

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19263148

THE INTERSECTION OF HERITAGE, LAW AND ECONOMY- STUDY OF SELECT COUNTRIES

Shikha Sharma¹ and Kanwal DP Singh²

¹University School of Law and Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), New Delhi, India; Email: shikha.12516590023@ipu.ac.in

²University School of Law and Legal Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), New Delhi, India; Email: kdps@ipu.ac.in

Received: 05/02/2026

Accepted: 07/03/2026

Corresponding Author: Shikha Sharma
(shikha.12516590023@ipu.ac.in)

ABSTRACT

Cultural Heritage can be both tangible and intangible which form the essence of a country's identity and perpetuation. Nevertheless, heritage conservation is seriously challenged by globalization, industrialization and economic factors. The following paper investigates the nexus of heritage, law and economy in chosen nations and how legal mechanisms control the preservation of heritage alongside balancing economic growth. The paper emphasizes the development of heritage law, international treaties and best practices of countries that have an effective heritage protection system in place. The comparative examination of Indian legal-economic approach to heritage conservation identifies areas of enforcement, resource management and community engagement. The paper points to the need for a strong legal framework that combines economic incentives and sustainable management of heritage. Through lessons learned from international models, this paper promotes a comprehensive strategy for the preservation of heritage, promoting cultural continuity alongside economic development.

KEYWORDS: Cultural Heritage, Globalisation, Industrialisation, Economic Development and Legal Framework.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage can be both material and immaterial, old and new, privately or publicly owned. Legal instruments are essential for preserving cultural heritage. Conventions, statute law, administrative regulations, treaties and customary law are some examples of these instruments. Cultural legacy has grown in importance in the shifting global dynamics as globalization and industrialization have progressed. A nation or society's culture or geographic area is what truly identifies it and its culture determines its level of solidarity. Our cities urban fabric is being rapidly altered by globalization, which means that every country and its government must take a careful and intentional approach to cultural heritage and conservation measures.¹ Heritage includes culture, beliefs and customs; it is not just about material possessions or property. Culture is defined as "the development of individuals through external forms that have been shaped and objectified throughout history." This knowledge highlights the fact that culture is learned rather than genetically inherited.² A community's sense of belonging is reflected in its cultural history, which represents a shared link. It connects the past, present and future in a seamless thread, embodying our identity and past. Urbanization, environmental degradation and commercialization pose threats to Indian rich cultural legacy, which includes its unique customs, architecture and historical narratives. In order to safeguard these priceless objects, these pressures have made the creation of sustainable preservation techniques necessary.³

The documentation and preservation of cultural assets have been made easier by technological developments, opening up new avenues for international interaction. Indian cultural legacy, which reflects the continuous interaction between tradition and modernity in a world that is changing quickly, is significant in forming both national identity and international cultural discussions.⁴ Since sustaining cultural relevance depends on

comprehending and evaluating these values, the concept of heritage values is essential to effective heritage management. Despite their seeming intangibility, values are somewhat rooted in the material world through our encounters with concrete things and locations.⁵ These values are malleable; they can be collective or individual, positive or bad and they can evolve over time and in various situations. Values are assigned to heritage sites by communities and individuals based on cultural impressions, personal experiences and beliefs that are carried down through the centuries. This dynamic process demonstrates how legacy value is progressive and how it relates to both concrete and intangible facets of human existence.⁶

For both a country and the global society, heritage or cultural heritage protection is crucial. After World War I, the idea of starting a global movement to protect cultural assets emerged. Around the world, numerous governmental and non-governmental groups began working to preserve cultural heritage. Non-governmental organizations such as UNESCO (**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**) founded in 1945, IUCN (**International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources**) founded in 1948, ICOMOS (**International Council on Monuments and Sites**) founded in 1965 and ICCROM (**International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property**) founded in 1956 were instrumental in the preservation of cultural heritage.⁷ The aim of Indian cultural heritage laws is to preserve and protect the nation's diverse and rich cultural legacy. These laws provide as a foundation for protection against the degradation, exploitation, or destruction of monuments, artifacts and intangible cultural activities. However, the application and enforcement of these rules often reflect a complex interplay between cultural priorities, economic interests and legal provisions.

The origins of modern heritage law can be found in Europe in the late 17th century. The first recorded instance of heritage law in contemporary times is frequently identified as the Royal Placat of 1666,

¹ Peter Howard, *Heritage Management Interpretation Identity*. (London/New York: Continuum 2003) at 6. Accessed on 6th January 2025.

² Levine, Donald(ed) 'simmel, 'individuality and social forms' (Chicago University Press 1941. p6). Accessed on 19th January 2025.

³ Daniela Angelina Jelincic and Sanja Tisma, "Ensuring Sustainability of Cultural Heritage Through Effective Public Policies" 31 *Urbanistici Institute Republic S;lovenije* 78-87 (2020). Accessed on 19th January 2025.

⁴ Mohd. Arif and Kamlesh Gupta, "India and Central Asia: Towards a Co-Operative Future" 74 *Indian Political Science Association* 137-144 (2013). Accessed on 9th February 2025.

⁵ Tolina Loulanski, "Revising the Concept for Cultural Heritage: The Argument for a Functional Approach", (2006) 13 *IJCP* 207-233, at 208-209. Accessed on 20th January 2025.

⁶ Evangelos Kyriakidis, "Values and the Management of Heritage" (2019). Accessed on 10th February 2025.

⁷ Kanchana Wangkeo, "Monumental Challenges: The Lawfulness of Destroying Cultural Heritage Peacetime", (2003) 28 *YJIL* 183-274, at 188. Accessed on 15th December 2024.

issued by the Swedish ruling council during the minority of King Charles XI. Other examples appeared in France, Spain, Portugal and Russia in the eighteenth century. By the 19th century, modern heritage legislations began to appear, focusing on national identity and preservation.⁸ The safeguard of cultural assets and property related to education, science and the arts during times of war was covered by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. These agreements established the framework for global collaboration in the preservation of cultural heritage.⁹ Rather than serving as a passive regulatory object, the Routledge Handbook of Heritage and the Law investigate how heritage might influence legal interaction. It looks at authority relationships, assesses the legal frameworks governing heritage activities and imagines new grounds for the law and heritage.¹⁰

Millennia of history and cultural development have shaped Indian rich and varied cultural legacy. One of the first urban cultures in history, the Indus Valley Civilization (3300–1300 BCE) established the first foundations. It was distinguished by its skilled city design, complex drainage systems and standardized weights and measurements. The Vedas, the ancient sacred books of Hinduism, were collected during the Vedic Period (1500–500 BCE), which had a tremendous impact on early Indian culture and social mores.¹¹

Empires like the Mauryan and Gupta rose to power during the classical era. While the Gupta Empire (320–550 CE) signalled a Golden Age in India marked by notable advancements in science, mathematics, art and literature, the Mauryan Empire (322–185 BCE), particularly under Ashoka, played a vital role in the spread of Buddhism. The Mughal Empire (1526–1857 CE) combined Persian and Indian cultural aspects during the medieval era, introducing famous architectural marvels like the Taj Mahal. But when British colonial rule arrived in the modern era,

it exploited Indian wealth and cultural legacy while also bringing Western legal and educational institutions.¹²

Through a number of measures, including the 2009 Cultural Heritage Act and the designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites like the Qutub Minar, Taj Mahal and the Sun Temple at Konark, India has made significant efforts to preserve its cultural heritage since gaining independence. These initiatives are a component of a larger worldwide campaign to conserve cultural heritage, with institutions such as UNESCO functioning as key defenders of intangible customs and cultural landmarks around the world.¹³

Through their advancements in writing, legislation and urbanization, early civilizations like Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt established the foundation for the preservation of cultural legacy throughout the world. Much of Western thought, especially in the areas of philosophy, democracy and law, was influenced by classical Greece and Rome. The medieval era in Europe, which was characterized by the Catholic Cultural Heritage and the feudal system, was essential for maintaining cultural heritage, especially through ecclesiastical organizations.¹⁴ Cultural heritage was further enhanced by the Renaissance and Enlightenment periods, which reignited interest in literature, science and the arts. The late 17th century in Europe is when contemporary heritage law first emerged.¹⁵ The Royal Placat of 1666, issued by the Swedish ruling council during King Charles XI's minority, is sometimes cited as the first known example of legacy legislation in modern times. In the eighteenth century, there were further instances in France, Portugal, Spain and Russia. Modern heritage laws that prioritized preservation and national identity started to emerge by the 19th century.¹⁶ The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 addressed the protection of cultural assets and property pertaining

⁸ James K. Reap, Introduction: Heritage Legislation and Management (6 Built Heritage 9) 2022. Accessed on 15th February 2025.

