

# The Importance Of Heritage Conservation, Preservation, And Restoration In Pakistan

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## ABSTRACT

This study intends to give a refreshed overview of the preservation, conservation and restoration of heritage in Pakistan. In the last few years, many artifacts are preserved in museum, many buildings; heritage sites are conserved and restored by government and related parties with the help of local communities and experts (archaeologist, anthropologist, architectures or other scientist). Today, few would consent the idea that legacy is significant and worthy of preservation and that actively participating in its destruction is a crime against both the culture to which it belongs and mankind at large. The preservation of Pakistan's tangible and intangible cultural heritage has resulted in a few remarkable projects. Cultural heritage helps to preserve the history and traditions of a society, providing a sense of identity and belonging for current and future generations. Moreover, it's about time when the idea of sustainable tourism must be included into the policies and current legal systems. The idea of sustainable tourism has become essential for the preservation and management of the cultural and natural world heritage sites. This paper briefly describes the importance of heritage conservation, preservation, and restoration in Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Heritage, preservation, economic benefits, heritage conservation, cultural heritage, restoration in Pakistan.

## INTRODUCTION

The protection, preservation and rebuilding of legacy is fundamental for humankind to keep up with the historical backdrop of humankind, as well as the validness of the curios, structures and combination(Mekonnen et al., 2022). Heritage comes in various shapes and structure in substantial structures like landmarks, locales, structures, models, curios, exhibition halls and scenes, or as intangibles, similar to customs,

societies, convictions, music, writing, dialects, verse, recollections, feelings, values and custom and the rundown can go on. The texts rotate around various aspect legacies through models from tremendous assortment of substantial and immaterial heritage(Mustansar & Siddiqui, 2020).

Legacy is the foundation of mankind and gives us association with our verifiable past and human culture. The following are not many of the models

on the most proficient method to protect both substantial and immaterial legacy:

- Architectural monuments needs structural assessment
- Folk songs must keep the rhythm and tune and should not be remixed
- Natural landscapes must be protected from pollution and environmental degradation
- Folklores needs to be documented
- Traditional skills must be taught to next generations
- Cuisine authenticity needs to be maintained
- Artifacts must be preserved properly and displayed in museums
- Traditional attires should be protected from fusions(Lewens, 2017)

In any case, legacy isn't just compromised by apathies; there are likewise the people who look to weaponized legacy in name of personal circumstance or extremist belief systems, from grave burglaries to purposefully annihilating the areas and towns in name of improvement. Ages before us defended the fortunes of the past, today we are its watchmen and have an obligation to guarantee the manageability and pass it to the people in the future.

From Alexander the Incomparable to Mughals, Pakistan is a country with a rich history and variation societies. Pakistan has been a strict the travel industry objective for the supporters of Sikhism Buddhism for a really long time in light of the well-established history of the religions and living a few social and sacred world legacy locales. Pakistan isn't just wealthy in history yet in addition synthetic legacies. One can go over a few verifiable locales and building ponders developed by The Mughals mid sixteenth to the mid-eighteenth 100 years during their rule to make some meaningful difference for ages(Patterson, 2019). The impact of frontier

engineering is noticeable in the pre parcels developments imparting the effect of the English on the country. Moreover, the geology of Pakistan is a mix of scenes changing from fields, deserts, woodlands, and levels going from the waterfront region of the Bedouin Ocean and to the mountains scopes of the Karakoram, Northwest China borders Hindukush, Westernmost and Afghanistan part of Himalayas. On account of the verifiable and ethnic variety, Pakistan's way of life is impacted by north of 15 significant ethnic gatherings, each having its practices, customs, celebrations, trimmings, folktales, and music.

