for students.

The third objective was that of teaching which involves the dissemination of the information obtained in the collection and study of exhibits not only to scholars but to the general public. Emphasis in the United States in recent years has been laid upon this third objective, and efforts have been made by museum authorities to arrange and label objects with a view to making them understandable to the average adult and even to children. I mentioned the fact that in the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry there are models of industrial machinery which actually operate upon the touching of a button by visitors to the museum. Instead of finding signs on cases warning the visitors not to touch them, the Chicago Museum encourages people to "press the button" and watch the model machinery in action.

I said, furthermore, that education has now come to be demanded in democratic countries by the general public and in fact it might be said that neglect of education by any modern democratic government can be compared to the neglect of the driver of an automobile who goes through the grounds of a nursery school at high speed.

I said that I hoped the people of Poona would take the opportunity which Mr. Gharpure presented to them of examining and studying not only the collection of American industrial articles but also of the other exhibits in the Museum.

This would contribute to their own education and appreciation of the modern world about them. I finally thanked the Commissioner and Mr. Gharpure again for welcoming me to Poona and assured them of my desire to be helpful in any way possible in furthering this present effort."

The above is a most enlightened exposition on the place of Museums in our present day education. The Museum has been organizing special exhibitions since then and one more exhibition was organized for Patents and Inventions and this had the unique honour of a visit by the Members of the Committee appointed by Government of India for investigating the question of the improvement of the Indian Patent System. One more exhibition was devoted to "School Boy and His Tools" and was designed to impress upon the young mind the value of tools, manual work, their value and dignity.

Another exhibition was held on Justice Ranade Day on the subject of the "Festival of Britain" on the basis of material collected by the Curator during his visit to England for a study of this exhibition.

MUSEUM EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Museum Goes to School, Museum Education, Museum Education Conference, the Museum Education Association, are the specialized and unique features and projects on which this institution is working. Two Conferences were organized for giving an impetus to the Museum Education Movement for particularly drawing the pointed attention of school boys and school administrations to the activities and projects this Museum was pursuing. The first conference was inaugurated by Shree Morarjee Desai, while the second was presided over by Shree B. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the Chief Minister of Bombay. Formerly prior to the date of the 1st conference the Museum was not in demand to any measurable extent. Its membership was poor. It had some two or three member-schools. Slowly and gradually the work progressed and became popular and to-day the Museum can claim to have round about 30 school members.

The second Conference attracted the attention of many. The most noted call upon the Museum activity was from UNESCO, Paris. This organization interested in this phase of activity obtained a very large number of copies of the Chief Minister's speech for a study at the UNESCO House in Paris.

The Times of India, Bombay has consistently helped and supported this Museum since 1888 more especially since its revival in 1930 gave a most enlightened editorial through which the cross sectional background of the Museum's work in terms of the Conference and Museum Education is explicit.

I hope the record published in this booklet will further popularize the activities of this Museum and widen its scope and help it to assert its position in the frame work and structure of Modern India.

I would wish to conclude my note to this booklet by reproducing the invaluable message given to the Museum by Mahatma Gandhi.

"मेरी इच्छा इस संस्था देखनेकी खूब थी ईश्वर कृपासे कल पूर्ण हुई. उसका मुझे आनंद है." (८-४-४६)

"कल मैं यहाँ पहुँचा. आज प्रातःकालमें प्रार्थनाके बाद ही मैंने एक घंटा आपने भेजी हुई पुस्तक* पढ़नेमें दिया. मेरे पास इतना समय तो था नहीं. लेकिन खोलने बार छोड़ न सका. ऐसी रसिक और ज्ञानप्रद पुस्तक थी. आपका आभारी हूँ. आपका उद्योग प्रशंसनीय है, उसमें मुझे संदेह नहीं है, मैं क्या सहाय देनेवाला था? आपका उद्योगादि आपको ध्येयको पहुँचेंगा."

B. V. GHARPURE

Curator and Secretary

* The Markham Report on the Museums in India.

Correspondence with Govt. & their Support

Copy of letter No. 1504/730 dated 15-11-1949 from the Curator and Secretary to Government, Education and Industries Department, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Recently a meeting of the Head Masters' Association was held at the Museum, when I made a few suggestions and requested school authorities to grant financial aid to Museum work and use Museum more and more for the education.

A typewritten booklet is enclosed herewith for showing the lines on which the work is being directed.

I am suggesting to schools that they may charge some extra fee say one-fourth of an anna per month per boy and earmark it for Museum Education and contribute the same to the Museum Fund.

There is one more suggestion by which a school is being requested to be a Member of an Association to be called a Museum Education Association and contribute Rs. 10 per month; the Museum in return would undertake to give some services to education. The members would in turn be in a position to meet and discuss Museum Education problem and thus Educationists will have a say or they will be helpful in moulding Museum Education.

I now request Government to consider this proposal and offer remarks or suggestions etc. and extend a sort of a recognition to the Museum project and lend some support as will be helpful to carrying it out.

A rise in fee say one-fourth of an anna or paying Rs. 10 as membership-fee or contributing to the Museum in some other way is a question of policy which requires the strengthening of a Government Departmental opinion which will be certainly beneficial to Museum progress and Museum Development and extension of Museum use and of Museum methods in the field of Education. The Head Masters' Association agrees that some contributions would be made and they also agree to the extended use of the Museum.

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Copy of letter No. 1970/730 dated 15-2-1950 from the Curator to the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Bombay.

Sir,

In continuation of Museum letter No. 1504/730 dated 15th November 1949, on the subject of "Museum Education : Museum Education Association" I beg to submit an amendment to my suggestion. I have stated in the above letter that fee per boy per month be raised by $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. In the same regard, I have mentioned elsewhere that it should be one anna per boy per month. As a very modest introduction of a new principle even $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was not a bad beginning but having made calculations and comparisons with fees collected for various items, I have now come to a conclusion that the fee per boy, per month, to be raised and earmarked for purposes of Museum work should be anna one and not $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. I beg to offer this as a sort of correction or amendment to my suggestion.

Very roughly and approximately assuming the number of students in high schools in Poona to be served under the scheme to be 12,000 the aggregate collection per annum at the rate of 12 annas per year or which is the same as one anna per month

would be Rs. 9000. This is a good collection, yet this much is necessary for meeting the cost of the scheme such as additional staff, additional shows and showcases and their circulation. The amount collected at the rate of one-fourth anna would not be sufficient for the various purposes mentioned in the scheme. Moreover when once a lower fee is introduced it is very difficult to increase it even if the relative expenditures increase.

So considering what has been mentioned above, the rise in fee per head per boy in all schools above the primary education standard be laid down at anna one per boy per month. The collection should be annual or six monthly.

* * *

Copy of the letter No. 8021/2964—B dated February 16, 1950 from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department to the Curator, L. R. M. I. Museum, Poona regarding starting of Museum Education Association.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1504/730, dated the 15th November 1949, on the subject mentioned above and to state that the scheme of starting a "Museum Education Association" is a commendable one. It is, however, suggested that there should be no charge of a quarter anna on each pupil, but the amount of Rs. 10 per month may be paid out of the "Term fee" which is charged to students for various Educational activities. It is also a point worth consideration whether membership should be made compulsory in the first instance. It would, on the whole, be advisable to start the scheme on the basis of a voluntary membership.

2. The question of according recognition and support can only be considered after the Association has started functioning and shown results. You are, in the meanwhile, advised to go ahead with the formation and implementation of the scheme.

