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Role of Art Conservation Science in the Study of Tangible Cultural Heritage

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Abstract

Global benchmarks for assessing tangible cultural heritage are particularly maintained by the rules and regulations on cultural property in particular countries. This paper examines the validity of conversation science for cultural heritage, and what its role is to increase human knowledge. The evolving capacity of conversation science is changing over time differing from the conventional method of conversation. It significantly considers the long-term learning procedures constrained with specific methods. Over years it is evolving and new capacities are included in it. The unique concept of "tangible cultural heritage" is a living idea, and currently, in broader terms, it is illustrating the legacy of the manmade creation. Conservation science consists of a diverse practical side which expects to be understood in the theoretical constructions. Moreover, implicitly the complex parity of the cultural heritage involves multiple sets of new values and depicts the field of visual arts. The major purpose of this study is to depict the important factors of conversation science. Furthermore, this article examines the value of the conservation process maintaining the tangible heritages. Specifically, the article gives the details of the government approach in India to maintain its cultural heritage over time. It has given the value functions in understanding the current benefits of art conservation along with the value determination for the future generation. In attributing the sustainable goal of the conservation, this article had made unique approaches increasing the maximum potential vitality. In broader terms, the greatest importance of this study affirms the understanding of the role of conservation methods for cultural heritage.

Keywords— Tangible, Cultural Ministry of India, Economical value, socio-economic value, tangible cultural heritage, conservation science

INTRODUCTION

The multi-faceted world cultural heritage is similar to the essence of the core of humanity, though its definition overpowers enlightenment. However, it is naturally expressed in different cultures over time when it indicates natural patrimony, valuation, and the legacy of the generations. The innovative philosophy of cultural heritage is classified into two groups- the tangible heritage, and the intangible heritage. The tangible heritages are the physical components of the cultural heritage, whereas the intangible heritage is the cultural norms such as the regional language, performing art of a particular community. The tangible heritage of a country needs to be organized and managed properly in terms of the sociological, economical, political, and emotional value of the people. Conservation science is related here to manage those tangible cultural heritages of a country. Here, in this article, the significant concept of conservation science has been

described along with its value to manage the tangible heritage of the country. The article also emulates the fund by the government of India over time to give a better understanding of the conservation norms.

Concept of Conservation Science

Conservation science is the experienced concept of specific nuances which comprise the achievement of the inside organization. Conservation science includes scientific analysis in the study of the ***"tangible cultural heritage".*** It improves the knowledge of deterioration, interceptive treatment, identification, and preventive conservation of various cultural materials. This type of work is immensely interdisciplinary, and it typically involves the unique collaborations of the conservators, collection managers, and curators (Atalan, 2018). Various aspects like building rapport and continuing a conversation consistent between the prospective client, and the opposition are key pieces of equipment that determine the role of conversation science. Conservation science is crucially implemented to characterize the biological, chemical, and significant physical properties of different cultural materials. It also empowers the deterioration procedures of objects offering a better understanding of it. Moreover, the conventional or the contemporary treatment, technique, and materials are significantly through the equipment of the conservation science. Developing new analytical tools are the components of conservation science to examine the validity and relevance of all the physical objects of the "tangible cultural heritage". Measuring, and interpreting the different constituents such as the light exposures, quality, or deterioration also falls under the criteria of the conservation science.

The specific activities can identify those treatments, authenticity, provenance, and the fabrication process of different objects. It also allows one to gain a better understanding of the current treatments, and its effects. This knowledge is important and effective for the conservators, collections managers, or those curators who have ascribed the responsibilities. It helps to determine the appropriateness of a significant procedure, and the preservation strategies of the tangible heritages of a country.

Education, pieces of training, and potencies of the conservation science

No set path exists there to acquire knowledge and norms of conservation science as it evolves with time. It exhibits several wide backgrounds; each of them requires a concise view to be managed properly. Therefore the range of the tangible heritage along with the intangible heritage of a country is different. It varies in different countries representing the history, geography, and cultural norms of that specific country.

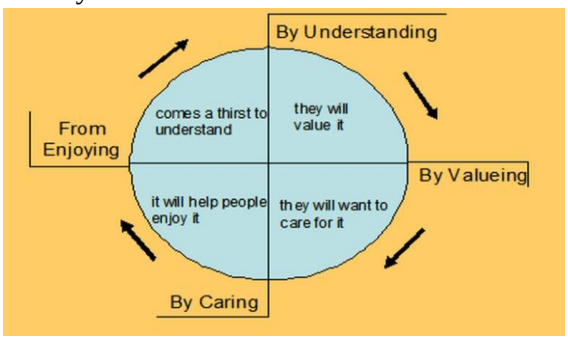

Figure 1: Cycle of conservation science (Source: Inspired by Kulkarni, 2021)

Role of Conservation Science for tangible cultural heritage

"Tangible Cultural Heritage" indicates the physical artifacts originated, organized, and transmitted intergenerationally within a society. It takes into account the artistic creation, maintaining heritages such as monuments, buildings, and other tangible human creation that has cultural importance in a nation. Degrees are ascribed to the scholars who research in a particular area such as, biology, physics, geology, and others. The most important thing in conservation science is the desire to gain knowledge about art history, studio art, archeological features, and anthropologies (Kulkarni, 2021). It needs to undergo a wide range of research and training to acquire sufficient knowledge about conservation science. Several general interpretations can be given from the current material of conservation sciences. Technologies and new instruments have arrived there in the study of conservation science. Rapid

technological development for the investigation of tangible heritage artifacts stimulated by accelerating the progress is providing a huge range of innovative facilities. On the other hand, it becomes easier to foresee the development.

Two major outlines can be identified here-

1. Development of portable instruments to enable non-invasive investigation	**2. Easier access to huge international facilities**
Development of easy-to-use equipment enabling non-invasive inquiries of different artifacts, often resides directly on site of the museums, especially without requirements of transport or the sampling which are destructive. It often depends on the spectroscopic techniques. The workshops provided multitude examples of those methods. Similarly, a different line of development here is the construction of equipment for the remote sensing such as the ground-penetrating radar, and the laser technology of remote sensing.	ESRF Grenoble, MAX Lund, SSRL Stanford are several examples of synchrotrons which provide easier access to huge scale international facilities. New sources such as ESS ("European Spallation Sources") are also included in it. The carbon dating system is almost similar to such notions- Drendo Chronology, and the Carbon dating helps in determining the period of the Indus Valley Civilization (2500 BC- 1750 BC) applying it to the investigations of the destruction of monuments of those civilizations (Nocca, 2017).

Table 1: Key components conservation science
(Source: Self-developed)

Values of Cultural Heritage

In the contemporary world a huge diversity can be noted as the societies are multi-faceted with their individual unique cultural properties. It is important to understand the implementing solutions to accelerate the role of tangible heritage as the feature of cohesion within diversified communities. Presently, digital revolution, communication, and information technology, mass transportation, tourism are empowering rapid societal changes unprecedentedly. Specialists are becoming more aware concerning the responsibilities, and difficulties from the historical point of view in the evolution process of conservation science. This awareness is the outcome of different attitudes of cultural heritage embedding in different civilizations. Conservation theory is presently preoccupied with group or personal identity. More than other sides of conservation history ***Voluntary association, the government's fund allocations, and initiates*** all incorporate the conservation of cultural heritage significance. The value is highly determined by those (Nocca, 2017).

Methods and techniques

This article has been developed based on the ***secondary dataset*** in giving the important analysis about the role of art conservation. The ***qualitative and the quantitative analysis*** of the secondary dataset have examined the various notions and efforts of the tangible heritage conservation of the country. Significant data on the topic has drawn significant description here. The benefit can be seen in analyzing the different factors of art conservation. Quantitative analysis of the secondary data provides the information of the government allocation that is significant to draw a concise illustration about the topic. Leveraging the findings it has helped to perform beneficially.

Discussion

Contribution of the Indian Government to preserve the tangible cultural heritage

The Ministry of Culture of India has allocated a notable fund in order to preserve all the cultural heritages of the country. India is full of tangible heritage, such as Victoria *Memorial, Taj Mahal, India Gate, Museum,* and many more which are the greatest attractions for the tourists from foreign (Thomas, 2021). These tangible cultural products of the country have the greatest contribution in the economic growth of the country. During the time period between the 2011 and 2016 cultural ministry has been allocated notable funds increasingly. In figure 1, it can be noted that during 2011-12, it was 1300 crore, which increased to 2600 crore during 2016-17 (Thomas, 2021).