### **Natural Heritage**

Natural heritage refers to the elements of biodiversity, including flora and fauna, ecosystem, geological structures, and formations. Heritage is that which is inherited from past generations, maintained in the present, and bestowed to future generations. The term "natural heritage" is derived from natural inheritance. Natural heritage symbolizes the natural beauty of the country, whether the coastal area, desserts, safaris, mountain ranges, waterfall, plains, exotic flora threatened species of fauna that have considerable universal value(Azzopardi et al., 2022). Pakistan is the hub for hikers, for the very renowned gift of nature K2 at 28,251 ft. Weather and climate change are also a part natural heritage of a country. Unlike other countries of the world, Pakistan has a diverse climate, blessed with four seasons. July to September is the Monsoon season, then comes the winter; winter in northern areas of the country is harsh whereas, moderate in the rest of the country. The month of March welcomes the spring- season of colors. During spring plants start growing and blooming beautiful flowers moreover there is greenery everywhere. But in recent years, urbanization in northern areas has affected the landscapes of the destinations, which is an alarming situation to the natural heritage of Pakistan(Sultan, 2022). It is

necessary to take action to opt for sustainable development for the conservation, preservation and restoration of natural heritage. Natural Heritage of a country is a fusion of all the natural resources and gifts of nature. Pakistan is blessed with numerous blessing, from mountain ranges to plain and plateaus, deserts to several beaches. The desert wetlands of Achro Thar also known as White Desert located in the Sindh province is a topography(arrangement) formed of hundreds lakes of different sizes that are spread over the hectares and are found between sand dunes. This desert wetland are the home to numerous fish species and because which a large number of migratory birds came to these lakes. Native flora that has existed for several years is another treasure of Pakistan's natural treasure. About 6000 native species of flora were reported to have been found in the phyto geographical regions. Some of which are Gwarikh (Wild Tulip), Karoskai. Somlatha. Wild Iris, Monks hood, Delphinium, Granny's Bonnet, Sophora, water crowfoots and the list can go on. Some of these species are underused in cut flowers. Not only the landscapes, coastal line, or flora, Pakistan also has immense reserves of minerals that include coal, gold, copper, bauxite, salt ranges, iron ore. Also a wide ranges of precious and semi-precious minerals including ruby, topaz, and emerald. Some of the lakes, beaches, mountain ranges and wildlife are listed below.

### **Manmade Heritage**

Anything that is brought into existence by humans is called man-made heritage. Artifacts, buildings, literature, national dresses, cuisines, art, traditional games are a part of man-made heritage. Truck art is a well-known form of artwork found in Pakistan; cargo trucks painted in bright colors are a common sight on the highways. The artwork on trucks varies from painting, lines of poetry, religious calligraphy landscapes, mythical creatures, and national heroes. This art has been passed on for

generations and in each era, it keeps on flourishing more. Taxila is known as the heart of stone craftwork in Pakistan(Sheikh, 2018). This art that has been present for ages is seen on several major landmarks of the country, notably the Pietra Dura stone art work in the Lahore Fort's Sheesh Mahal. Quite contrary to that, games like chupan chapai (hide and seek), pakran pakrai (tag), kho kho, had been played by children for generations. However, due to the advancement of technology, we can see the trend of such games slowly fading away, this is a very regretful case. The same is the case with the national and historical dresses; the fusion of the latest fashion has taken a toll on the man-made cultural heritage. Pakistan is home to two of the earliest settlements of Indus valley civilization and Gandhara civilization(Rajput, 2018). Several other manmade heritage sites of Pakistan are also hundreds and thousands years old like Ganesh valley settlement of Hunza that is 1000 years old or the Saidpur village that is estimated to be 400 years old and has many civilizations including Gandhara, the Greeks, the Buddhists, the Mughal Era, Ashoka and the colonial period. As we know Pakistan remained under the rule of British for 200 years, influence of which is apparent on several of the renowned buildings, which were constructed following the **Colonial architecture** style. Some of the representative building of British colonial was developed from a mixture of European and Indian-Islamic components. The colonial architecture in Lahore is a combination of Mughal, Gothic and Victorian styles. Other important British buildings are the High Court, St. Anthony's College, the National College of Arts (NCA), Montgomery Hall, Tollinton Market, The University of the Punjab, Lahore Museum, Lahore Railway Station, and the Provincial Assembly.