⁹ Lucas Lixinski and Lucie K. Morisset (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Heritage and the Law* (Routledge & CRC Press.) Available at: <https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Handbook-of-Heritage-and-the-Law/Lixinski-Morisset/p/book/9780367687632> (Accessed: 25th October 2024).

¹⁰ Ramin Lev, *Law and Economics of Cultural Heritage Preservation* (2016). *Academia.edu*. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/34849264/Law_and_Economics_of_Cultural_Heritage_Preservation (Accessed: 25th October 2024).

¹¹ U.S. Moorti, "Sectional President's Address: CULTURAL and ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE of INDIA: CHALLENGES, PROSPECTS and DIRECTIONS" 69 Proceedings of the Indian

History Congress 992-1014 (2008). Accessed on 10th November 2024.

¹² George Alexandrakis, Constantine Manasakis, et al., "Economic and Societal Impacts on Cultural Heritage Sites, Resulting from Natural Effects and Climate Change" 2 Heritage 279–305 (2018). Accessed on 14th September 2024.

¹³ A Brief History, Page 8, WH Information Kit, WHC, UNESCO. Accessed on 7th December 2024.

¹⁴ Sue Feary, Steve Brown, et al., "Earth's Cultural Heritage" ANU Press. (2015). Accessed on 15th October 2024.

¹⁵ Janet Blake, "On Defining the Cultural Heritage" 49 Cambridge University Press on Behalf of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law 61-85 (2000). Accessed on 8th October 2024.

¹⁶ James K. Reap, Introduction: Heritage Legislation and Management (6 Built Heritage 9) 2022. Accessed on 7th November 2024.

to science, education and the arts during times of conflict. These agreements established the framework for global collaboration in the preservation of cultural heritage.¹⁷

There isn't a single, all-encompassing regulation in India, nor is there a provision of any statute that clearly defines "heritage" in all of its aspects (historical, cultural, natural, etc.). Rather, distinct laws cover several facets of heritage protection and preservation, including environmental conservation, art treasures, archaeological sites and historic monuments. Together, these laws' interpretation and implementation form Indian legal foundation for historic management.¹⁸ Australia, Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, China, Japan and other nations have laws and regulations that specifically handle certain facets of their cultural and natural heritage. The term "heritage" is not universally accepted or defined in all countries. Rather, many nations and international organizations have their own laws, agreements and policies that deal with distinct facets of protecting and preserving cultural heritage. These could contain definitions or explanations of heritage in relation to their particular settings. Heritage does not include things that are actually inherited. Anything that a person aims to acquire, maintain and pass on to future generations is referred to as heritage.¹⁹ It encompasses both material and immaterial facets of human existence and inventiveness, signifying the combined consciousness and accumulated knowledge of its creators.²⁰

Both the material and intangible resources that are passed down from previous generations and that characterize a specific group or society are included in cultural heritage. Buildings, monuments, artwork, literature, records and other tangible artifacts having historical, artistic, or scientific significance are all considered to be part of the tangible cultural heritage. Conversely, non-physical components including traditions, conventions, practices, beliefs, values,

language and other manifestations that are passed down through the generations are referred to as intangible cultural heritage.²¹ Because of the significance of cultural identity and the necessity for a precise definition in international law, the term "cultural heritage" has evolved throughout time to encompass intangible components. The political character of cultural heritage definition, which is impacted by current issues and intellectual trends, as well as its role in forming international connections and cultural identity. The maintenance of cultural identity, which is necessary for self-worth and dignity, is linked to the safeguarding of cultural heritage. The intricacy of cultural rights and identity is reflected in the difficulties of defining "cultural" for legal reasons.²² Cultural heritage definition is a difficult task. This idea has grown throughout time to include intangible assets like language as well as tangible ones like structures, scenery and cultural products. One of the most important aspects of cultural rights is cultural heritage, which includes the obligation to protect cultural heritage as well as the obligation to defend cultural freedoms.²³

Intangible cultural heritage is defined as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith - that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage" by the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003.²⁴

"Monuments, groups of buildings and sites" that possess "outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art, or science" are included in the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage's broader definition of cultural heritage.²⁵

There is no precise definition of heritage or cultural heritage in Indian law either. Some of its characteristics appear to be defined by the

¹⁷ Lucas Lixinski and Lucie K. Morisset (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Heritage and the Law* (Routledge & CRC Press.). Available at: <https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Handbook-of-Heritage-and-the-Law/Lixinski-Morisset/p/book/9780367687632> (Accessed: 25 November 2024).

¹⁸ Tolina Loulanski, "Revising the Concept for Cultural Heritage: The Argument for a Functional Approach", (2006) 13IJCP 207-233, at 208-209. Accessed on 10th October 2024.

¹⁹ Peter Howard, *Heritage Management Interpretation Identity*. (London/New York: Continuum 2003) at 6. Accessed on 6th January 2025.

²⁰ U.S. Moorti, "Sectional President's Address: cultural and archaeological heritage of India: challenges, prospects and directions" 69 Proceedings of the Indian History Congress 992-1014 (2008). Accessed on 10th November 2024.

²¹ Veysel Apaydin, "The Interlinkage of Cultural Memory, Heritage and Discourses of Construction, Transformation and Destruction" UCL Press. Accessed on 20th November 2024.

²² Janet Blake, "On Defining the Cultural Heritage" 49 Cambridge University Press on Behalf of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law 61-85 (2000). Accessed on 18th October 2024.

²³ Valentina Sara Vadi, "Cultural Heritage and International Investment Law: A Stormy Relationship", (2008) 15IJCI> 1-24, at 23. Accessed on 30th December 2024.

²⁴ The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003, art. 2(1). Accessed on 13th November 2024.

²⁵ The UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, art. 1. Accessed on 18th September 2024.

following laws:

1. Cultural heritage, as defined by the Intellectual Property Law, refers to the tangible and intangible elements of a culture that have been passed down through the generations. This includes customs and distinctive arts, as well as traditional knowledge and cultural expressions. Traditional knowledge and artistic expressions are protected by the Patent Act of 1970 and the Copyright Act of 1957.²⁶ The 2017 Export and Import Bill safeguards mobile cultural property and artwork.²⁷ While Section 14 of the Copyright Act safeguards unpublished Indian works, Section 25 of the Patent Act mandates the sharing of traditional knowledge. Geographical indications are defined under Section 2(1) of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Plant varieties are protected under Section 2(1) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001. In addition to fostering economic and social progress via innovation and invention, safeguarding cultural assets is essential for maintaining historical and cultural identity.²⁸

2. Heritage is also not defined by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (AMASR Act).²⁹

3. Although it does not define legacy or cultural heritage, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 govern the export trade in antiquities and art treasures.³⁰

Gael Graham highlights how international law has shifted from emphasizing "a common cultural heritage" to more general issues. But as Janet Blak points out, the phrase "cultural property" has historically been the one that international law prefers to use when defining the object of protection.³¹ This word has been criticized, nevertheless, because the legal idea of property has many emotional and value-laden meanings and carries ideological overtones that are difficult to distinguish when applied to cultural material.