* * *

Copy of the letter No. 557/17—A dated 5th July 1951, from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State to

The Heads of all Secondary Schools in Poona and
The Heads of Primary Training Institutions in Poona.

Through the several Educational Inspectors.

Subject:— MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to invite a reference to this office circular letter No. 557/17-A, dated 18th July 1950, copy forwarded to you by the Educational Inspector / Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Poona, on the subject noted above, and to say that the Curator, Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, intends to carry on further the work of the Museum Association. As it is desirable to encourage Museum Education, there is no objection to the Government and non-Government Secondary Schools and Training Institutions in Poona joining the Association. It is proposed to levy the same fee of Rs. 10 p. m. to each institute for the membership of the Association and this fee may be paid by Secondary Schools and Training Institutions from the term fee collections. The expenditure on this account will be held admissible for the purposes of Government grants.

* * *

Copy of a Circular No. D/Cir./30005 from the Director of Technical Education to all Educational Institutes in Poona dated, 7/3/52.

Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, has started a Museum Education Association, the membership of which is open to all the Educational Institutions in Poona.

The membership confers the privilege of having a free access to the exhibits in the Museum as well as having the services of a lecturer. The fee is Rs. 10 p. m.

It is considered that educational institutes will derive great benefit from the membership, as the students can have informative talks of different types from experts.

I would, therefore, advise your Institute to become a member of the Association, if you have no objection.

Further details may be obtained from the Curator of the Museum direct.

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Copy of letter No. D. O. Ed./793 dated August 23, 1952 from the Curator and Secretary, L. R. Maharashtra Industrial Museum to The Director of Education, Bombay State and his recommendation to all Primary Training Institutes regarding the same.

Sir,

The above subject is too well-known to need any elaborate deliberation. In this regard one day some months ago, I met you and you were liberal and kind enough to tell me that the membership of Training Colleges in Poona may cost Government about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and this you would sanction and some instructions were passed on and some results have come out. I have succeeded in inducing the Principal, Training College for Men, to associate and co-operate with the Museum and Museum Education Service and have the membership too. But, he has some difficulties in paying the fees. There is another Government College for Women that has not yet entered this field. The Urdu Training College for men is a paying member for the last 3 years. Seva Sadan Training College is a member. The Hingane Women's Training College was a member and is considering rejoining. My own idea is that Museum Education effort should be concentrated on all Pupil-teachers of all training colleges, so that they will be better equipped in the trends in education which have practical and visual training in them.

Under the circumstances, I am approaching you with a request for your support in this direction and I would deem it a favour if you would kindly write to all Training Colleges to be a member and pay the necessary fees. The Government College should be asked to join. In the case of Training Colleges Government gives a 50% grant for Male Colleges and 60% grant for Women Colleges and they should allow Museum work to be part of their education. Please do what best you possibly can do to help me to achieve the object.

No. 557/17—D (Trg)

Poona, 22nd September, 1952.

It is recommended that the facilities provided by the Museum Education Association should be fully availed of.

for Director of Education.

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Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona
GRANT-IN-AID TO THE

Government of Bombay,
Education Department,
Resolution No. 7876
Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1950.

Resolution :—Government is pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 3000 to the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona for a period of three years with effect from the year 1949-50 as an experimental measure to enable the Museum authorities to cover the expenditure on the post of the Lecturer appointed on a starting pay of Rs. 200 per month in the scale of Rs. 160-10-200, for imparting Museum Education to students in the High Schools in Poona.

2. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to review the position at the end of the sanctioned period and submit proposals in good time regarding the continuance or otherwise of the grant.

3. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to point out in due course a source from which the cost involved should be met during the current year.

By order of the Governor of Bombay
L. M. A. MENEZES
Under Secretary to the Government

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF THE HON. SHREE B. G. KHER MADE
WHILE INTRODUCING THE BILL RE : THE MUSEUM ON 15-2-47.

The eye way to knowledge has been regarded as the most popular and the most effective way, especially in this country where the percentage of literacy is so small. The best way of educating the public is through the eye. The visual way has a preference over the verbal, because it makes the abstract concrete; puts before you the object; the remote is brought near; the unfamiliar is made vivid and interesting; what was forgotten and unknown becomes unforgettable. In the past, a museum was known merely as a collection of monuments of antiquity or of other objects interesting to the scholar and the man of science, arranged and displayed in accordance with the scientific method. I am giving the accepted definition of a museum in the past. Now, the modern museum is much more than that. The modern museum is a veritable domicile of learning, a college of education. It is a teaching institution and is entitled to be recognised and organised as a university which, through its various branches, is functioning for the advancement of education.

Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona

— STOP-PRESS —

MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: The Museum has carried out an all round programme in education in several directions. Fifty lectures and other programmes were arranged on the Museum premises as guided tours etc. Museum Education Association staff visited schools and delivered talks with visual aids to high school classes and the number of such programmes mounted to 634. Some 90 lectures by distinguished persons were arranged. This phase of work grew very popular and the attendance was round about 75 on an average. Besides these Scientific lectures which were arranged for high school boys, another series of lectures on topics related to Maharashtra was organized and in the series 39 lectures were arranged. Another programme covered a wide range of topics related to Agriculture and in all 90 lectures including some demonstrations were arranged at the Gandhi Training College, the Government Urdu Training College and some other high schools in Poona. During the last 18 months, round about 200 visits by schools have taken place. Besides these visits to the Museum proper, 170 visits of schools were received at the Emporium for a study of the Arts and Crafts and the Cottage Industry of the country. The Museum had organized a special Trade-Samples Exhibition wherein some 30 manufacturers had participated and guided tours accompanied by demonstrations and instructive lectures were arranged for schools. The number of such programmes amounted to 150. Each batch on an average consisted of 40 boys and thus 6000 students have been taken round. The Museum sends out loans of exhibits and other educational material. Virtually Museum Goes to School and 81 charts, 17 films, and 70 show-cases were sent out on loan. Over 39 excursions on requisition from schools were organized to places in and round about Poona. 26 special programmes was another feature of this year's work.

The Museum conducted practical training for about 120 boys on the farm in vegetable gardening: Three high schools had deputed 40 boys each and practical classes were held for them two times a week throughout the period.

A large scale exhibition consisting of 110 exhibits, pictures and descriptions was arranged at the new buildings on Tilak Road newly constructed by the Deccan Education Society for the New English School. The exhibition was accompanied by lectures at several schools in the city.

The above note gives details of the work done by the Museum in the cause of education and brings it up-to-date.

Some ten programmes were organized at 10 different places in the city for deliberations on certain aspects of Education. Lively discussions took place. Eminent educationists presided and an attempt was made to show how the various materials and equipments in the possession of the Museum could be made use of in the different educational projects.

MUSEUM EDUCATION

Statement showing work done

MONTH	LECTURES		LECTURES		Lectures Agri. Topics
	Museum	School	Outside	Public	
			<i>Science</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>	<i>Training Colleges</i>
September 1952	2	56	1	...	...
October 1952	1	12	...	...	...
November 1952	4	34	2	...	...
December 1952	4	40	...	...	...
January 1953	2	51	5	...	...
February 1953	1	76	14	...	...
March 1953	...	24	4	...	...
April 1953	...	2	...	1	...
May 1953	...	2	31	24	...
June 1953	...	14	...	...	4
July 1953	12	49	4	6	20
August 1953	1	51	4	8	...
September 1953	3	33	4	...	13
October 1953	...	46	6	...	7
November 1953	2	23	6	...	10
December 1953	4	31	5	...	20
January 1954	8	27	4	...	16
February 1954	4	37	4	...	...
March 1954	4	26	4	...	...
Total Classes ...	52	634	98	39	90
Total Students ...	2080	25360	* ...	* ...	† ...