### **Intangible Heritage**

Intangible heritage is a heritage that can't be touched or seen but is deeply rooted in the

foundation of nation or society. Intangible cultural heritage can be defined as the traditions, practices, living expressions that are passed on from one generation to the next. It not only represents the inherited traditions from the past but also modern day rural and urban diverse cultural group's practices. Intangible heritage is usually communal based. Skills for either making handicrafts, food, clothes, etc that has been passed on for generations, folktale or myths, knowledge, healing traditions, holidays, beliefs, cultural practices are some of the examples of Intangible heritage. Elements of intangible heritage are integral parts to life in rural, urban as well as among Indigenous communities (Pietrobruno, 2009). It is important to preserve the intangible heritage in the face of growing globalization to preserve not only culture but also in maintaining cultural diversity. Oral traditions and expressions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, wedding ceremonies festive events or traditional craftsmanship are the major sectors of intangible cultural heritage and can be further divided depending on communities. Intangible heritage of a country can also be influenced by the neighboring countries, because of the migrants that had brought together their culture and practice with them. Influence of sub-continent culture and Hindu practices on the festivals of Pakistan can be one of examples. Intangible heritage is passed on for generation and has evolved in regards to their environments. It gives an individual a sense of identity and helps them understand the past in a better way. Intangible heritage is based on the skills, customs, and knowledge of those capable and is passed on to the rest community and to future generations. Another type of intangible heritage is the myths, they are ongoing false beliefs or tales that later becomes a part of one's culture or folklore. To be a part of a certain community, studying their intangible heritage is very important.

## **PRESERVATION**

Preservation means to prevent something of significance or value from deteriorating or being damaged, to maintain it and to keep it alive or undamaged. Preservation whether of natural or cultural heritage is extremely important to secure the historical past (Bee, 2015).

### **Purpose of Preservation**

There are four main reasons why heritage preservation is important:

**Cultural Memory:** To transmit the knowledge and skills of ancestors to next generation it is important to preserve cultural heritage and historical artifacts.

- **Diversity:** The preservation of traditional skills will keep regional craftsmen and artifacts in the midst of the current or urban expansion due to the environment diversity, which serves as an identity of the local community or diversify it.
- **Economical Benefits:** Preservation of the heritage saves the cost for new constructions and it can also attract tourist that are interested to explore the culture and history of a region.

cultural heritage can be both tangible, like buildings, structures, and sculptures and intangible, like customs, values, language and way of life. Cultural heritage is broadly defined as the entire eco-friendly environment that represents the actions and accomplishments of the mankind in the past that cannot be replicated. Moreover, we often notice that efforts are made not only to maintain tangible heritage and the intangible elements like art, languages, folk songs and values are being lost to urbanization (Skublewska-Paszkowska et al., 2022).

Today, few would consent the idea that legacy is significant and worthy of preservation and that actively participating in its destruction is a crime against both the culture to which it belongs and mankind at large. While some may consider the destruction of legacy to be a crime, they don't understand that it is our duty to preserve it. Survival of the tradition is a continuous process and requires ongoing effort. Hence, refusing to actively contribute to cultural heritage preservation today is equivalent to taking part in its erasure.

### **Preservation of Heritage in Pakistan**

The preservation of Pakistan's tangible and intangible cultural heritage has resulted in a few remarkable projects. These initiatives include the creation of National History Museum, the renovation of Lahore's Shahi Hamam, history tour buses in several cities, and activities by the Walled City Authority to revive the city's cultural life. In order to push the envelope and stop the decline of cultural life and legacy, here is still much that has to be done (Hamid Akbar et al., 2020).

