

Heritage Management in Tourism

Semester: 4th

Paper I
Cr.hours – 3

Teaching Hrs- 48

Objectives

This course is designed to provide students the knowledge on the inheritance philosophy of human's past and the role of heritage tourism as a powerful economic source, focusing on the importance of identity, authenticity, harmony, understanding and peace; b) to focus on the significance of heritage conservation, restoration, museology, archaeology, history and architecture as heritage; c) to highlight on cultural heritage management focusing on both tangible cultural heritage and intangible aspect of heritage such as traditional skills, culture and languages are also considered as an important area of heritage tourism studies.

At the end of the semester the students will be able to understand the importance of heritage assets and their identification, conservation, preservation, restoration and protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage for the sustainable development of heritage tourism. All these studies will be based on three pillars of sustainable development.

Unit 1

Introduction to Managing Heritage

10 hours

- a. Meaning and types of Heritage.
- b. Basic concept of Heritage Management
- c. Cultural Resource Management.
- d. Introduction to Heritage Tourism,
- e. **Concept of Heritage Trail,**
- f. Importance of Heritage tourism .

Unit II

5hours

Managing Heritage Tourism.

- a. Tourism Product and its Marketing.
- b. Promotion of Heritage Tourism.
- c. Demand and Supply of Heritage Tourism.

Unit III

Heritage Tourism and Authenticity

15 hours

- a. Authenticity and Commodification,
- b. Types of Heritage Tourists and Heritage Tourism
- c. Heritage Interpretation.
- d. Heritage Tourism and Cities,
- e. Contemporary Heritage Tourism
- f. Museum and Tourism
- g. Global Code of Ethics of Tourism

Unit IV

Heritage Tourism and Sustainability

10hours

- a. The Basic Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Development.
- b. Eighteen Principles of Sustainable Tourism, Three Dimensions of Tourism: Environment, Economy, and Socio-cultural areas.
- c. **introducing the Place Theory in heritage tourism**
- d. Collaboration, Community Development and Participation in Heritage Conservation and Preservation, Restoration, Protection, Identification, Maintenance, and Interpretation.

Unit V

8hours

Heritage Tourism in Nepal.

- a. Himalayan Region,
- b. Hill Region

c. Tarai Region

Notes:

At the end of the Semester, the students will prepare a short field report on heritage tourism sites of Kathmandu valley or any other places of Nepal according to the instruction of the concerned faculty. The independent field report will have about 8000 to 10000 words or 15 pages based on the research format. This report carrying 10 marks out of 40 will be submitted to and approved by the concerned teacher of the Department.

References

1. Chang, T.C., Milne, S, Fallon, D. and Pohlmann, C. (1996). Urban Heritage Tourism: The Global- Local Nexus. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23 (2),pp. 284 – 305.
2. Chhabra, D. Healy, R. and Sills, E.(2003). Staged Authenticity and Heritage Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30 (3), pp. 702 – 719
3. Halewood, C. and Hannam, C. (2001). Viking Heritage Tourism Authenticity and Commodification. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 28 (3), pp. 565- 580.
4. Hewison, R.(1987). *The Heritage Industry. Britain a Climate of Decline*, London: Methuen. Nuryanti, W. (1996). Heritage and Postmodern Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23 (2), pp. 249 – 260.
5. Howard, P. (2003). *Heritage Management, Interpretation, Identity*, London: Continuum.
6. Hoelscher, S. (2006). Heritage. In Macdonald, S.(ed). *A Companion to Museum Studies* (pp. 198 – 218), Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
7. Hoffmann, N.B.(2013). ‘ Locating’ or ‘dislocating’ heritage and cultural tourism within the humanities. *TD The Journal of Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa* 9(2), PP. 341-356.
8. Hue City, Vietnam. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 9(1), pp. 35-50.
9. Katriel,T.(1993). Our Future is Where Our Past Is: Studying Heritage Museums as Ideological Performative Arenas. *Communication Monographs*, 60 (1), pp-69 – 75.

- Wang , N. (1999). Rethinking Authenticity in Tourism Experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26 (2), pp. 349 – 370
10. King, T.F.(ed). (2011) *Praise for A Companion to Cultural Resource Management*, Oxford: Wiley- Blackwell.
 11. Kunwar, R.R. (2012). *Tourists and Tourism: Science and Industry Interface*, Kathmandu, Ganga Sen (Kunwar).
 12. Kunwar, R.R. and Ghimire, H.L.(2012). Lumbini as International Pilgrimage Destination: Authencity and Significance.*The Gaze Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*.4(1)pp.
 13. Lowenthal , D. (1985). *The Past is a Foreign Country*, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
 - 14.Park, H.Y. (2014). *Heritage Tourism*, London: Routledge.
 15. Sharpley, R.(2009). *Tourism Development and the Environment: Beyond Sustainability*, London: Earthscan.
 16. Swarbrooke, J. (1999). *Sustainable Tourism Management*, Wallingford: Cabi Publishing.
 17. Timothy D.J. and Boyd, S.W. (2006) . Heritage Tourism in the 21st Century : Valued Traditions and New Perspectives. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 1 (1), pp. 1–16.
 18. Tymothi, D.J and Nyaupane, G.P.(2009). *Cultural Heritage and Tourism in the Developing World*, London: Routledge.
 19. Wang, N. (1999) .Rethinking Authenticity in Tourism Experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26 (2), pp. 349 – 370 .