T. S. E. Trade Samples Exhibition.

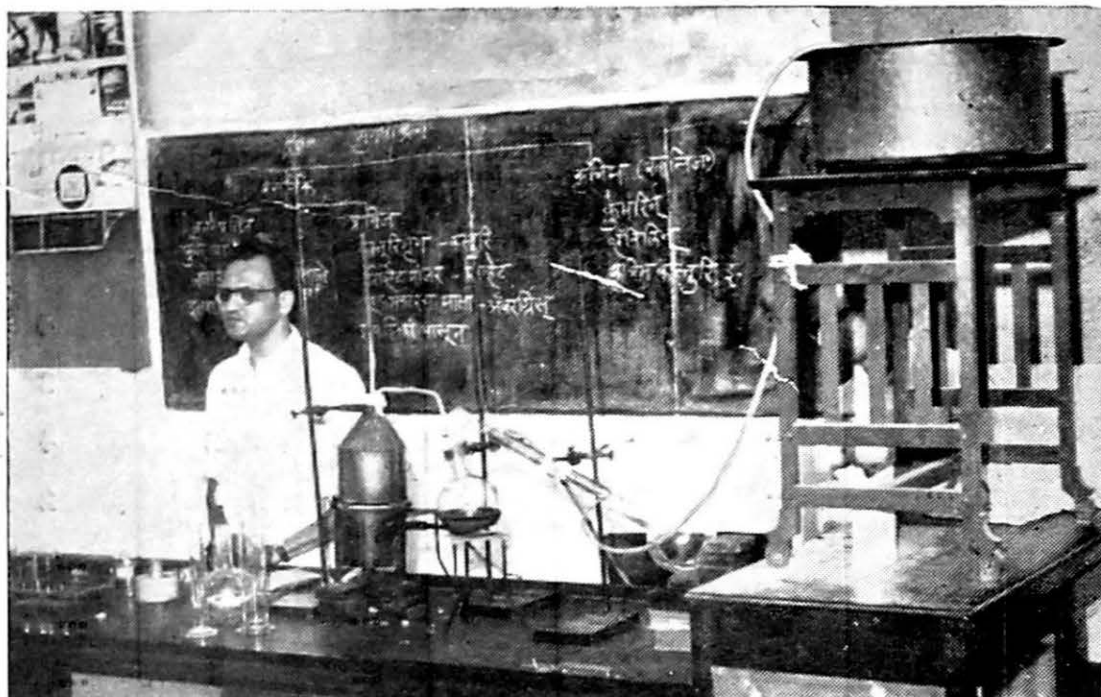
ASSOCIATION, POONA 2

upto 31st March 1954

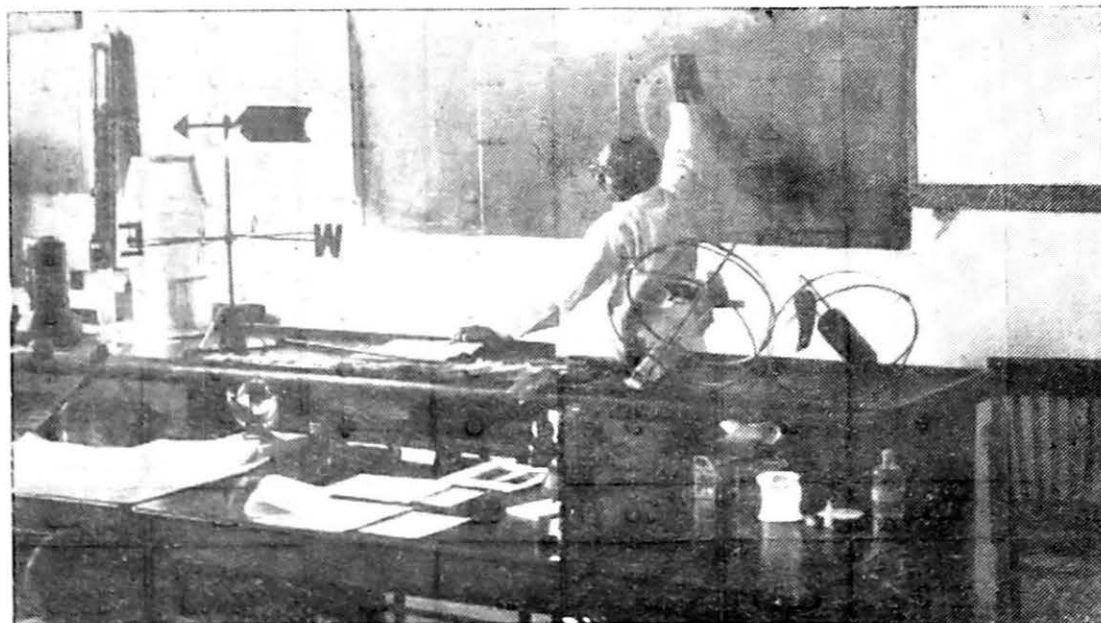
VISITS			LOANS			Excursions to outside Places	SPECIAL - PRO- GRAMME	Film shows
Museum	Emporium	T. S. E.	Exhibits	Charts	Films			
<i>guides</i>	<i>tours</i>	<i>and talks</i>	<i>sent out to</i>	<i>schools</i>				
15	6	...	9	15	...	3	4	11
3	2	...	...	1	6	...	3	11
30	1	...	3	3	1	2	4	14
27	...	...	6	4	5	5	2	13
15	11	...	22	27	...	3	...	...
2	2	...	3	4	...	2	...	7
3	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	5	6	2	2	...	...	6	...
10	22	25	7	5	3	4	...	6
5	34	17	3	...	10	5	2	13
14	35	11	...	...	...	7	1	15
5	12	22	6	...	...	3	1	6
13	6	9	1	2	...	1	1	...
19	11	11	2	4	1	4	1	...
18	15	31	4	4	4	2	1	2
15	4	18	3	6	4	4	1	1
6	3	...	3	6	4	2	1	...
205	172	150	76	93	38	48	28	99
8240	6880	6000	...	...	...	1440	1120	3960

* Average attendance 40

+ Class Strength 100.



DR. G. R. KELKAR LECTURING ON AROMATIC BODIES



SHREE V. V. SOHONI DISCOURSING ON METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS

Below copy of letter No. 557117—A dated, 28 October, 1952. from the Director of Education Bombay State to The Heads of: (i) S. T. C. Class attached to the New English School, Nanawada, Poona. (ii) S. T. C. Class attached to the N. E. S., Ramanbag, Poona. (iii) S. T. C. Class attached to the M. E. S.'s High School, Poona. (iv) S. T. C. Class attached to the St. Ornella's High School, Poona. (v) S. T. C. Class conducted by S. P. Mandali, Poona.

Subject :— MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Sir,

I have the honour to say that the Curator, Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona, intends to carry on further the work of the Museum Association. As it is desirable to encourage Museum Education, there is no objection to the S. T. C. Classes in Poona joining the Association. It is proposed to levy the fee of Rs. 10 per month to each Institute for the membership of the Association and this fee may be paid by the S. T. C. Classes from the term fee collections. The expenditure on this account will be held admissible for the purposes of Government grant.