Despite being used frequently, the terms cultural heritage (CH) and cultural property (CP) do not have widely recognized definitions. To meet their unique goals, the UN and UNESCO agreements and recommendations have adopted different meanings of these terms. Various ideological viewpoints on such property are frequently reflected in the nomenclature used. States tend to adopt definitions that are influenced by the distinctive features of their cultures because they place a high priority on their own national heritage. Furthermore, it is common to distinguish between intangible and physical cultural assets.³² It is worthwhile to look at the various international conventions and recommendations that have been formed with the goal of protecting cultural heritage. The qualities connected to cultural heritage are given legal validity by these traditional notions of cultural heritage.³³

The economic study of heritage entails figuring out how specific objects come to be valued and significant historically. Determining the economic actors operating in the heritage realm and the motivations for their participation is crucial. In India, the legal system plays a critical mediating and balancing role in heritage concerns. A thorough understanding of Indian environment, economy, politics and constitution is helpful in navigating these challenges. Since cultural heritage transcends national borders, international cooperation is necessary for its protection.³⁴

Heritage can be commercially exploited but the balance has to be maintained in commercialisation and preservation. For this a strong legal framework is necessary. Therefore, my research aims to look at Legal and Economic aspects of Heritage Protection. It is also planned to look at the best practices of select countries that have strong heritage protections laws. **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** has played a vital role in laying out the international regulations but in spite of having numerous heritage sites, India faces

²⁶ Copyright Laws as a Means of Extending Protection to Traditional Cultural Expressions, Manupatra, <https://docs.manupatra.in/newsline/articles/Upload/50DF5D41-4A20-40CA-9B69-A7D5E04FF85B.pdf>. Accessed on 15th July 2024.

²⁷ An Excursion into the Antiquities' Law of India, Center for Art Law, <https://itsartlaw.org/2020/06/01/an-excursion-into-the-antiquities-law-of-india/>. Accessed on 14th October 2024.

²⁸ Bhukta, A. (2020), "References", Legal Protection for Traditional Knowledge, Emerald Publishing Limited, Leeds, pp. 155-165. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80043-063-120200011>. Accessed on 27th October 2024.

²⁹ The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, No. 24, Acts of Parliament, 1958 (India), § 2(a). Accessed on 13th December 2024.

³⁰ The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, No. 52, Acts of Parliament, 1972 (India). Accessed on 16th October 2024.

³¹ Janet Blake, "On Defining the Cultural Heritage", (2000) 49 ICLQ6\ -K5, at 65. Accessed on 17th December 2024.

³² Anastasia Strait, The Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage: An Emerging Objective of the Contemporary Law of the Sea (Leiden/Boston/Mortinus Nijhoff 1995) at 7. Accessed on 4th September 2024.

³³ Craig J.S. Forrest, "Defining Underwater Cultural Heritage", (2002) 31 UNJ 3-11, at 3-4. Accessed on 14th October 2024.

³⁴ *Academic.oup.com*. Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/41307> (Accessed: 24th January 2025).

challenges in balancing preservation and economic development. The research therefore design to look at the intersection between legal framework, economic ramifications and heritage laws in India.³⁵

Industrialization and commercialization often exploit heritage for economic gain or disregard it in the name of development. Therefore, safeguarding it through legal measures is crucial. UNESCO has laid many conventions and many countries have good heritage laws. The problem lies in striking a balance between economic interests, heritage preservation and a comprehensive legal structure. The Heritage has to be preserved and protected by adequate laws and policies while paving way for economic development. Existing legal structure in India seems to fall short. The challenge lies in harmonizing economic growth, legal regulations and heritage preservation to ensure a sustainable and culturally vibrant future for India.

The intersection of heritage preservation, law and the economy is vital for several reasons. Firstly, strong laws play a crucial role in ensuring the preservation of heritage sites and artefacts. Without adequate legal frameworks, heritage sites are vulnerable to degradation, destruction, or exploitation for economic gain. Therefore, strong laws are essential to safeguarding these cultural treasures for future generations. Moreover, the effectiveness of heritage preservation efforts hinges on the integration of heritage protection within legal frameworks. While economic interests are important, they should not override the imperative of heritage preservation. Thus, it is imperative to ensure that legal provisions prioritize the protection of heritage while also accommodating economic considerations.

However, there is often a gap in understanding and exploring the relationship between laws aimed at protecting heritage and those governing trade and economic policies. This gap presents a challenge as it requires a delicate balance between promoting economic development and preserving heritage. Laws need to be carefully designed to strike this balance, ensuring that economic interests do not compromise the integrity of cultural heritage.

Therefore, the intersection of heritage

preservation, law and the economy underscores the need for coherent and comprehensive legal frameworks that effectively protect heritage while also fostering economic development. Bridging the gap between heritage protection laws and economic policies is essential to ensure that both objectives are met harmoniously, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and the preservation of cultural heritage.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Effective legal frameworks are essential for safeguarding cultural heritage in the face of urbanization and development pressures. These frameworks provide the regulatory and enforcement mechanisms necessary to preserve and protect heritage sites for future generations. Understanding legal origins can inform policies related to heritage preservation, tourism and local development, providing valuable insights.³⁶ Cultural property law developments in various areas, offer insights into federal land management, state and local issues, tribal lands, marine environment, museums, the art market, international matters and enforcement actions.³⁷ The 1970 UNESCO Convention aims to prevent the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property. The 1972 World Heritage Convention focuses on the protection of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. The UNESCO Convention influence on global heritage preservation, its evolution from a small operation to a complex organization managing nearly 1000 sites.³⁸ The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict offer guidelines and principles for heritage conservation that inform national legislation and policies.³⁹ Disputes concerning cultural elements adjudicated before international economic 'courts' (such as the World Trade Organization adjudicative bodies and investment treaty arbitral tribunals) and proposes legal methods to reconcile cultural and economic interests.⁴⁰

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

³⁵ UNESCO.org. Available at: <https://www.unesco.org/en> (Accessed: 27th January 2025).

³⁶ Rafael La Porta, Florencio Lopez-De-Silanes, *et.al.*, *The Economic Consequences of Legal Origins* 285-332 (Journal of Economic Literature, United States, 2008). Accessed on 10th January 2025

³⁷ Sherry Hutt and David Tarler (eds.), *Yearbook of Cultural Property Law* (1st edn., 2010). 177-178. Accessed on 4th February 2025.

³⁸ Lynn Meskell, "UNESCO's World Heritage Convention at 40: Challenging the Economic and Political Order of International Heritage Conservation" 54 *Current Anthropology* 483-494 (2013). Accessed on 18th January 2025.

³⁹ UNESCO.org. 1954 convention. (n.d.). <https://www.unesco.org/en/heritage-armed-conflicts/convention-and-protocols/1954-convention>. Accessed on 10th December 2024.

⁴⁰ Valentina Vadi, *Cultural Heritage in International Economic Law* (2023). Accessed on 2nd September 2024.