All of the provinces must be harmoniously integrated with their unique cultures and histories in order to preserve our identity. In addition to promoting Balochi traditional attire and culture of story-telling must be preserved. To promote indigenous culture, Kalash valley must be protected. With around seventeen languages spoken in Gilgit-Baltistan, it has a distinctive literary and cultural history. But, the homogenization of cultures and common use of English pose a threat to the regions's culture and languages. In several areas of Gilgit-Baltistan, community libraries have been established to encourage reading and education, which resulted in Gilgit-Baltistan to have higher literacy rate compared to other regions. Despite all this effort, the children of the region are unaware of region's famous poets, writers and literary history. The

public and community libraries can help people recall and maintain the area's history, cultural diversity, and heritage. The importance of preservation can be better explained by the examples of The Biddulph House Library, the municipal library of Gilgit that has a remarkable collection of books from pre-partition era, in addition to other historical documents and manuscripts. Unfortunately, the library is currently in terrible condition and need budget for the upkeep, maintenance and preservation of the books. Because of its exceptional book collection and desire to promote reading, libraries can serve as community hubs to organize other cultural events and activities, host literary festivals to encourage reading, and raise awareness of local history and culture. When Pakistan's diverse yet equally significant regional culture heritage is acknowledged, our country may stand even more united (Ali, 2021).

Moreover, it's about time when the idea of sustainable tourism must be included into the policies and current legal systems. The idea of sustainable tourism has become essential for the preservation and management of the cultural and natural world heritage sites and their UOV in order to comply with the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 as set forth by the United Nations. Due to recent flood in Pakistan, Mohenjo-daro, an archilological site of great significance has been off-listed from the list of World heritage sites due to country's failure to preserve it. Pakistani communities will be able to prosper and feel sense of responsibility to protect World Heritage Sites if the policies of Sustainable Tourism are implemented. Moreover, Pakistan's legislative framework for protecting cultural heritage and outlawing the illegal trade in antiques lags behind, and much work need to be done to close the gap between the law and the problem of artifact trafficking. Laws should be changed; penalties should be imposing to the offence, according to federal and provincial governments.

To end this profitable black market of illicitly traded artwork, the government should also put substantial efforts into creating inventories and assuring stronger security checks on borders and ports.

Preservation of objects, buildings, artifacts, natural and cultural heritage is of great importance as it represents the rich history and culture of a country or region. It is not only essential to preserve it and pass it to the next generation, but it can also be cashed in present; to promote tourism in the country to boost the economy, which the county is in dire need off.

### **Ways Heritage Preservation Can Contribute to Sustainable Urban Development**

The definition of sustainability is “the capacity to satisfy the requirements of the present generation without prejudicing the capacity of the future generations to satisfy their needs.” The definition of heritage includes places, cultures, practices, values, and artifacts in addition to physical structures. Heritage, in all its tangible and intangible manifestations, has progressively come to be acknowledged for its potential to help attain sustainability in recent decades. Under target 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to safeguard the world's cultural and natural legacy, heritage is specifically highlighted in the sustainable development agenda. Heritage conservation can provide broader contributions to the fulfillment of most, if not all, of the 17 SDGs in addition to a narrowly focused building restoration viewpoint. Surprisingly there is currently no framework for sustainable development that bridges the gap between theory and reality. Below listed is the number of benefits that heritage preservation can provide for creating sustainable cities in an effort to show why local governments should make every effort to protect this non-renewable

resource for themselves and for future generations(Naheed & Shooshtarian, 2022).

### **The Fight against Cultural Homogenization**

National identities and local traditions has been steadily eroding as a result of globalization. Cultural standardization has produced urban landscapes in the built environment that have little in common with situational and cultural uniqueness. Urban areas no longer have the distinctive sense of place and diversity that their geography, society, economy, and environment once did. On the other hand, heritage may protect and develop the regional cultural distinctiveness and ward off the uniformity of global norms because it is anchored in centuries-old patterns(Bhawuk, 2008).

