

CULTURE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Assignment 9

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Question 1

Can different stakeholders assign different values to the same heritage attribute ? Provide examples and discuss the implications for heritage management.

Answer: yes, different stakeholders can assign different values to the same heritage attribute because heritage is understood through cultural, religious, historical, social and economic perspectives. The same attribute may therefore have different meanings for different groups.

For example, consider the Amrit Sarovar at the Golden Temple in Amritsar. For Sikh devotees , the Sarovar has very high religious and spiritual value because it is an important part of the religious experience of the Golden Temple. For historians and heritage professional, it may have architectural, historical and cultural value because its relationship with the shrine contributes to the overall character of the heritage . complex. For local residence, the area may also have social and community value. For tourists , the Sarovar may have aesthetic and educational value because of its beautiful setting and association with the Sikh story

Another example is the Langar tradition. For the Sikh community, it represent equality, service and religious practice. For social researchers, it may demonstrate an important form of community organisation and social inclusion. Visitors may value it an opportunity to understand Sikh culture. Although the attribute is the same, the reasons for valuing it are different .

These different values have important implication for heritage management. Managers should not focus only on physical conservation. They should also consider intangible , social and community values. Consultation. with different stakeholders can help identify values the may otherwise be overlooked.

Deferent values can sometimes great conflicts . For example tourism development may provide economic benefits but could create overcrowding or interfere with religious

activities. Heritage managers therefore need to balance conservation, community needs, visitor access and development.

A stakeholder – based approach can help resolve these conflicts through consultation, impact assessment and appropriate mitigation. The aim should be to protect the attributes that contribute to the site's overall significance while respecting the different ways in which community understand and use heritage.

Therefore, recognising different stakeholder values leads to more inclusive and sustainable heritage management. Heritage decisions should be based on evidence professional assessment and meaningful participation from the people connected with the site.

Question 2

Identify five attributes of the Golden Temple (Shri Harmandir Sahib), Amritsar explain the Heritage value conveyed by attribute, its significance level, Potential impacts from development and possible mitigation measures.

Answer: No | Attribute | Heritage Value Conveyed | Level | Potential Impacts from Development | Possible Mitigation Measure

1 | Sri Harmandir Sahib / Golden Temple | Religious, architectural and historical value | Very High | Visual obstruction, vibration, pollution or physical damage from nearby construction | Maintain protective zones, control construction, monitor vibration and protect important views

2 | Amritsar Sarovar | Religious, spiritual, architectural and landscape value | Very High | Water pollution, overcrowding, changes to drainage or surrounding development | protect water quality, control visitor pressure and maintain the history relationship between the Sarovar and shrine .

3 | Akal Takht | religious, political and historical value | Very High | Noise , vibration, visual intrusion or damage to its setting | Establish buffer areas , limit construction activity and control building height nearby

4 | Langar tradition | social cultural and religious value | Very High | Tourism, pressure overcrowding or disruption of community activities .