Indian heritage is in danger from progress and modernization.⁴¹ India has a broad legislative framework for the protection of cultural heritage. These laws empower government agencies such as the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to identify, designate and conserve heritage sites, monuments and artifacts. Additionally, various state-level legislations and municipal bylaws supplement national laws in regulating heritage conservation and urban development.⁴² In India, the preservation of cultural heritage is governed by a combination of constitutional provisions, legislation and administrative bodies. The constitutional provisions, such as Article 51 A (F) of the Constitution,⁴³ emphasize the duty of all Indian citizens to value and preserve the rich heritage of Indian composite culture, while Article 29 (1) grants the right to conserve distinct languages, scripts, or cultures to any section of citizens residing in India.⁴⁴ National laws like the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1958), the National Museum Act (1960), the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act (1972), the National Culture Fund Act (1996) and the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict Act (2010) provide frameworks for the preservation of ancient monuments, archaeological sites and cultural properties. Additionally, heritage byelaws and regulations ensure conservation at local, regional and national levels. State laws, such as the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Protection Act, Uttar Pradesh (1956), Maharashtra Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1960), Karnataka Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (1961), Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act (1961) and Tamil Nadu Heritage Commission Act (2012), complement these national frameworks. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Indian National Trust for Art and Heritage (INTACH) play crucial roles in conducting research, conservation and maintenance of ancient monuments and historical structures, while actively contributing to heritage preservation through legal, town planning

and community engagement efforts.

India has taken numerous actions to conserve its cultural heritage as a signatory to several accords pertaining to it. The Indian Constitution's Article 253 gives Parliament the authority to pass legislation implementing any convention, treaty, or agreement with foreign nations, as well as any decisions reached at international conferences, associations, or other bodies. Even if the topic is covered by the Constitution's State List, such laws may still be passed. Moreover, Article 49, Seventh Schedule Entry 67 (Union List), Seventh Schedule Entry 12 (State List), List III Entry 40 (Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule and Article 51A(F) deal with issues pertaining to Indian cultural heritage.⁴⁵ It is evident that framers of Indian Constitution knew the grave of Cultural Heritage therefore they were so concern with Protection of cultural heritage and provided due place in our Constitution. The majority of the States have passed required Acts and Rules for the purpose of conservation of Cultural Heritage which has state level significance under concerned constitutional provisions and items which have national significance the Central Government framed rule for it.

There could be various negative consequences if cultural heritage is not properly safeguarded and maintained by the law. A community's cultural past is a very important part of who they are and losing it could make future generations feel less connected to their heritage. Urbanization, natural disasters, or abandonment can all pose a threat to historical monuments and artifacts and without legislative safeguarding, these invaluable objects may be destroyed or irreparably damaged. Weak legal frameworks can also lead to increased theft and illegal trade of cultural objects, which can erode a region's cultural heritage and promote criminality and black markets.⁴⁶ In addition, local communities can miss out on economic opportunities and tourism income as a result of the degradation of cultural heritage assets.⁴⁷ Besides tangible objects, cultural heritage also includes intangible elements such as languages, customs and traditional knowledge.⁴⁸ Without conservation, these elements can be lost,

⁴¹ Kelly D. Alley, "Heritage Conservation and Urban Development in India" 14 *Society for Applied Anthropology* 23-26 (1992). Accessed on 3rd November 2025.

⁴² <https://asi.nic.in/>. Accessed on 10th December 2025.

⁴³ The Constitution of India (One Hundred Sixth Amendment Act of 2023), art. 51 A (F). Accessed on 3rd October 2025.

⁴⁴ The Constitution of India (One Hundred Sixth Amendment Act of 2023), a. 29 (1). Accessed on 3rd October 2025.

⁴⁵ The Constitution of India, 1950, Act of Parliament (1950). Accessed on 26th January 2025.

⁴⁶ Brodie N and Shackle PA, *Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and the Antiquities Trade* (University Press of Florida 2008). Accessed on 16th February 2025.

⁴⁷ Habtamu Mekonnen, Zemenu Bires, et.al., "Practices and Challenges of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Historical and Religious Heritage Sites: Evidence from North Shoa Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia" 10 *Heritage Science* 172 (2022). Accessed on 5th December 2024.

⁴⁸ Somenath Halder and Rajesh Sarda, "Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Tourism: Strategy for Socioeconomic

leading to the loss of valuable information and cultural diversity. Also, loss or destruction of cultural heritage can lead to international tensions, especially if items get stolen or get destroyed during conflict, so diplomatic relations and efforts at re-establishing cultural heritage are compromised. Nations need to establish and enforce full cultural heritage legislations, participate in international agreements like the UNESCO World Heritage Convention and involve local communities within preservation efforts to minimize such threats. In accordance with Art 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, cultural heritage includes monuments, groups of buildings and sites. The targeting of cultural monuments during ethnic conflicts demonstrates the symbolic importance of material culture and the further assault on intangible heritage.⁴⁹ The COVID-19 pandemic created immense alterations to international relations and global systems, underlining the deep effect of globalization. It uncovered vulnerabilities in linked economies and societies, with countries coping with the crisis according to their cultural milieus. The divergent responses showed patterns in their economic and health recovery policies based on culture, as some countries emphasized collective responsibility whereas others valued individual freedoms. The need to identify multiple pathways of development is highlighted, as developmental outcomes depend on cultural, historical and social contexts instead of being applicable across the world. Furthermore, issues regarding threats from globalization, especially the homogenizing impacts, are brought up that can cause a loss of cultural and biological diversity. With global systems becoming increasingly interdependent, there is also the danger of mounting ethnocentrism, with dominant cultures asserting their values over others and perhaps eroding the diversity that globalization has promoted.⁵⁰ Culture is a powerful force in social change and national integration in India, shaping social organization as well as collective identity. New communication technology has a perceptive influence on cultural values, transforming social relations and undermining conventional norms.

Secularization process is also undergone, showing its impact on traditional systems of beliefs and in order to cater to the transformation in society there must be new cultural reactions. In blending the concerns of culture in planning development in order to cope with present challenges, cultural planning's role is underlined. Such practice allows the protection of cultural heritage and values as well as conformance to contemporary demands in modern society.⁵¹

There have also been numerous good examples of worldwide heritage preservation to demonstrate the role and effect played by these campaigns. A notable case in point is the restoration of the Colosseum in Rome, which has been subject to several preservation campaigns to maintain its structural integrity and allow people to marvel at its grandeur. Another great achievement is the preservation of the Abu Simbel temples in Egypt. In the 1960s, the temples were under threat from the building of the Aswan High Dam, which might have submerged them. All thanks to an international campaign led by UNESCO, the temples were effectively transposed to higher ground, thereby securing their future for posterity.⁵²

Cultural heritage and protected areas are closely related, being crucial legacies of human endeavour and values accumulated over thousands of years. Cultural heritage involves elements, ranging from buildings, structures and movable objects to cultural landscapes, like Cultural Heritage as the Sundarbans National Park in India. The importance of aesthetics, biocultural landscapes and human relationships with natural environments underscores socio-natural construction of the landscape and the importance of concerted management strategies. Cultural landscapes, as identified by UNESCO as designed, organically developed, or associative, capture long-term human relations with the environment. Successful management of cultural heritage in protected areas demands conservation of history, social and economic values in tandem with the preservation of community relationships with the land. Practical applications and case studies illustrate the need for sustainable approaches that integrate cultural and natural heritage preservation.⁵³

Development of Snake Charmers (India) Through Geoeducation, Geotourism and Geoconservation" 9 212-232 (2021). Accessed on 8th November 2024.