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Support by Secondary Schools Head Masters' Association, Poona

Copy of the resolution adopted unanimously on the 16th September 1952 by the General Body of the secondary schools' Headmasters Association re: Museum Education Association.

“Judging from the experience of some ten schools which have joined the Museum Education Association of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum Poona this General Body is glad to note that the Museum Education Association is doing its work regularly and efficiently.

The G. B. recognises the utility of this Association and recommends that all member-schools of our Association should avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Museum Education Association.

The G. B. is convinced that the Association needs liberal financial help in order to enable it to make its scheme successful and strongly urges upon Government to give liberal financial help to the Association.”

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LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, POONA

MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

A brief review of work done during Octo. 1951 to Sept. 1952

1. The following is a brief review of the work done through the Museum Education Association in conjunction with schools and other educational institutions. The report is compiled for the twelve months Oct. 1951 to Sept. 1952.

MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

2. Practical lessons on the farm are arranged for the boys of the 9th standard. There were three such classes of about 25 boys each. 30 lessons in elementary practical and theoretical agriculture were given with special reference to vegetable growing. These classes were held at the museum land on Ghole Road, the Tilak Memorial Grounds and the Yerandawana Garden of the Poona Municipal Corporation. Besides these there were occasional classes for a single operation. Two such classes were held and 55 pupil teachers from the Gandhi Training College of the Shivaji Maratha Education Society attended. The following is a list of the lessons given. The programme of work was carried out under the supervision and guidance of Shree N. G. Apte assisted by Shree S. D. Patwardhan, M. sc. (Agri.).

Practical Lessons—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Laying out of Land. | (2) Making a Right Angle and Beds. |
| (3) Preparing Passages between Beds. | (4) Preparing ridges and furrows. |
| (5) Preparing raised seed-beds. | (6) Digging of beds. |
| (7) Breaking of Clods. | (8) Pulvarising the Soil. |
| (9) Adding Manure. | (10) Mixing Manure. |
| (11) Sowing Seeds. | (12) Transplanting Seedlings. |
| (13) Watering. | (14) Preparation of Tobacco Decoction. |
| (15) Spraying of Insecticides. | (16) Harvesting and Weighing. |
| (17) Finding out of Outturn per acre. | (18) Extracting Seed from Tomatoes. |
| (19) Preparing Tomato Ketchup from the remaining fleshy matter of Tomatoes. | |

Theoretical Lessons—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Geological Formations of the Bombay State. | (2) The Deccan Trap, Its Origin and Formation. |
| (3) Process of Disintegration and the Agencies responsible for the same. | (4) Formation of Soils (Bombay State and General). |
| (5) Different Stages in Soil Formation in the Deccan Trap. | (6) Rainfall and Climatic Zones of Maharashtra. |
| (7) Requirements of Plants for Growth. | |

Classes for Training Colleges—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Tree Planting (Practical and Theoretical). | (2) Banana Planting. (Practical and Theoretical) |
| (3) Citrus and Similar Tree planting and | (4) Coconut planting. (Practical) |

AGRICULTURAL FILMS

3. Three agricultural films :— (1) Potato-growing, (2) Crown of the year. (3) Arshyre Cattle were procured from the British Information Service by special arrangement and were shown to about 8000 students and to about 2000 other members.

ADULT EDUCATION

4. Public Lectures are organised for adults in the College of Engineering, other topics. The following 15 such lectures were arranged. The number of distinguished lecturers was 10. The average attendance exceeded 100. The lectures were held at the Museum Lecture Hall in the Commonwealth Building on Saturdays.

Date	Lecture	Subject
12-1-52	Shree Y. S. Wawikar	Agriculture and Fruit Trees.
	Shree N. S. Borawake	" "
26-1-52	Prof. S. V. Apte	Indian Calendar.
2-2-52	Shree T. B. Pawar	Agriculture in Poona Dist.
9-2-52	Prof. N. V. Joshi	Cow dung as Manure and Fuel.
16-2-52	Shree S. A. Sayed	Fruit Preservation Industry.
23-2-52	Sirdar G. N. Mujumdar	Demonstration of Indian Musical Instruments.
29-3-52	Prof. S. V. Apte	Indian Calendar (part 2).
26-4-52	Shree B. M. Gupte	Food Supply of Bombay State.
5-7-52	Prof. N. V. Joshi	Increasing production of crops (food).
12-7-52	Dr. M. V. Apte	Observation of surroundings.
19-7-52	Dr. M. V. Apte	" Plants.
26-7-52	Dr. M. V. Apte	" Useful Birds.
9-8-52	Dr. M. V. Apte	" Useful Birds (part 2).
16-8-52	Dr. M. V. Apte	" Common Medicinal Plants.

OBJECT LESSONS

5. Lecturers with educational equipment and small portable exhibits go out to schools for talks. The number of schools served was 20. The number for talks was 262. The number of students benefitted was 9570. The subjects of talks in the above scheme were the following :—

- (1) Petroleum, (2) Aluminium, (3) Iron and steel, (4) Wool, (5) Lac, (6) Silk, (7) Our Food, (8) Asbestos, (9) Timbers, (10) Indian Arts and Crafts, (11) Festival of Britain, (12) The Modern Library, (13) Scientists and Inventions, (14) X-Ray, (15) Radio-Activity, (16) Mechanical Toys, (17) Rubber, (18) Ports of the World, (19) Bee-Keeping, (20) Sugarcane, (21) Weather-Forecasting, (22) Crops in Maharashtra, (23) Water Supply, (24) Growing Trees, (25) Elementary Agriculture, (26) Bhima Valley, (27) Tree Planting, (28) Museum of Agriculture and its Programme, (29) Making Younger Generation Agriculture-Minded, (30) Food Problem of Maharashtra, (31) Constructive Work in Villages, (32) Bombay State General Information—Topography, Climate, etc. (33) Maharashtra: General Information—Topography, Climate, etc.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

6. The library sends out loans of books, maps, charts, posters and other similar material to schools for displays. The number of loans made was 200. The number of schools served was 20.

LORD REAY MUSEUM THEATRE FOR CHILDREN

MUSEUM has been received from The United States Information Bureau during the course of the year the number of shows conducted was 16. A brief review of the shows who attended was 9500. These shows were arranged at the Museum Lecture Hall in Commonwealth Building.

8. 16 films received as gift by the Curator during his World-Tour form the nucleus of the Film Library of the Museum. They are sent out to schools on loan. 36 such loans were made during the year.

MUSEUM GOES TO SCHOOL

9. Show cases are sent to Schools with Exhibits. They were sent to 20 Schools and the number of displays on view was 63. This programme is being carried out after the Chicago (U. S. A.) model of the project "Museum Goes To School".

OUT-DOOR PROGRAMMES

10. Excursions for Schools are arranged to places of interest like the Manjari Farm, College of Agriculture etc. in and round about Poona. 20 Schools took advantage. 38 classes were taken out. The total number of students engaged was 1520.

(1) Poona Water-works, (2) Poona Weather House (Meteorological Observatory), (3) Indian Water-Ways Experimental-Station (Khadakwasla), (4) Sheep-breeding Centre, (5) Artificial Limb Centre, (6) Poona Telephone Exchange, (7) National Chemical Laboratory, (8) Deccan Paper Mills, (9) College of Agriculture, (10) Manjari Farm, (11) Ganeshkhind Fruit Experimental Research Station, (12) Empress Botanical Garden and (13) Beam Wireless Station (Dighi).