### **Prevention of Climate-Responsive Buildings**

Historic and environmentally favorable structures use passive design strategies including the best possible solar orientation, compactness, and room layouts, in addition to well insulated envelopes, the proper window sizing and placements, courtyards, and other refined building techniques. These methods use natural lighting, ventilation, and other renewable resources to enhance a building's environmental performance, energy demand, indoor air quality, and user health. Traditional architecture is therefore low-impact and energy-efficient and repurposing old structures with new functions can help cities create sustainable urban settings(Looman et al., 2007).

### **Promoting Local Customs and Values**

Traditional architecture is considerably more than just a building's appearance. It embodies an intricate web of widely held and generationally transmitted social meanings, values, beliefs, behaviors, and traditions. Heritage structures

have inherent significance that forms a real collective database of timelessly elegant ways of living that, if lost, cannot be recovered. In order to provide spaces where local cultural traditions can be nurtured, shared, and even invented, modern best practices call for reviving and transforming these historic neighborhoods (Adom, 2017). Arts and crafts, cuisine, theatre and performances, music, and other cultural activities and programs are a few examples.

### **Increasing Community Inclusion and Intergenerational Equity:**

By creating a sense of shared history and future, the preservation of historically significant areas can help to strengthen community relationships. Heritage not only fosters a sense of community within societies, but it also inspires a shared identity that is exclusively their own. People feel a sense of pride, belongingness, and ownership as a result, and this has a favorable impact on their general well-being and health. Finally, heritage strengthens intergenerational bonds by allowing communities to pass on their values and beliefs to succeeding generations (Summers & Smith, 2014).

### **Minimizing Waste and Resource Conservation**

Evidently, important resources are kept safe by refraining from destroying neighborhoods. The requirement for raw material extraction and related energy usage can be decreased by preserving and updating existing buildings. Additionally, this has multiplier impacts on downstream manufacturing and transportation activities that are resource and energy intensive. Additionally, construction trash and debris usually bound for landfills will be reduced when old structures are rescued. Thirdly, cost savings from construction and demolition projects can

make a significant contribution to the viability of an economy (Sakai et al., 2017).

### **Promoting Tourism and Job Diversity**

Nations looking to diversify their economies can benefit from heritage preservation. Historic communities are viewed from this angle as assets with their own inherent worth. They can encourage economic growth through advancing the tourism industry by promoting distinctive locations that provide alluring experiences for visitors. Additionally, industries including food and beverage, retail, entertainment, and culture production profit from an increase in foot traffic. The expansion of these service industries also helps local people's skill sets (Kalargyrou & Costen, 2017).

### **Increasing Property Values and Geographical Appeal**

It is rarely debatable that neighborhoods exhibiting age-old traits encompass a spatial appeal that is desired by many, especially since historic locations top the statistics for tourist activity. Traditional urban settings are unique examples of architectural influences, artifacts, and qualities that, when combined with their human scale design, evokes a feeling of intimacy and authenticity and produce places that are enjoyable to live in, work in, and play. These settings have evolved over centuries. Furthermore, if such areas are well conserved and maintained; the appeal of such places has favorable effects on property values and tax revenues. The preservation of heritage should be a pillar of sustainable city planning as urban planners shift more firmly toward sustainable practices. In every area of economy, society, and environment, heritage can provide significant advantages (Hino & Burke, 2021). This means that maintaining it not only helps to redesign our towns, cities, and regions to be more resource and

energy efficient, but is also fosters the creation of appealing and dynamic settings and communities where people may thrive. Heritage regenerated zones can display both the rich legacy and the forward-looking aspirations of our civilizations.