⁴⁹ Janet Blake, "On Defining the Cultural Heritage" 49 Cambridge University Press on Behalf of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law 61-85 (2000). Accessed on 16th November 2024.

⁵⁰ Ashley E. Maynard and Nandita Chaudhary, "Globalization, Culture and Development" 64 Human Development 167-171 (2020). Accessed on 20th September 2024.

⁵¹ P. C. Joshi, "Role of Culture in Social Transformation and National Integration" 21 Economic and Political Weekly 1224-1232 (1986). Accessed on 18th October 2024.

⁵² A Brief History, Page 8, WH Information Kit, WHC, UNESCO. Accessed on 14th November 2024.

⁵³ Sue Feary, Steve Brown, et.al., "Earth's Cultural Heritage" ANU Press. (2015). Accessed on 25th December 2024.

Restoration of Humayun's Tomb in Delhi, India, is a classic case in point. This Aga Khan Trust for Culture-supported project entailed large-scale conservation work that not only restored the monument but also rejuvenated the surrounding gardens and community. The conservation of the historic city of Dubrovnik in Croatia is another success. Following serious devastation during the Croatian War of Independence, the city was painstakingly rebuilt and it now sits as a UNESCO World Heritage site, where people from across the world travel to visit.⁵⁴ The mixed sites consist of both the natural and the cultural parts that the WHC deem of high value.⁵⁵ These cases underscore the significance of cooperation, investments and sustainable strategies in conserving cultural heritage. Each project not only conserves ancient sites but also enhances the cultural and social texture of communities. Cultural heritage is a valuable, disputed resource encompassing the collective and/or cultural memory of people and communities and that it should be respected and preserved in an objective and tolerant way.⁵⁶

Indian response to protecting cultural heritage is embedded in several legal acts, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958, which is a framework for the conservation of monuments and sites of historical importance.⁵⁷ Additionally, the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 addresses artifacts and moveable cultural property. These laws have since been supplemented with international conventions, such as those sponsored by UNESCO, which have been ratified by India, making the nation party to international heritage conservation standards. Despite these provisions, Indian cultural heritage laws tend to remain difficult to implement and enforce.⁵⁸

With fast urbanization, industrialization and economic growth, cultural heritage is occasionally

overlooked or sacrificed. The conflict between development initiatives and the conservation of historical landmarks is a "race to modernization," where cultural preservation is viewed as a hindrance to economic advancement. Just as the "Race to the Bottom" among economic policies, governments occasionally downscale heritage protection requirements to allow infrastructural or commercial developments, resulting in the degradation of irreplaceable cultural heritage. Just as business firms in the private sector have increasingly understood the need for sustainable approaches, there is a growing concern in the Indian government, civil society and cultural institutions for sustainable heritage management. The consequences of the Western Ghats' world heritage status are analysed, with emphasis on its biodiversity and cultural diversity.⁵⁹

Sustainable development strategies that balance economic, social and environmental values are deemed inappropriate for a world heritage site. The strategy of strong sustainability, placing utmost importance on conserving and preserving the exceptional universal values of the site, is promoted as an alternative. The nomination procedure and the trends of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) and the Kasturirangan Committee are examined, proposing ecological and development issues in the region. Lessons drawn from New Zealand's management of environments under developmental stress are taken into account, resulting in recommendations for legal and policy interventions for the conservation of the Western Ghats' natural heritage.⁶⁰ Measures are being taken to harmonize development and preservation, advocating laws favourable to economic development as well as protection of cultural heritage.⁶¹

Talks on national identity and the role of culture in a rapidly modernizing India appear to be

⁵⁴ 'UNESCO Leads Youth to Protect Their Ocean Heritage' (UNESCO.org) <https://www.unesco.org/en>. Accessed on 26th September 2024.

⁵⁵ Sandra Pelegrini, "World Heritage Sites Types and Laws", 2215-2218, at 2215, in: Debrah M Pearsall (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*, Volume 3. (Amsterdam /Boston/Heidelberg/and other: Academic Press/ Elsevier 2008). Accessed on 30th October 2024.

⁵⁶ Anne Wagner, Aleksandra Matulewska, et.al., "Protection, Regulation and Identity of Cultural Heritage: From Sign-Meaning to Cultural Mediation" 34 *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law - Revue Internationale De Sémiotique Juridique* 601-609 (2021). Accessed on 16th September 2024.

⁵⁷ The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, No. 24, Acts of Parliament, 1958 (India). Accessed on 20th November 2024.

⁵⁸ Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, No. 6, Act of Parliament, 1878 (India). Accessed on 22nd October 2024.

⁵⁹ Binti Singh, Cultural Resurgence, Place Making and Urbanism: Towards a Conceptual Framework, *Indian Anthropologist*, vol. 48, no. 2, 2018, pp. 7-20. JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26757762>. Accessed on 20th September 2024.

⁶⁰ Ceri S, "World Heritage Sites and Sustainable Development: Case of the Western Ghats" 55 *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* 327-345 (2013). Accessed on 12th January 2025.

⁶¹ Neal C, 'Heritage and Participation' *The Palgrave Handbook of Contemporary Heritage Research*. Accessed on 22nd December 2024.

inextricably bound with the debate regarding protection of cultural heritage. Legal structures are evolving to ensure more rigorous enforcement, foster community participation and incorporate modern technology for cultural property preservation. Just like the corporate world's shift towards sustainability, Indian cultural heritage laws are increasingly shifting towards a more holistic approach that enables progress and preservation to coexist.⁶²

Cultural heritage may be material and immaterial, old and new, owned publicly or privately. It is necessary to preserve cultural heritage through legal instruments. Conventions, statute law, administrative rules, treaties and customary law are some of the instruments.

The economic analysis of heritage involves determining why particular objects acquire value. It is also essential to determine the economic agents working in the field of heritage and their motivation to participate. To understand problems in preserving heritage in India, an extensive study of environment, economy, politics and law is needed.

Initiatives by the state help to propagate and conserve cultural heritage. It conserves heritage sites and constructs urban infrastructure surrounding these sites. The government also funds heritage conservation and restoration work. Tourists support cultural heritage sites economically because visitors to the sites contribute to the local economy by staying in accommodation, eating in restaurants and purchasing merchandise and they generate revenue for residents and businesses. Local communities are more likely to participate in the maintenance and promotion of cultural heritage via guided tours, festivals and traditional crafts that generate revenue and contribute to local community development activities. Artisans and craftsmen are central in the cultural heritage economy because they produce traditional handicrafts and maintain age-old traditions, stimulating local economies and contributing towards the maintenance of cultural practices.

International agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) offer assistance and resources for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage and promote global cooperation and knowledge sharing in this field. The economic incentives for the

preservation of cultural heritage are job generation, enhanced property values, sustainable development and economic growth. Cultural heritage tourism and associated economic activities are considerable in India. India possesses 37 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, which are identified based on their cultural and natural heritage and are sites of economic potential.⁶³ There is a need for international cooperation in the preservation and protection of cultural heritage because it is transnational and UNESCO and other global organizations are vital in fostering international cooperation and sharing knowledge on this front. India has a broad coastline and the subcontinent is bordered by the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

They are responsible for Indian rich maritime past and underwater cultural heritage. These comprise sunken ruins, shipwrecks, submerged artifacts and as-yet undiscovered remains that offer rich material for research and investigation into Indian past. Heritage can be commercially exploited but the balance has to be maintained in commercialisation and preservation. For this a robust legal framework is required and economic dimensions of it must be analysed. Conservation of Indian heritage encompasses problem-solving through collective effort and creative strategies. It calls for building dialogue and awareness among stakeholders, accompanied by a conceptual framework with five central themes: articulating heritage, dimensions of research, the state's role, preservation and documentation and directions of the future.⁶⁴

Major issues are education, expertise, legislative safeguard, legal frameworks, sustainable income and integrated strategies. Recommendations for reform are to pool government department surpluses for heritage initiatives, implement local governance systems such as Panchayat Raj and fight illegal antiquities trade. Financial interventions like tax relief on heritage investments, public-private partnerships and instituting a "Cultural Heritage Tax" are suggested, in addition to alternative income generation through restricted commercial utilization of sites, heritage park development, replica production of artifacts, cultural festivals and the cultivation of medicinal plants. Policy reforms include the establishment of a single authority for managing heritage, a multidisciplinary decision-making panel, a centralized database of heritage and

⁶² Raynel Mendoza, Silvia Baldiris, et.al., "Framework to Heritage Education Using Emerging Technologies" 75 *Procedia Computer Science* 239-249 (2015). Accessed on 30th September 2024.