BOOK-DISTRIBUTION

11. Books are collected by appeal and distributed gratis for the benefit of schools. The following material was collected during the year :—

(1) Steel-Making in America. (2) Janataka Shasan.
(3) Ruston News. (4) Charts on Wool & Iron.

MUSEOLOGY

12. Classes in Elementary Museum lessons are conducted for teachers of Primary Schools and one model lesson is given every week. The number of teachers attending was 30. Lessons taught were 10.

GUIDED TOURS

13. Staff members visit schools to fix up engagements and invite classes to see the Museum under the escort of Museum guides. Primary Schools have arranged a number of visits. Total number of classes was 378. Total number of Students was 9000.

VISITS BY OUTSIDE SCHOOLS

14. Outside Schools from all parts of the State come to pay a visit to the Museum when they are on excursions. The number of excursions by different institutions that had thus a welcome at the Museum was 60. The number of students involved was 900.

SPECIAL COURSES

15. One of the Museum lecturers, a student from the College of Engineering, Poona, delivered lectures on the subject of Steam Engines to the students of several local secondary schools during Divali Holidays.

PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

16. With the help of the following scientific equipment, programmes for showing the following experiments for the 11th standard boys have been undertaken recently.

Equipment :—

- (1) Bausch and Lomb Microscope with Magnification of nearly 1000 times.
- (2) Micro-Projection Arc-lamp.
- (3) Balopticon Epidiascope with Film Strip Projector.
- (4) Automatic Balopticon for projecting a series of slides numbering seventy at a time.

Experiments :—

- (1) Showing slides with Bausch and Lomb Arc-Lamp Micro-Projector.
- (2) Showing slides by Dark Field Illumination on the Microscope.
- (3) Projection of Cards and Transparencies on Balopticon Epidiascope.
- (4) Projection of Film Strips on the Balopticon.
- (5) Projection of a series of slides on the Automatic Balopticon.

INFORMATIVE LEAFLETS

17. Articles on important and interesting subjects were published in periodicals and reprints were obtained from the publishers and were distributed gratis amongst institutions. The following were the leaflets :—

- (1) Groundnut Oil and Cake. (Marathi)
- (2) Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona : A Brief Review.
- (3) Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona : Work Done.
- (4) Lessons from the Festival of Britain 1951. (Marathi)
- (5) Correct Quantities of Food in Diet. (Marathi)
- (6) Making Younger Generation Agriculture-Minded. (English)
- (7) Programme and the Requirements of the Museum of Agriculture.
- (8) Trends in the Study of Agriculture. (English)
- (9) Shree M. D. Bhat, I.C.S. (Chief Secretary, Bombay State) his Visit and Govt. resolution re. Agri. Training and opinions from others. (English)
- (10) Work done by the Museum of Agriculture. (Marathi)

18. Summer Vacation Class for the Teachers of Municipal Primary Schools was conducted in May 1952.

No. of teachers who attended	30	No. of Educational Lectures	3
No. of lectures given	20	No. of Industrial Lectures	4
No. of excursions arranged	3	No. of Agricultural Lectures	5
No. of educational films shown	1	No. of Geographical Lectures	7
		No. of Scientific Lectures	1

GUIDED TOURS

19. Stray visitors are conducted under the escort of Museum Lecturers and other staff. The number of such guided tours was 500 during the year. Each such group on an average consisted of 5 persons.

MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Statement showing work done from September 1951 to August 1952

MONTHS & YEAR	LECTURES		EXCURSIONS	VISITS		LOANS		EXHIBITS	FILMS.
	MUSEUM	SCHOOL		MUSEUM	EMPO-RIUM	MAPS	CHARTS		
September, 1951	5	33	3	32	4	-	6	5	-
October, "	26	10	-	11	19	-	4	3	3
November, "	2	5	-	6	17	-	-	-	-
December, "	3	13	5	13	19	-	-	8	-
January, 1952	3	13	3	15	20	-	-	11	-
February, "	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	3	-
March, "	1	9	4	1	4	-	-	3	-
April, "	2	3	5	3	5	3	2	3	3
May, "	18	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
June, "	15	5	2	9	5	46	8	7	28
July, "	4	47	4	25	26	36	9	8	8
August, "	6	40	6	20	14	-	7	9	36
Total—	88	180	37	137	134	85	36	63	79

Number of School Members—21. Number of Students benefitted—9,570.
Number of Subjects taught—24. And Number of Exhibits Circulated—63.

Pamphlets and Booklets distributed 4; Summer vacation Class—Students 30.
Lessons—18; Agricultural Classes—3. Lessons—19. Students—75.

List of places for excursions in and round about Poona

(1) Poona Water Works. (2) Poona Weather House (Observatory). (3) Indian Waterways Experimental Research Station, (Khadakwasla). (4) Industrial Training Institute, Aundh, Poona. (5) Sheep Breeding Centre. (6) Armed Forces Hygiene Museum, Poona. (7) Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Medical College. (8) Artificial Limb Centre. (9) Poona Telephone Exchange. (10) National Chemical Laboratory. (11) Deccan Paper Mills, Co. Ltd., Hadapsar. (12) College of Agriculture. (13) Manjari Farm. (14) Ganeshkhind Fruit Experimental Research Station. (15) Hingane Ashram. (16) Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandal. (17) Wireless Station, Dighi. (18) Swastik Rubber Products, Ltd., Kirkee. (19) Bee-keeping Centre, Sambhaji Park. (20) Deccan College. (21) Bharat Pencils. (22) Agricultural College Dairy and Poultry Farms. (23) Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills.

DETAILS OF FILMS SHOWN

DATE	FILMS SHOWN	INSTITUTION	APPRO. ATTEND- ANCE
5-5-52	Seal Fur.	Pupils of the Summer School.	55
6-5-52	Preparation of Teachers.	—do—	40
8-5-52	Baby at 36, 48 Weeks.	University Extension Course	60
8-5-52	About Faces.	Summer School	40
9-5-52	Thundering Waters.	Gujarathi High School	50
10-5-52	Romance of the Reaper.	Summer School & Visitors	60
11-5-52	Just Imagine.	—do—	40
12-5-52	Thundering Waters.	Trustees of the Museum	15
13-5-52	Preparation of Teachers.	Pupils, Uni. Extension Course	60
15-5-52	Thundering Waters.	Shri. Jagannath Maharaj & Family	30
16-5-52	Foreign Sports.	Summer School Pupils	40
16-5-52	Crystal Clear.	Modern Opticians	20
18-5-52	To Greater Vision.		
	Foreign Sports.	Maharashtra Granth Palan Varga	50
	Technical Trade.		
19-5-52	Thundering Waters.		
	Cleanliness Brings Health.	Summar School	20
20-5-22	This is New York.	—Do—	20
22-5-52	Cleanliness.	Visitors	20
	Foreign Sports.		
23-5-52	This is T. B.	Summer School	30
23-5-52	Lease of Life.	Family group	40
25-5-52	Infant Behaviour.	Summer School	30
	Baby at 48 Weeks.		
	Technical Trade.		
20-6-52	Country Store.	Kanya Shala High School	50
	Young Artist.		
21-6-52	Country Store.	Bal Mukund Vidyalaya	70
	Kala Mandir.		
	Thundering Waters.		
21-6-52	Festival Film-Strips.	M. E. S. High School	90
26-6-52	Just Imagine.	Municipal Girls' School No. 4	60
	This is America.		
26-6-52	Just Imagine.	" " " "	60
	Jamboree.		
27-6-52	Seal Fur.	" " " "	70
	Just Imagine.		
27-6-52	Paper Industry.	" " " "	70
28-6-52	Seal Fur.	Museum Staff	100
	Kala Mandir.		
	Detroit Motor Works.		
	Telephone.		
28-6-52	Country Store.	High School for Indian Girls.	250
	Young Artist.		
28-6-52	The Same as above.	Seva Sadan Tr. College for Women	40
28-6-52	Clean water.	N. M. V. High School	250
	Scout Jamboree.		
28-6-52	Telephone & Television.	Modern High School.	100
28-6-52	Thundering Waters.	M. E. S. High School, D.G.	100
			2030

* The above statement is intended to show the scope of the service.

