

CULTURE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Assignment 10

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Question 1. Define the term “Stakeholders.”

Answer: A stakeholder is a person, group or organisation that has an interest in, or is affected by a Heritage site or its management. Stakeholders may include local communities, visitors, government authorities, religious organisations, heritage professionals, businesses and property owners. Their interests and opinions can influence heritage management decisions.

Question 2. Define the term “Rights Holder.”

Answer: A rights holder is a person or group whose legally recognised or culturally established rights may be affected by decisions concerning Heritage. These rights may include religious, cultural, customary, community or land-related rights. In heritage management, recognising rights holders is important because conservation decisions should respect their legitimate rights and cultural practices.

Question 3. Define the term “People -Centered Heritage Management.”

Answer: People – centered heritage management places people, communities and their cultural values at the center of heritage decision-making. Instead of focusing only on protecting buildings and physical objects, it considers how people use, understand, experience and value Heritage. It encourages participation, consultation and shared decision-making between communities and heritage authorities.

Question 4. Define the term “Capacity Building.”

Answer: Capacity building means developing the knowledge, skills, resources and abilities of individuals, communities and organisations so that they can participate effectively in heritage protection and management. It can include training, education, technical support and sharing professional knowledge. Capacity building helps local communities take a more active role in conserving their heritage.

Question 5. Analyses the management approach of the Golden Temple (Shri Harmandir Sahab), Amritsar.

Answer: The Golden Temple (Shri Harmandir Sahib), in Amritsar is an important religious, cultural and historical heritage site, Tts management approach can be understood as a combination of value- basid and people-centered Heritage management rather than being purely expert- centered.

A value- based approach is visible because management gives importance to the religious, historical, architectural and cultural values of the site. The Golden Temple , Amritsar Sarovar, Akal Takht, historic buildings and the overall sacred setting or important physical attributes. Their conservation help protect the Heritage significance and identity of the site.

At the same time, the management approach is strongly people- centered because the Golden Temple is a living religious site used by a large community of worshippers and visitors. Religious practices, prayer, Kirtan, pilgrimage and Langar tradition continue as part of everyday life.

Heritage management therefore needs to support not only the conservation of buildings but also the conservation of buildings but also the continuation of these living traditions.

Community participation is particularly important. The people who use and care for the site have knowledge about its religious meaning and cultural practices that cannot be understood only through technical conversation methods. Visitors also need appropriate facilities and access religious activies and the sacred character of the must be respected.

An expert- centered approach is still necessary because architects, conservation professional and other specialist can provide technical knowledge about historic structures, materials, maintenance, visitor management and risk prevention. However, professional expertise should work together with community knowledge rather than replacing it. Overall, the Golden Temple demonstrates that effective Heritage management should combine expert knowledge, Heritage values and people's need. A balanced approach can protect the physical.