⁶³ Joseph E. Mbaiwa, "The Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism Development on the Okavango Delta, North-

Western Botswana" 54 *Journal of Arid Environments* 447-467 (2003). Accessed on 13th October 2024.

⁶⁴ İşıl Gürsu, "If You Do Not Visit, We Will Take It Away": An Analysis of a Communication Campaign for Italian Cultural Heritage" 88 *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 509-531 (2015). Accessed on 12th December 2024.

a "Heritage Zone" concept. The broad thrust is on preserving cultural identity and origins in a manner that also ensures an inclusive and sustainable platform for the conservation of heritage.⁶⁵ Highest number of Heritage are turn into dead monuments or locations which has no charm or attraction because we are not able to implement measures which can imbue livingness in these structures or locations etc.

Thus, my study seeks to examine Legal and Economic dimensions of Heritage Conservation. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been instrumental in establishing the international norms but despite having a large number of heritage sites, India is struggling to balance conservation and economic growth. The study thus intends to examine the nexus between legal framework, economic implications and heritage legislation in India.⁶⁶

Preservation of cultural heritage is confronted with a number of major challenges. Climate change, in the form of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and fires and long-term impacts such as increased temperatures and altered rainfall patterns, can result in irreparable loss to cultural heritage sites. There is also often a lack of funds for the maintenance and preservation of these sites, resulting in deterioration and neglect. Urbanization and development schemes with haste can impinge on and harm heritage properties, while armed and political conflict constitutes a high-risk threat via systematic destruction, plunder and pilfering. Tourism, though a significant potential source of revenue, results in physical erosion, congestion and environmental decline unless it is controlled sustainably.⁶⁷ The cultural heritage-tourism relationship is a complicated one since tourism benefits as well as hurts heritage assets. Though tourism can promote economic growth, it also results in loss and degradation of heritage sites. Conservation of heritage is essential through protective laws and the activities of conservation groups. Proper planning and interpretation are important to make people aware and respectful of these places without damaging them. Proper marketing strategies are

important to encourage sustainable tourism. Different kinds of heritage sites, such as museums, archaeological sites, religious sites and dark tourism, all pose special challenges to preservation. Generally speaking, the protection of cultural heritage and tourism is good for generations to come. In addition, there is sometimes a lack of knowledge regarding the importance of cultural heritage among the general public and policymakers and therefore not enough support for preservation.⁶⁸

Vandalism and illegal trafficking also pose a threat to heritage places, since they are occasionally subjected to vandalism or used for illegal trade in cultural objects.⁶⁹ Overcoming these challenges involves a collective action by governments, local communities, international agencies and other partners to ensure the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage for future use.⁷⁰

Academic discourse emphasizes the role of cultural heritage in local development, correlating its significance with economic factors. A survey of 120 scholars from various fields indicates that, although cultural heritage is appreciated for its cognitive and aesthetic values, there is not much inclination to spend time or money on its preservation. Presented as a public good, cultural heritage is perceived to have the capacity to stimulate regional economic development for enhancing its management and policy integration. For the promotion of awareness, skills and collective responsibility, education in conservation of built heritage is essential.⁷¹ It facilitates sustainable solutions based on cultural values so that preservation will be in line with community identity and ecological harmony.⁷²

In India, for the identification and protection of cultural heritage, various schemes and punishments are brought forth. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR Act) is a primary national law that provides for the protection of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites. Offences against this act, including construction or destruction of protected sites, are punishable with fines and imprisonment.⁷³ The National Mission on Monuments and

⁶⁵ U.S. Moorti, "Sectional President's Address: cultural and archaeological heritage of India: challenges, prospects and directions" 69 Proceedings of the Indian History Congress 992-1014 (2008). Accessed on 19th October 2024.

⁶⁶ 'World Heritage' (UNESCO.org) <https://www.unesco.org/en>. Accessed 27th August 2024.

⁶⁷ 'UNESCO Leads Youth to Protect Their Ocean Heritage' (UNESCO.org) <<https://www.unesco.org/en>> Accessed on 27th October 2024.

⁶⁸ Dallen J. Timothy, "Cultural Heritage and Tourism". 19th September 2024.

⁶⁹ Palak Bhawsinka, "Laws Regarding the Protection of Heritage Sites in India" (2021). Accessed on 11th November 2024.

⁷⁰ Sue Feary, Steve Brown, et.al., "Earth's Cultural Heritage" ANU Press. (2015). Accessed on 15th December 2024.

⁷¹ Saneet Chakradeo, "Preserving Heritage, Still an Alien CSR Concept" Forbes (2015). Accessed on 22nd October 2024.

⁷² Jeff Cody and Kecia Fong, "Built Heritage Conservation Education" 33 Alexandrine Press 264-274 (2007). Accessed on 2nd December 2024.

⁷³ The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, No. 24, Acts of Parliament, 1958 (India), § 2(a). Accessed on 11th September 2024.

Antiquities (NMMA) also works towards documentation and conservation of Indian rich cultural heritage. Fines for destroying or illicitly selling cultural heritage items are serious, with strict legal penalties imposed on the offenders. Different cultural heritage conservation programs, including those sponsored by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH),⁷⁴ provide finance and technical support to conservation initiatives through grants and technical support. Community participation and education programs also play an important role, raising consciousness and an attitude of responsibility towards heritage monuments. These combined steps assist in the identification and preservation of Indian rich cultural heritage for the coming generations.⁷⁵

The UNESCO Summit on Culture in Development points towards the central contribution of culture towards eradicating global poverty and that cultural heritage is a vital force in sustainable development. It emphasizes sustainable heritage development with Vietnam being cited as an excellent example where a commitment to cultural policies focused both on conservation of heritage and alleviation of poverty exists. Ha Long Eco Museum project has been presented as a good example illustrating how conservation and culture may be harmonized in favor of both local populations and the environment. Community participation in conservation of heritage is also highlighted, promoting inclusive and participatory manner to involve local communities in decision-making. Cultural integration in sustainable development systems is important, acknowledging that local communities are integral to cultural preservation and protection while supporting economic and social development. This practice allows heritage conservation to promote both preservation of culture and local empowerment towards long-term sustainability.⁷⁶

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN SELECT COUNTRIES

Australia, Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, China and Japan are some of the countries that are known for their rich cultural heritage and have strong institutional and legal frameworks for the

preservation, protection and management of their cultural heritage.

Australia

The Burra Charter, or the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, is a best practice standard for the management of cultural heritage places in Australia. It was originally adopted in 1979 in the historic mining town of Burra in South Australia. The Charter has since then given advice on cultural heritage management to ICOMOS members, heritage agencies at all levels of government and planning authorities. The latest version, adopted in 2013, represents the changing knowledge of cultural heritage management theory and practice.