LEADER

REPRINTED FROM

The Times



of India

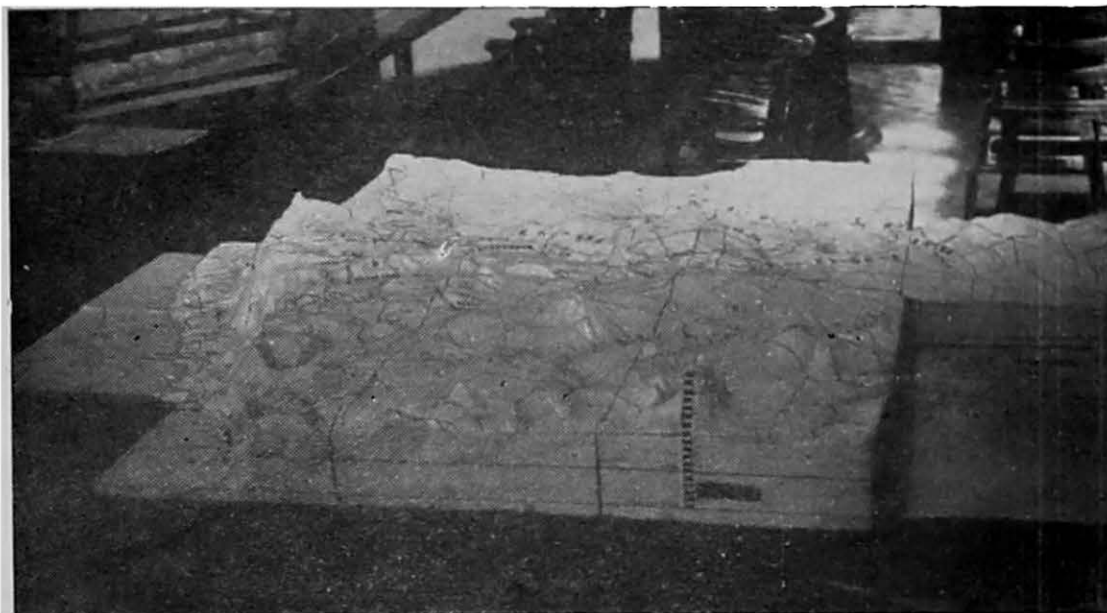
Sunday July 8 1951

Live Museums

While the museums in Great Britain or France have ceased to be the repositories of curios and antiquities torn violently from their context, there is little yet that a visitor can with advantage do about their Indian counterparts except to look at the bewildering conglomeration of exhibits — and despair. It may please the nation's pride and vanity to be able to boast of some forty museums, but for all the mis-directed energy that has gone into their organization they might have been consigned to the limbo of forgotten things. For want of adequate and purposeful correlation with social needs, the stray collections of objects of art, antiquities or natural history induce cultural impoverishment of the community. This has not altogether gone unnoticed—or unremedied—in the past, for as early as 1935 a survey of Indian museums was made by Markham, Empire Secretary of the Museums Association and Hargreaves of the Indian Archaeological Survey. Their report, which throws much light on the drawbacks of our museums, makes special mention of the weak link that exists between them and the country's educational institutions. In the West, Museums are active centres of research and instruction to adults as well as to school students, and to Paris goes the credit of evolving the science and art of museology whose living embodiment at the Louvre never fails to impress the most casual visitor. Whether they take all science within their province like the institutions in London's Royal Borough of Kensington or are specialised in their appeal and interest like the Ashmolean at Oxford, the museums abroad have for long projected themselves into the nation's educational system, quickening both man's ancient heritage and modern knowledge with life and liveliness. The

modern way is to have these treasures spread in the widest commonalty, so that even if the few show-pieces of the nation disintegrate, each administrative district has a small museum to supplement its educational facilities.

In India too, the meaningful slogan "The Museum goes to School" found an apt illustration when three years ago the Bombay Natural History Society inaugurated a series of lectures with the aid of the natural history section of the city's Prince of Wales Museum. Commendable work of a pioneering kind has also been carried out under the auspices of Poona's Lord Reay Industrial Museum. Its fruitful adventure is crystalised in what is appropriately called the Museum Education Association. By encouraging schools to become members of the Association, an attempt has been made to bring the museum service within the reach of young pupils. In a special class with model lessons, teachers have been taught to see and show "what, why and what's-really-interesting" about the exhibits. Lecturers and show-cases have also been sent to the member schools. So far the museum has organised 186 excursions for nearly seven thousand young children. With schools and libraries as its two pillars, the museum promises to become the coping stone of the educational edifice. Much interest—which will not be all pedagogic—will therefore focus on the second session of the Museum Education Conference which is scheduled to meet in Poona towards the end of the month. Even if the conference contents itself with reiterating the need for museums to maintain live contact with education in an environment where they themselves threaten to become a museum piece, it will help break new ground.



A TYPICAL RELIEF MODEL OF A TRACT OF THE BOMBAY DECCAN
GHATAPRABHA, NEAR GOKAK FALLS



SPECIAL EXHIBITION "SEVEN MONTHS IN AMERICA".
INAUGURATION BY MR. C. H. TIMBERLAKE,
CONSUL GENERAL FOR AMERICA IN BOMBAY

20-B



SEAL
GIFT TO THE MUSEUM FROM FOUKE FUR CO. ST. LOUIS (U. S. A.)

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF THE HON'BLE SHREE
 B. G. KHER, CHIEF MINISTER, BOMBAY STATE, ON
 THE OCCASION OF INAUGURATING THE SECOND
 MUSEUM EDUCATION CONFERENCE ON
 SATURDAY, THE 28TH JULY 1951.

"As I began by saying, the main or primary function of a Museum is to act as a centre of instruction, education, recreation or enjoyment with a distinctly educative bias. A museum should be a living and dynamic repository of knowledge and culture and an indispensable component of our social life : a centre which will help our citizens, be they townsmen or villagers, be they literate or illiterate, to understand to appreciate their history and culture, their folklore, their tradition, their arts and crafts, the story of the region in which they live as seen in their geography, geology, forest and agricultural resources and economic products."

"A museum should be a laboratory for testing new approaches in education ; it should afford opportunities for experiments without encroaching on or disturbing the school curriculum, indeed it should supplement it. The aims of museum work with children, as I see it, should be forging of a twofold link between subjects taught separately at school and between the school learning and matters bearing on everyday life. Synthesis is the natural method of the exhibition presenting a number of facts simultaneously and the appeal of the three-dimensional real thing that heightens children's capacities for comprehending and assimilating information. In this manner facts of considerable complexity and subtlety are likely to be imparted to children. The appeal to their intellectual habits and emotional responses will gain in strength if the museum does not merely offer finished, statistical displays to be viewed by passive spectators but becomes a place for variety of activities."