## CONSERVATION

Conservation is the most common way of keeping up with and overseeing change to a legacy resource in a manner that supports and where proper improves its importance. Legacy protection alludes to the insurance, safeguarding, and upkeep of social and regular legacy destinations, like verifiable structures, milestones, and normal regions. An expansive field includes a scope of exercises, from the reclamation of old vestiges to the safeguarding of current engineering. There are many motivations behind why legacy protection is significant. Social legacy assists with safeguarding the set of experiences and customs of a general public, giving a feeling of personality and having a place for current and people in the future. It likewise has financial advantages, as legacy the travel industry can carry income to a local area and backing nearby organizations. Regular legacy preservation assists with safeguarding the biodiversity of our planet, as well as the biological system benefits that these normal regions give, like clean air and water. There are various associations and offices engaged with legacy protection at the worldwide, public, and nearby levels. The Unified Countries Instructive, Logical, and Social Association (UNESCO) is a central member in global legacy preservation, with its Reality Legacy program attempting to distinguish and safeguard significant social and regular destinations all over the planet. Different associations, like the Global Board on Landmarks and Destinations (ICOMOS) and the World Landmarks Asset (WMF), additionally assume significant parts in legacy conservation (Mekonnen et al., 2022). At the public level, legacy preservation is commonly the

obligation of government offices, for example, the Public Confidence in the UK or the Public Park Administration in the US. Neighborhood associations, for example, verifiable social orders and protection gatherings, likewise assume a key part in legacy preservation endeavors. There are various associations and offices that are engaged with legacy protection, including government offices, non-benefit associations, and confidential firms. These associations work to recognize and safeguard significant legacy destinations, give financing to preservation endeavors, and foster arrangements and rules for the assurance and the board of legacy assets.

## Approaches

There are many different approaches to heritage conservation, and the specific approach taken will depend on the type of heritage being protected and the resources available. Some common approaches include (Mekonnen et al., 2022):

1. **Physical conservation:** This involves the physical protection and preservation of heritage sites and buildings. This can include measures such as repairing and maintaining structures, controlling access to sites, and limiting the impact of development on these resources.
2. **Cultural conservation:** This approach focuses on preserving and promoting the cultural practices and knowledge systems associated with a particular heritage site or group. This can include efforts to revitalize traditional arts and crafts, document cultural traditions, and promote intercultural dialogue.
3. **Educational conservation:** This approach seeks to raise awareness and understanding of cultural heritage among the public through education and outreach programs. This can include developing educational materials, organizing tours and exhibitions, and working with schools and other educational institutions.



4. **Legal and policy conservation:** This approach involves the development and enforcement of laws and policies to protect heritage resources. This can include the creation of heritage protection laws and the establishment of heritage conservation agencies.

There are several other approaches to heritage conservation. One approach is preventive conservation, which aims to prevent deterioration of heritage sites through measures such as controlling the environment and limiting visitor access. Second approach is remedial conservation, which involves repairing or stabilizing a site that has already been damaged. This can include restoration, which involves returning a site to its original condition, or rehabilitation, which adapts a site for a new use while preserving its cultural and historical value. Third approach to heritage conservation is the use of restoration and preservation techniques. Restoration involves the repair and maintenance of cultural resources to preserve their original appearance and function. This can include activities such as repairing damaged structures, cleaning and maintaining artifacts, and stabilizing structures to prevent further deterioration. Preservation, on the other hand, involves the protection of cultural resources from further damage or deterioration. This can include measures such as controlling the environment in which the resources are stored or displayed, as well as developing and implementing policies and procedures to prevent damage from occurring.

### **Techniques**

1. **Restoration:** It involves returning a building or object to its original condition, using traditional techniques and materials whenever possible.
2. **Preservation:** This involves protecting a building or object from further deterioration, but

not necessarily restoring it to its original condition.

3. **Adaptive reuse:** This involves repurposing an old building or site for a new use, while still preserving its historical and cultural significance.

4. **Documentation:** This involves collecting and recording information about a building or site, including its history, architecture, and cultural significance.