Italy

Italy has a "Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape" and the "Law on Architectural, Urban and Landscape Heritage," aimed to protect and promote monuments, cities and landscapes. They establish rules for management, conservation and restoration. Local laws complement national laws. Italy's legal framework safeguards its cultural legacy effectively, ensuring its exceptional value endures for future generations.

France

Laws in France include the Heritage Code, which outlines preservation standards. The Law on Architectural Heritage of 1913 introduced protection measures like pre-emption rights. The Urban Planning Code of 2001 regulates new construction integration. The Environmental Code protects natural sites. National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research oversees archaeological heritage and the Museum of France program conserves collections. France also upholds international commitments, like UNESCO's World Heritage Convention since 1975. These laws and institutions sustainably manage France's rich cultural heritage for future generations.

Spain

Historical Heritage Law of 1985 and the Royal Decree of 1926, regulating preservation and interventions are important Spanish laws. The Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute manages

⁷⁴ Kelly D. Alley, "Heritage Conservation and Urban Development in India" 14 Society for Applied Anthropology 23-26 (1992). Accessed on 12th November 2024.

⁷⁵ Kelly D. Alley, "Heritage Conservation and Urban Development in India" 14 Society for Applied Anthropology 23-26 (1992). Accessed on 16th February 2025.

⁷⁶ Amareswar Galla, "Locating Culture in Sustainable Development" 39 India International Centre Quarterly 112-123 (2012). Accessed on 26th November 2024.

conservation efforts, while the Spanish Network for Sustainable Tourism of Cultural Heritage promotes sustainable tourism. The Spanish National Museum System preserves and promotes heritage and The Spanish World Heritage Cities Group highlights cities of cultural significance. Spain also upholds UNESCO's World Heritage Convention. These efforts ensure sustainable management of Spain's rich cultural heritage, preserving its history and identity.

Mexico

Mexico's cultural heritage is safeguarded by legislation such as the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Monuments of 1972 and the General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection of 1988. Organizations such as National Institute of Anthropology and History and The National Council for Culture and the Arts administer and promote cultural growth. The National Institute of Fine Arts is in charge of maintaining Mexican art, whereas the National Institute of Anthropology and History oversees historic buildings and archaeological sites. Programs such as the Mexican Cultural Heritage Inventory further enhance preservation processes.

China

Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics in China classifies relics and outlines protection measures. The National Administration of Cultural Heritage and State Administration of Cultural Heritage oversee management and development, while preservation institutes supervise relic protection. The National Cultural Heritage Information Center manages data and Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Centers preserve traditional elements. The National Cultural Heritage Conservation Program encourages community involvement. China's robust framework ensures the sustainable preservation of its rich history and culture for future generations.

Japan

Japan's cultural heritage is protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, categorizing and outlining protection measures. The Agency for Cultural Affairs manages and preserves heritage sites, while the National Research Institute conducts research. The Council for Cultural Affairs advises on cultural policy and organizations like the Japan Foundation promote international cultural exchange. International Council on Monuments and Sites Japan cooperates on heritage conservation. Japan's Strategic Promotion of Cultural Activities plan

enhances cultural development and registration systems designate significant sites.

5. CONCLUSION AND BEST PRACTICES

When comparing heritage laws of India with those of Australia, Italy, France, Spain, Mexico, China and Japan, several differences emerge, leading to the perception that other countries have stronger legal frameworks for heritage protection. Comparative analysis with preservation strategies from other countries offers a broader perspective on heritage conservation approaches. By examining best practices from countries with similar challenges or unique innovations, such as adaptive reuse policies in European cities or heritage tourism initiatives in Southeast Asia, insights can be gleaned into alternative methods and strategies that may be applicable to the Indian context.

When these international frameworks are examined through the lens of governance and development realities in India, several concrete contrasts become visible. In Italy and France, heritage protection is embedded within urban planning and land use regulation, ensuring that infrastructure expansion must comply with heritage zoning and impact assessments. In India, however, heritage laws operate largely in isolation from urban development laws, resulting in frequent conflicts between municipal authorities and conservation agencies. Japan and Australia also institutionalize community-based stewardship, where local populations are legally recognized as custodians of heritage sites, whereas in India community participation remains largely programmatic rather than legally mandated. Similarly, centralized digital inventory of cultural relics in China contrasts sharply with Indian fragmented documentation systems across ASI, state departments and municipal bodies. These differences suggest that key challenge for India is not merely the absence of law, but the lack of legal integration between heritage, urban planning, environmental governance and local institutions.

Countries like Italy, France and Spain have comprehensive heritage laws that cover a wide range of cultural heritage assets, including monuments, historic sites, landscapes and artifacts. In contrast, Indian heritage laws primarily focus on ancient monuments and archaeological sites, with less emphasis on intangible cultural heritage. Australia has specific legislation for heritage protection at federal, state and local levels, providing a robust framework for safeguarding various types of heritage assets. Many countries have dedicated government bodies or agencies, such as Ministry of

Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism in Italy or Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan responsible for heritage management and protection. These institutions often have sufficient resources, expertise and staff to effectively implement heritage laws. In India, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) plays a significant role in heritage management, but resource constraints and understaffing can limit its effectiveness in safeguarding the vast cultural heritage of the country.

Strong legal frameworks are often accompanied by robust enforcement mechanisms, including penalties for violations and incentives for compliance. Countries have stricter enforcement of heritage laws, ensuring better protection of cultural heritage assets. In India, enforcement of heritage laws can be inconsistent due to factors such as bureaucratic hurdles, limited awareness and challenges in coordinating actions across various government departments and agencies. Countries with strong heritage laws often emphasize community engagement and participation in heritage conservation efforts. This involvement can range from local community groups to national heritage organizations, contributing to the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. While India has initiatives for community involvement in heritage conservation, such as the Adopt a Heritage scheme, greater emphasis on grassroots participation and collaboration could strengthen its heritage laws.

Many countries actively participate in international forums, such as UNESCO and adhere to international conventions and agreements for heritage protection. This engagement can facilitate knowledge exchange, funding opportunities and recognition of heritage sites on the world stage. While India is a member of UNESCO and has several sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, enhancing international cooperation and leveraging global partnerships could further strengthen its heritage laws and conservation efforts.

The comparative evidence demonstrates that effective heritage protection does not depend solely on the existence of legislation, but on the degree to

which law, economic planning, institutional capacity and community participation are integrated. Countries such as Italy, France, Japan and Australia illustrate that heritage protection succeeds when it is embedded within urban governance, land-use planning, fiscal incentives and digital documentation systems. For India, this implies that reform must go beyond expanding statutory coverage and focus on legal coordination between the Archaeological Survey of India, state heritage bodies, municipal authorities and development agencies.

From a policy perspective, India would benefit from three priority reforms. First, the creation of a unified national heritage authority supported by a centralized digital heritage inventory, second, the legal integration of heritage impact assessments into urban planning and infrastructure approvals, and third, the formalization of community-based heritage stewardship through statutory recognition and fiscal incentives. Future research should focus on evaluating the economic returns of heritage led urban regeneration, the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in conservation and the role of digital technologies in heritage monitoring. Such research would help transform heritage from a regulatory burden into a driver of sustainable development, cultural continuity and inclusive growth.

Overall, while India has made significant strides in heritage conservation, other countries may have stronger legal frameworks due to factors such as comprehensive legislation, institutional capacity, enforcement mechanisms, community engagement and international cooperation. Addressing these aspects could help India enhance its heritage laws and better protect its rich cultural heritage for future generations.