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Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona
 GRANT-IN-AID TO THE

Government of Bombay,
 Education Department.
 Resolution No. MSM 1152,
 Bombay Castle, 8th December, 1952.

Resolution :—Government is pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000/- to the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona for a period of three years with effect from the year 1952-53 to enable the Museum authorities to cover the expenditure on the three part-time Lecturers appointed for imparting Museum Education to students in the High Schools in Poona.

2. The Director of Education should be requested to review the position at the end of the sanctioned period and submit proposals in good time regarding the continuance or otherwise of the grant.

3. The expenditure should be debited to the head "36-Scientific Departments-D-Museums" and should be met from the provision of Rs. 1,19,800 made thereunder in the current year's budget on account of the grant-in-aid to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay.

By order of the Governor of Bombay
 B. B. SAMANT
 Under Secretary to Government

LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, POONA

Founded 1890

Revived 1930

Incorporated by Bombay Act XXXII of 1947

FUNCTIONS, FEATURES AND ACTIVITIES

Museum Education Association: This brings schools into closer association with Museum Displays and Museum subjects.

Museum Goes to School: Show cases containing displays are sent out to schools to reach the school-boy.

Technical and Industrial Library: This has, on regular file, 300 periodicals. It is recognized by Government of India, as an inspection centre for Patent literature. It has over 30,000 specifications.

Patents and Inventions: The Museum organises periodically exhibitions and a Museum of Patents and Inventions is contemplated.

Emporium: This is the Industrial and Commercial Division of the Museum established for the propagation of the Well-known Arts and Crafts and the Cottage Industry of the Country.

Poona Industrial Exhibition, Poona: The ruling policy and governing principles associated with this activity are (a) Swadeshi, (b) Industry and (c) Education.

Museum of Well-known Arts and Crafts of India: This is an important section on which the Museum has been devoting an amount of care and attention.

Museum of Forestry and Agriculture: This has been recognised by Government for a special grant-in-aid. Attempts are being made to connect Museum-work with every-day life.

Special Exhibitions: Two Exhibitions on Patents and Inventions and "the School-Boy and His Tools," or "The Manual Training Workshop" have been organised. An Exhibition "A lesson from the Festival of Britain 1951" is planned and an Exhibition of Trade-Samples is a special feature of the year under report.

Publications Division: The Museum brings out several useful booklets about the various displays and allied subjects.

Tours and Excursions: For encompassing wider vistas and for strengthening and reinforcing the knowledge of the school-boy, Tours and Excursions are arranged.

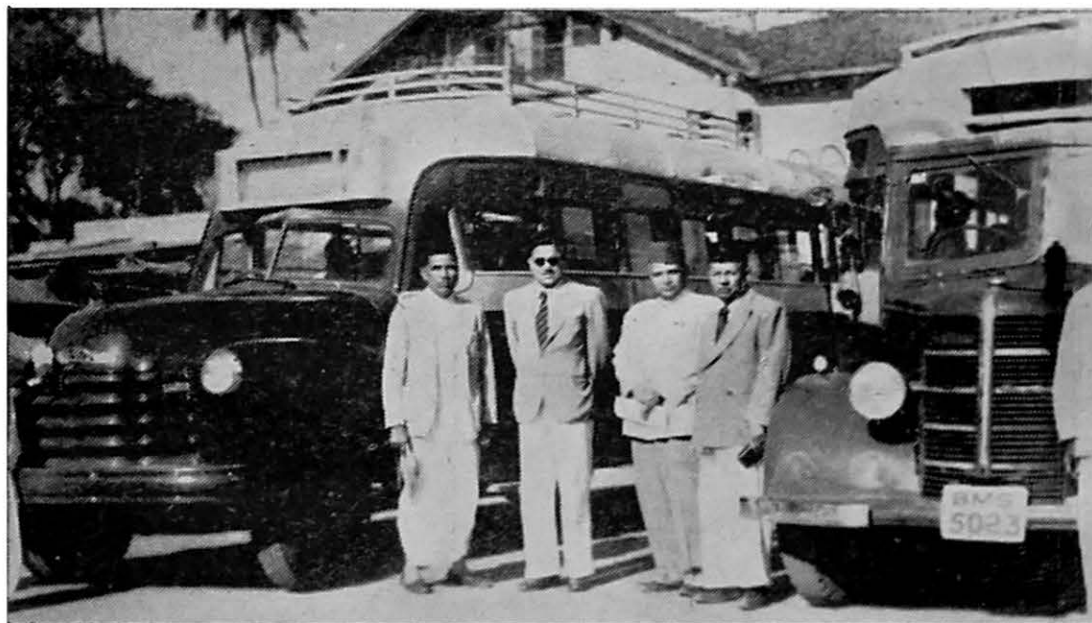
Lecture Series: This programme proceeds and goes on throughout the year. At present two lecture series are conducted one for the development of liking for sciences and the other for a study of Maharashtra.

The Museum Education School: The Museum has started a school for primary teachers, who are taught to see and show.

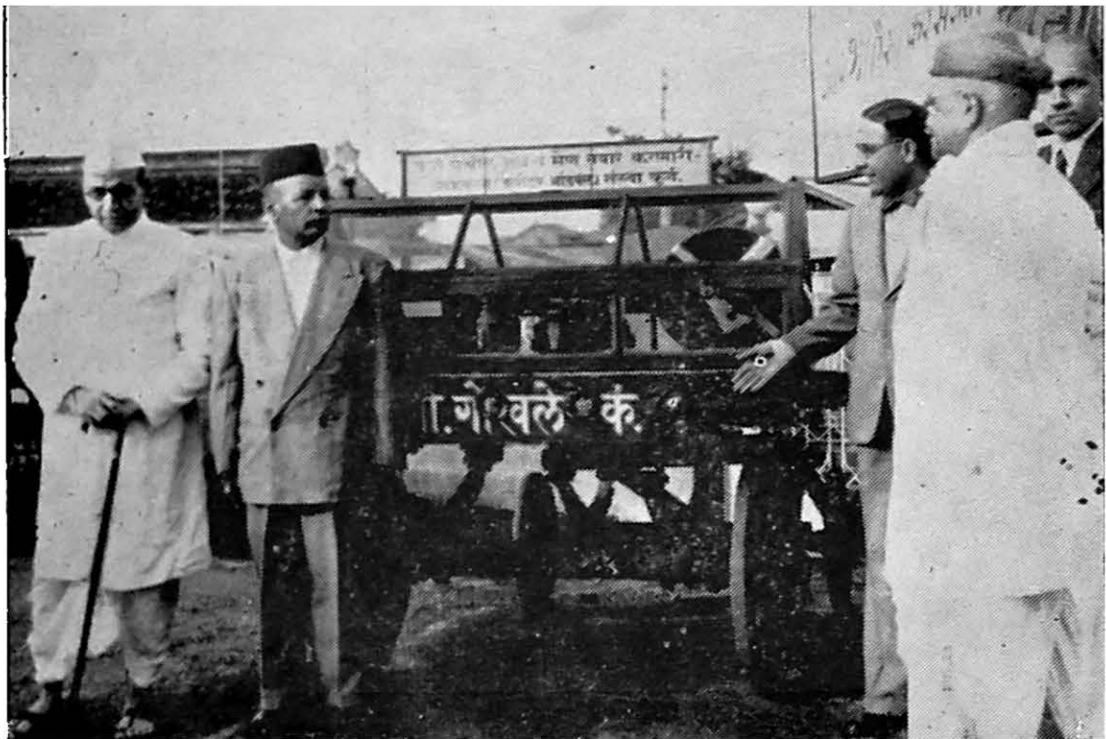
Grants: Bombay Government grant is round about Rs. 20,000; and the Poona Municipal Corporation grant is about Rs. 10,000.



MAKING YOUNGER GENERATION AGRICULTURE-MINDED



EXCURSION TO MANJRI FARM : THE PROGRAMME WAS INAUGURATED BY SHREE S. G. BARVE, I.C.S., COMMISSIONER, POONA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION



MUSEUM DISPLAY ON WHEELS GOING TO SCHOOL



SHREE MORARJEE DESAI, CHIEF MINISTER, BOMBAY
AT THE EXHIBITION SCHOOL BOY AND HIS TOOLS

LORD REAY MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, POONA

Members of the Board of Trustees

as per Section 6 (2) of Bombay Act No. XXXII of 1947 as on 1st Jan. 1953

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B. V. GHARPURE, F.R.S.A. (London) Curator and Secretary.

MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
MEMBERS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT

- (1) Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School.
- (2) Brihan-Maharashtra College of Commerce.
- (3) Tilak College of Education (Library).
- (4) Gandhi Training College.
- (5) Urdu Training College for Men.
- (6) Training College for Men.
- (7) Maharashtra Education Society, Poona.
 - (a) High School (Boys).
 - (b) High School (Girls).
 - (c) School Teachers' Training Institute.
- (8) D. E. Society's :
 - (a) New English School (Raman-bag).
 - (b) School Teachers' Training Institute.
- (9) Maharashtra Girls' Education Society's
High School for Indian Girls (Huzur-paga).
- (10) Rasta Peth Education Society's High School.
- (11) Maharashtra Education Society's High School, D. G.
- (12) Shri Shivaji Maratha High School.
- (13) Modern High School.
- (14) Ideal English School.
- (15) Sardar Dastur Hoshang High School (Boys).
- (16) " " " " " (Girls).
- (17) Seva Sadan Society: Training College.
- (18) Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Kanya-Shala.
- (19) Maharashtra Vidyalaya : Anath Vidyarthi-Griha.
- (20) Yeravda Industrial School.
- (21) Poona Commercial High School.
- (22) Parvatibai Adhyapika Shala, Hingane.
- (23) St. Ignatis Parish School.
- (24) Navin Hind High School.
- (25) Poona Municipal Corporation High School.
- (26) St. Mira's High School, Poona.

Lord Reay

MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

Poona 2 (Bombay) India

IN THE SERVICE OF THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

MUSEUM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

PATRONIZED BY THE BOMBAY STATE GOVERNMENT
SUBSIDIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

— INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP—VOLUNTARY BASIS —

MUSEUM GOES TO SCHOOL

TRAVELLING SHOW-CASES, DISPLAYS SENT TO SCHOOLS

GUIDED TOURS AND EXCURSIONS UNDER
ABLE GUIDES & LECTURERS

Loans of Exhibitional Materials :

— Lithos, Charts, Maps, Books, Photos —

**LECTURES, DEMONSTRATIONS, TALKS,
PICTURE PROJECTION ETC.**

THE VISUAL, THE ACTUAL, THE PRACTICAL, THE

— THREE DIMENSIONAL —

MUSEUM TOPICS INTRODUCED IN SCHOOLS & COLLEGES
BY WAY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

CINEMA SHOWS

INSTRUCTIVE EDUCATIONAL SHOWS A REGULAR FEATURE

— FILMS ISSUED TO SCHOOLS ON LOAN —
AID EXTENDED TO NOVEL PROJECTS

THE MUSEUM THE TREASURE HOUSE OF POONA
INDOMITABLE DOMICILE OF LEARNING

MEMBERSHIP FEE Rs. 120 P. A.

EXPENDITURE ADMISSIBLE FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS
BOOK COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

SEEING IS BELIEVING

THE ONLY MEDIUM OF VISUAL, PRACTICAL & THREE
MENSIONAL, BE A MEMBER, JOIN THE ASSOCIATION, AND LET
THE MUSEUM HELP BOYS ON AN ONWARD CAREER

THE PARSHURAM POTTERY WORK

CO. LTD. MORVI (SAURASHTRA)

“Earthen vessels made on the wheel have been used in Hindustan without doubt ever since the Aryan invasion. The first known mention of them is in the Rig Veda and by the traditions of these provinces their invention is attributed directly to the god. One of these legends tells how Kopa Bhagat Rishi, the fabled progenitor of the potter caste, was ordered by Parmeswar to make earthen vessels. The Rishi's primitive method involved the baking of the pots for a full year; but on one memorable day, the Sukat Chauth or birthday of Ganesh, after he had filled his kiln, a cat gave birth to some kittens in one of the pots. Hereupon the saint prayed earnestly for the safety of the kittens, who were preserved by Parmeswar's causing the vessels to be baked in the miraculously short time of one day. The residence of Kopa Bhagat is said to have been at Jagannath, which is accordingly regarded by potters as their headquarters. Another account is that in old days people used to work up the clay for pots with their spittle, and Parmeswar deeming this unclean revealed the secret of the wheel.”

MAKERS OF MODERN POTTERY

BY MODERN METHODS

IN ARTISTIC DESIGN

this man's job is

to see that food production increases by seven million tons in the next few years—nobody pretends that this is going to be easy—but on his success, and the success of thousands like him, depends the health of his children and the future of his country. He may not fully understand the problem just as he may not fully appreciate that behind the tractor in the field stands a large organization, whose function it is to keep the wheels moving. By distributing fuel oils and lubricants, particularly to the remotest agricultural areas we help him to do this vital job—the job of producing more

for the millions in India. The new petroleum chemical insecticides, which Burmah-Shell are now marketing in this country, are also helping the farmer to protect his crop against insect attacks.

CROP PROTECTION

Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endrin are new and effective insecticides produced by Shell from petroleum. They are now being tested on many destructive insects and Aldrin is already in use against the dreaded locust.

BURMAH-SHELL...

IN INDIA'S LIFE

AND PART OF IT



BRIHAN-MAHARASHTRA

SUGAR SYNDICATE LIMITED, POONA

Man is completely dependent upon plants because only green leaves can trap and store the energy of the sun. In them by a process of photosynthesis the carbon dioxide of the air is combined with water to form sugar, a primary food. Some of the sugar is used in the growth of the plant. Part of it is converted by the plants into proteins, starches, oils and other food elements. The color and fragrance of a flower, the wood which we build, even such drugs as quinine and digitalis were at one time sugar. Our fuels, coal and oil, laid down in remote ages were likewise derived from sugar in the leaf. Life-supporting oxygen released by plants is a by-product of this process of building with light.

“.....it is justifiable, therefore, to refer to sugar as the foundation of life, the substance upon our existence and the development of modern civilization rests.”

- PRODUCERS OF PURE SUGAR
- MAHARASHTRA ENTERPRIZE
- CAPITAL ● MANAGEMENT