### **Benefits of Heritage Conservation**

Some of the key benefits of heritage conservation include:

1. **Cultural enrichment:** Heritage conservation helps to preserve and promote the cultural practices and traditions of different groups, which can enrich our understanding of the world and our place in it.
2. **Social cohesion:** Heritage conservation can help to build social cohesion by promoting a sense of shared history and cultural identity within communities.
3. **Economic development:** Heritage conservation can also contribute to economic development by attracting tourists and visitors to heritage sites, which can generate income for local communities.
4. **Environmental protection:** Heritage conservation can also play a role in environmental protection, as many heritage sites are located in natural areas that are protected as a result of their cultural significance.

### **Challenges**

Heritage conservation can be a challenging field, as it involves balancing the need to protect the integrity of a site with the need to adapt it for contemporary use. It also requires the

collaboration of a range of stakeholders, including governments, community groups, and the private sector. However, the efforts of heritage conservationists help to ensure that the cultural and natural heritage of our world is preserved for future generations to appreciate and learn from it. There are many different challenges to heritage conservation, including limited resources, competing priorities, and conflicting interests. However, the importance of preserving cultural heritage cannot be overstated, as it is a vital part of our shared human experience and helps to shape our sense of identity and belonging.

One of the key challenges of heritage conservation is finding a balance between preserving the past and adapting to the needs of the present. This often involves making difficult decisions about how to best protect and manage heritage resources, and finding ways to incorporate them into contemporary society.

Second challenge is the issue of funding. Many heritage conservation projects are expensive, and finding the resources to support them can be difficult. Governments, non-profit organizations, and private donors all play a role in providing funding for conservation efforts, but there is often a need for more support.

Third challenge in heritage conservation is balancing the need to protect and preserve cultural resources with the desire to make them accessible to the public. This can involve finding ways to allow people to experience and learn about cultural resources while also protecting them from damage. This can be especially challenging when it comes to managing large numbers of visitors, as too many people visiting a site can cause wear and tear on the resources.

Forth challenge of heritage conservation is education and interpretation. This involves creating opportunities for people to learn about

and engage with cultural resources in meaningful ways. This can include developing exhibits and educational materials, as well as providing training and resources for teachers and other educators.

Despite these challenges, heritage conservation is an important field that helps to ensure that the cultural and historical resources of a community are protected and preserved for future generations. By working to preserve and protect these resources, we can help to maintain the cultural diversity and richness of our communities, and ensure that our shared history is not forgotten.

Heritage conservation is a vital part of our collective responsibility to protect and preserve the cultural resources that are a part of our shared human experience. By working together, we can ensure that these resources are protected for future generations to enjoy and learn from. In addition to these efforts, heritage conservation also involves the management and protection of natural and cultural resources. This can include the development of policies and regulations to protect these resources, as well as the creation of protected areas and the implementation of conservation plans.

Overall, heritage conservation is a complex and multifaceted field that involves the protection, preservation, and promotion of cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. It is an important aspect of cultural heritage management, and requires the collaboration and efforts of a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, non-profit organizations, and community groups(Adom, 2017).

## **RESTORATION**

Restoration involves returning a building or object to its original condition, using traditional techniques and materials whenever possible. It a complex ensemble of actions which can include

the integration and replacement of non-original elements, reconstruction, retouching and infilling. It is a very crucial part in archaeology because the same material which is used in heritage sites are not available easily. It required long time to make that type of material. The historic character of a property should be retained and preserved. Each property should be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. The existing condition of historic features should be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials should not be used. Deteriorated historic features should be repaired rather than replaced. A false sense of history should not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically. It based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements. A reconstructed property should re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture (Radnić et al., 2020).

### Conclusion:

Cultural heritage helps to preserve the history and traditions of a society, providing a sense of identity and belonging for current and future generations. Moreover, it's about time when the idea of sustainable tourism must be included into the policies and current legal systems. Pakistan isn't just wealthy in history yet in addition synthetic legacies. One can go over a few verifiable locales and building ponders developed by The Mughals mid sixteenth to the mid-eighteenth 100 years during their rule to make some meaningful difference for ages. Connecting restored areas with other natural sites can automate the process. Coordination between landowners, voluntary groups, protection agencies and council is required.

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