Despite the existence of robust legal frameworks, the effectiveness of laws in preserving cultural heritage in India and other countries varies.⁷⁷ Additionally, rapid urbanization and globalization pose new challenges to heritage preservation, requiring continuous adaptation and strengthening of legal protections.⁷⁸

REFERENCES

Alley, K. D. (1992). Heritage conservation and urban development in India. *14 Society for Applied Anthropology*, 23–26. Accessed on 3rd November 2025.

⁷⁷ Vijayalaxmi, J. (2023). *Conservation of built heritage in India: Heritage mapping and spatializing values*. Springer. Accessed on 10th September 2025.

⁷⁸ Gürsu, I. (2015) “‘if you do not visit, we will take it away’: An analysis of a communication campaign for Italian cultural heritage”, *Anthropological Quarterly*, 88(2), pp. 509–531. doi:10.1353/anq.2015.0026. Accessed on 11th December 2024.

- Alexandrakis, G., Manasakis, C., et.al. (2018). Economic and societal impacts on cultural heritage sites, resulting from natural effects and climate change. 2 *Heritage*, 279–305. Accessed on 14th September 2024.
- Apaydin, V. The interlinkage of cultural memory, heritage and discourses of construction, transformation and destruction. UCL Press. Accessed on 20th November 2024.
- Apaydin, V. (2015). "If you do not visit, we will take it away": An analysis of a communication campaign for Italian cultural heritage. 88, 509–531. Accessed on 12th December 2024.
- Bhawsinka, P. (2021). Laws regarding the protection of heritage sites in India. Accessed on 11th November 2024.
- Bhukta, A. (2020). References. *Legal Protection for Traditional Knowledge*, Emerald Publishing Limited, Leeds, pp. 155–165. <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80043-063-120200011>. Accessed on 27th October 2024.
- Blake, J. (2000). On defining the cultural heritage. 49 *Cambridge University Press on Behalf of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law*, 61–85. Accessed on 8th October 2024.
- Blake, J. (2000). On defining the cultural heritage. 49 *ICLQ6-K5*, at 65. Accessed on 17th December 2024.
- Brodie, N., & Shackle, P. A. (2008). *Archaeology, cultural heritage and the antiquities trade*. University Press of Florida. Accessed on 16th February 2025.
- Ceri, S. (2013). World heritage sites and sustainable development: Case of the Western Ghats. 55 *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 327–345. Accessed on 12th January 2025.
- Cody, J., & Fong, K. (2007). Built heritage conservation education. 33 *Alexandrine Press*, 264–274. Accessed on 2nd December 2024.
- Constitution of India. (1950). Act of Parliament (1950). Accessed on 26th January 2025.
- Constitution of India (One Hundred Sixth Amendment Act of 2023), art. 51 A (F). Accessed on 3rd October 2025.
- Constitution of India (One Hundred Sixth Amendment Act of 2023), a. 29 (1). Accessed on 3rd October 2025.
- Craig, J. S. F. (2002). Defining underwater cultural heritage. 31 *UNA*, 3–11. Accessed on 14th October 2024.
- Daniela, A. J., & Tisma, S. (2020). Ensuring sustainability of cultural heritage through effective public policies. 31 *Urbanisticni InSTITUTE REPUBLIC SLOVENIJE*, 78–87. Accessed on 19th January 2025.
- Feary, S., Brown, S., et.al. (2015). Earth's cultural heritage. ANU Press. Accessed on 15th October 2024.
- Forrest, C. J. S. (2002). Defining underwater cultural heritage. 31 *UNA*, 3–11. Accessed on 14th October 2024.
- Galla, A. (2012). Locating culture in sustainable development. 39 *India International Centre Quarterly*, 112–123. Accessed on 26th November 2024.
- Gürsu, I. (2015). "If you do not visit, we will take it away": An analysis of a communication campaign for Italian cultural heritage. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 88(2), 509–531. doi:10.1353/anq.2015.0026. Accessed on 11th December 2024.
- Habtamu, M., Bires, Z., et.al. (2022). Practices and challenges of cultural heritage conservation. 10 *Heritage Science*, 172. Accessed on 5th December 2024.
- Halder, S., & Sarda, R. (2021). Promoting intangible cultural heritage tourism. 9, 212–232. Accessed on 8th November 2024.
- Howard, P. (2003). *Heritage management interpretation identity*. London/New York: Continuum. Accessed on 6th January 2025.
- Hutt, S., & Tarler, D. (eds.). (2010). *Yearbook of cultural property law* (1st edn.), 177–178. Accessed on 4th February 2025.
- Indian Treasure Trove Act. (1878). No. 6, Act of Parliament, 1878 (India). Accessed on 22nd October 2024.
- Jelincic, D. A., & Tisma, S. (2020). Ensuring sustainability of cultural heritage. 31 *Urbanisticni InSTITUTE REPUBLIC SLOVENIJE*, 78–87. Accessed on 19th January 2025.
- Joshi, P. C. (1986). Role of culture in social transformation and national integration. 21 *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1224–1232. Accessed on 18th October 2024.
- Kyriakidis, E. (2019). Values and the management of heritage. Accessed on 10th February 2025.
- La Porta, R., Lopez-De-Silanes, F., et.al. (2008). The economic consequences of legal origins. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 285–332. Accessed on 10th January 2025.
- Levine, D. (ed). (1941). *simmel, individuality and social forms*. Chicago University Press. Accessed on 19th January 2025.

- Lixinski, L., & Morisset, L. K. (eds.). *The Routledge handbook of heritage and the law*. Routledge & CRC Press. Available at: <https://www.routledge.com/The-Routledge-Handbook-of-Heritage-and-the-Law/Lixinski-Morisset/p/book/9780367687632> (Accessed: 25th October 2024).
- Loulanski, T. (2006). Revising the concept for cultural heritage. *13 IJCP*, 207–233. Accessed on 20th January 2025.
- Mbaiwa, J. E. (2003). Socio-economic and environmental impacts of tourism development. *54 Journal of Arid Environments*, 447–467. Accessed on 13th October 2024.
- Meskel, L. (2013). UNESCO's world heritage convention at 40. *54 Current Anthropology*, 483–494. Accessed on 18th January 2025.
- Moorti, U. S. (2008). Sectional president's address. *69 Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 992–1014. Accessed on 10th November 2024.
- Neal, C. Heritage and participation. *The Palgrave Handbook of Contemporary Heritage Research*. Accessed on 22nd December 2024.
- Reap, J. K. (2022). Introduction: Heritage legislation and management. *6 Built Heritage*, 9. Accessed on 15th February 2025.
- Strait, A. (1995). *The protection of the underwater cultural heritage*. Leiden/Boston/Martinus Nijhoff. Accessed on 4th September 2024.
- Timothy, D. J. Cultural heritage and tourism. Accessed on 19th September 2024.
- UNESCO. (2003). Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage. Accessed on 13th November 2024.
- UNESCO. (1972). Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. Accessed on 18th September 2024.
- Vadi, V. S. (2008). Cultural heritage and international investment law. *151 JCI*, 1–24. Accessed on 30th December 2024.
- Vadi, V. (2023). Cultural heritage in international economic law. Accessed on 2nd September 2024.
- Wagner, A., Matulewska, A., et.al. (2021). Protection, regulation and identity of cultural heritage. *34 International Journal for the Semiotics of Law*, 601–609. Accessed on 16th September 2024.
- Wangkeo, K. (2003). Monumental challenges. *28 YJIL*, 183–274. Accessed on 15th December 2024.