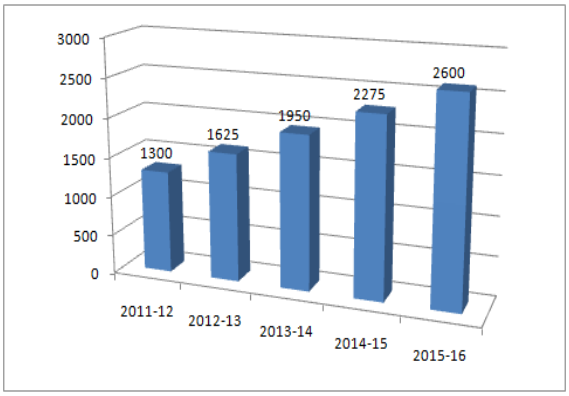

Figure 2: Fund allocation by Cultural Ministry of India
(Sources: Inspired by Thomas, 2021)

Cultural-historical value and the socio economic value of the conservation of tangible heritage

The effect of the conservation procedures is long-term indeed and consists both from the sociological, economical aspect. Valuation is highly intellectual in terms of the historical values too. The cultural-historical aspects, and the present socio-economic aspects are described in the below table.

Cultural historical value	Socio-economic value
Relative artistic validation	Educational value (it can't be ignored that how the art and culture of one country defines its history, the other can't define it with such great significance. From all the features of the art conservation the education value the highest)
The aesthetic visual appeal of the people	Economic value (the art and tangible heritage of a country is the greatest asset of tourism which takes a notable part in the economy of a country. Tangible heritage this considered as the greatest source of the economic growth of the nation)
Age value	Functional value (it is the evidence of the human activities over time)
Memorial value in terms of the historical paradox (denotes the historical importance of the conservation procedures)	Social access (It is reflective depicting the story of a society)
Identity value (Importance of cultural heritage providing unique identity of a society, both regional, and global)	Regional value, political value

Scientific value (innovative with important creative thought, impactful on the discoveries of relevant new theories about the conservation)	Operational value It records the chronology taking the creators of various tangible cultural products which ultimately determines the importance of a community (McCandlish and McPherson, 2021)
Rarity functions (all the tangible heritage consists unique features, the importance can be found in providing the rarity function upon each)	Newness value
Authenticity value (the conservation procedure indicates the authentic process providing authenticity into it)	Situational value
Emotional value (It is greatly impactful as the emotions of particular communities are connected with its culture. Conservation gives the accommodation in preserving the emotional value of the communities illustrating the history, geography of a society)	Financial value
Integrating value (Conservation science of the cultural products is integrates the capacity of a particular society, and determines the innovative participation of all the communities within a specific zone of a country (Salomon *et al.* 2018)	Potential future exploitation (Determining the entire historical time period of creation it identifies the potentiality of the future creation)
Symbolic value, and association (The art conservation is the symbol of the integration of all the zone of a country such as the political place, education, tourism, science and technologies)	Cognizance (practices according is the greatest notions of human behavior depending upon that the pillar of cognizance develops)

Table 2: Value of conservation science for maintaining tangible cultural heritage (Source: Self-developed)

Conclusion

Observing and examining the entire study, the role of conservation science to maintain the cultural heritage can be clearly understood. Turning the broader horizon the natural consequences opens exploring the importance in historical, and cultural value. The value of the conservation sciences is highly implicative as culture is directly related to the cognitive and emotional advancement of a particular community. Illustrating the history of the creator the chronology can be finely depicted. The discussion in this article is highly effective explaining details about conservation science, and the way it is related to the cultural heritage of a country. Furthermore, the brief discussion in this study determines the importance of national efforts to preserve the essence of culture. Having so many tangible heritages India stands in notable places in the globe. ***"Unification in the Diversity"*** which is the representative line of India, can be understood by the cultural heritage of the country. Visual art of the country is highly influential connecting the past, present, and future in one single thread. This study is important in giving suitable relevant knowledge to the readers, and the peer researchers.

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