

Assignment 1

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Cultural Heritage Assignment

Cultural heritage means all the things that we receive from our ancestors and pass on to the next generation. It is not only about old buildings or historical objects, but also includes traditions, customs, language, and ways of living. Every society has its own cultural heritage, which becomes its identity. It helps people understand where they come from and what their history is. Cultural heritage is important because it creates a sense of belonging and respect for one's own culture.

International organizations like UNESCO do not see cultural heritage as something that belongs to only one country. Instead, they consider it a shared heritage of all humanity. According to UNESCO, it is very important to protect and preserve heritage so that future generations can also learn from it. UNESCO divides cultural heritage into two main types: tangible and intangible heritage. It works with different countries to protect historical places and also to keep traditions alive. Their aim is not just to save old buildings, but also to protect cultural values and practices.

Now, if we talk about the difference between tangible and intangible heritage, both are quite different but equally important.

Tangible heritage refers to things that we can see and touch. These include monuments, historical buildings, forts, museums, paintings, and artifacts. Such things give us clear and direct information about the past. When we visit a historical place, we can imagine how people lived in earlier times. Tangible heritage is usually protected through repair, conservation, and proper care.

On the other hand, intangible heritage refers to things that we cannot touch but can experience. These include traditions, festivals, music, dance, language, and rituals. It is also called living heritage because it exists through people's daily lives and practices. If people stop following these traditions, they may disappear over time. That is why it is important to pass them on from one generation to another.

In conclusion, both tangible and intangible heritage are very important. Tangible heritage shows us the physical side of history, while intangible heritage keeps our culture and traditions alive. Together, they help in forming the complete identity of a society. We should respect and protect our cultural heritage so that it can continue in the future.