Review of Literature:

Heritagescapes and Cultural Landscape: An Appraisal In this paper Rana P.B. Singh has discussed the heritage is a cultural identity to be reflected in the purview of individual, unique and multiple layers of pluralism, especially with respect to religion, at least in old cultures that maintained their traditions and continuity. In the span of time the layering of various cultures put their marks, which in the sequence of time turn to be the issue of conflicts due to claim by the different groups. The concept of heritage-scape is thus to explain interrelated social systems to convey both the totalisation of temporal, spatial and cultural forces that the UNESCO wishes to foster.

Intangible Cultural Heritage, ICH: the perspective, UNISCO In this paper, according to the UNESCO ICH Convention 2003, the intangible cultural heritage (ICH), or living heritage, is the mainspring of our cultural diversity and its maintenance a guarantee for continuing creativity that are part of a network and interlinking system.

For the purposes of this convention (ICH), consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals and so sustainable development. This departure is mainly as a result of the character of its subject matter one that is primarily without material form and whose expressions and physical manifestation are, in fact, secondary. In this sense, it is the mirror image of the previous cultural heritage. Conventions where the material heritage (movable cultural property, monuments and sides) was the central subject of protection and any intangible values contingent on these (Blake, 2009: 45).

Contesting heritage and Religion – Lile King, 2001 In this paper explain the subject of contesting heritage and related enduring role of religion could be
visualized at various scales, like global, national, regional, local and bodily, and at various degrees of shared sense of religious belonging (Kong 2001: 226). It seems that some of the heritage practices (and also religio-ritual traditions) commonly associated with the ancient time were alive and later passed on to the later generations. Lowenthal (1998: 226) argues that heritage, far from being fatally predetermined or God-given, is in large measure our own marvellously malleable creation. Of course heritage is not an innate or primordial phenomenon; people created or converted it into symbolic form, and in many cases associated it with religion.

Where Geography and History Meet: Heritage Tourism and the Big House in Ireland – Nuala C. Johnson  This paper is focused on the relationship between geography and history. The author discuss the heritage tourism is an ideological treatment of history nature and tradition. According to author, heritage tourism, of course, poses questions about authenticity and about the representation of geographical and historical knowledge. In this paper author define the heritage tourism and heritage conservation, exaggerate the naivety of tourists, presumably deputed by the univocal narrative and overlook the affiliation of protection.

Tourism and the World of Culture and Heritage – Greg Richards  In this paper Greg Richards discussed the terms cultural tourism and heritage tourism. According to him, cultural tourism covers visits to all types of cultural attractions, including discrete attractions such as museums and monuments, cultural performances and other cultural manifestations, including the consumption of the ‘way of life’ of other cultures. Cultural tourism has in recent years seen as shift away from ‘hard’ cultural resources such as built attractions towards ‘soft’ resources such as performances.
Heritage tourism is largely concerned with the cultural legacy of the past, or the ‘hard’ cultural resources usually contained in old buildings, museums, monuments and landscapes or represented and interpreted in specialized ‘heritage centres’.

In this paper author explained current trends in cultural and heritage tourism as well as impact of globalization on cultural and heritage tourism.

Heritage, Tourism and Places: A Review – G.J. Ashworth. The subject of this paper is the relationship between three distinct phenomena: heritage, tourist, and its context of places. The first is represented here by the commodified artifacts, buildings, memories and experiences of the past; the second is confined specifically to heritage tourism; while the third focuses principally on the management of places. This triangular relationship has been viewed in three main ways which follows a roughly overlapping chronological sequence.

In this paper author discussed the basis for a sustainable heritage tourism. Sustainable development is of course development rather than mere resource preservation but it purports to be a different short of development than has occurred previously.

The Development of Human Resources Through Ecotourism – David A. Fennell and Ralph Nilson. The concept of ecotourism has been characterized as a form of Alternative Tourism which places a primary emphasis on understanding and appreciating nature in sensitive environments and, at the same time, respecting the need for local people to become empowered in shaping and controlling the pace of tourism development within their communities (Fennell and Smale 1992; Wallace and Pierce 1996; Weaver 1998). Alternative Tourism
and ecotourism) have thus grown in response to the desire to offset the significant negative social and ecological impacts indicative of mass tourism and its associated metropolitan dominance (Erisman 1983; Hills and Lundgren 1977). In this paper author developed a dynamic model of sustainable ecotourism.

Sustainable Ecotourism: Balancing Economic, Environmental and Social Goals with in Ethical Framework – Pamela Wight In this paper author considered the concept of sustainable embodies a challenge to develop the word’s tourism capacity and the quality of its products without adversely affecting the environment that maintains and nurtures them (Hawkes and Williams 1993: v). Sustainable tourism has been equated with a number of terms, such as alternative tourism, rural tourism, green tourism, appropriate tourism, responsible tourism or progressive tourism. The author focused on sustainable ecotourism values and principles model.

Malta’s Tourism Industry Since 1985: Divesification, Cultural Tourism and Sustainability – Marion Markwick. Author Marion Markwick consider Malta’s mass tourism industry. In this paper author focused on cultural tourism diversification and sustainability. The paper questions whether cultural tourists are a blessing or blight, and considers the emerging implications for the sustainability of tourism in Malta, examining Malta as a sensitive test case for tourism development strategies.

Why cultural Landscapes Matter our Global culture and Nature Commonwealth – Patricia M. O’Donnell, FALSA, AICP, Principal, Heritage Landscapes Global Chair, IFLA Cultural Landscapes Committee.

In this paper discussed three topics – These are following:

1. Defining Cultural Landscapes, Globally and within Asia
2. Global Trends that Engage Culture landscapes

3. Tools Landscape Architects and Cultural Landscape Stewards Can Use

Defining Cultural Landscapes, Globally and Within Asia: Valued cultural landscapes of all ages, types and scales hold interest for landscape architects and allied professionals and can be a focus for respectful as well as innovative professional work. