

CULTURE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Assignment 1

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Question 1. Define cultural heritage. how international organizations such as UNESCO conceptualize heritage ?

Answer:

Cultural heritage refers to the cultural resources, traditions, places, objects, knowledge and practices that are inherited from previous generations and valued by communities because they represent their history , identity beliefs and values. Heritage is not simply something from the past; it is also connected with the present because communities continue to use, interpret, protect and transmit it to future generations.

UNESCO conceptualize cultural heritage as having both tangible and intangible dimensions .The **1972 UNESCO** Heritage convention identifies cultural heritage through movements, groups of buildings and sites that have historical, artistic, scientific, ethnological or anthropological importance (**UNESCO, 1972**). This framework emphasizes the identification, protection and conservation of significant physical places and structures.

UNESCO broadened the concept through the **2003** Conversation for the Safeguarding of the intangible Cultural heritage. It recognizes practices such as oral traditions, performing art , social practices, rituals, festivals, traditional knowledge and traditional craftsmanship. Intangible heritage is especially connected with communities because it is continuously recreated and transmitted through generations (**UNESCO 2003**). Therefore, **UNESCO** understands Heritage not only as monuments and history sites but also as living cultural expressions, knowledge, skill and community traditions. This broader understanding recognizes that heritage has social and cultural meaning and that communities play an important role in identifying, safeguarding and transmitting it.

In conclusion, cultural heritage represents the relationship between people, culture and the past. international organization such as **UNESCO** promote the protection of both physical heritage and living traditions so that their cultural significance can be maintained for present and future generations.

Question 2. Differentiate between tangible heritage and intangible heritage .

Answer: Tangible heritage refers to the physical and material aspects of culture that can be seen, visited, preserved or conserved. Examples include historic buildings, monuments, archaeological sites, museums, traditional houses, cultural landscapes, artwork and historical objects. The management of tangible Heritage generally involves conservation, restoration, documentation, maintenance and protection from environmental or human damage. Intangible heritage, in contrast, refers to living cultural practices, knowledge, skills and expression that communities recognize as part of their cultural identity. Examples include languages, oral traditions, traditional music and dance, rituals, festivals, traditional medicine, food practices and traditional craftsmanship. Its safeguarding depends on continued practice, education, participation and transmission from older generations to younger generations. Although tangible and intangible heritage are different, they are closely connected for example, a historic religious building is tangible Heritage, while the prayers, rituals and festivals practiced there can represent intangible heritage. Similarly, a traditional craft may involve physical tools and products as well as the skills and knowledge required to produce them.

Basis | Tangible Heritage | Intangible Heritage

Meaning | Physical and material cultural resources | Living cultural practices, knowledge and expression

Nature | Can be physically seen and conserved | Exists through practice, knowledge and transmission

Example | Monuments, buildings, archaeological sites, artworks | music, dance, ritual, language, festivals, traditional skills

Management | Conservation, restoration and maintenance | Safeguarding, education, participation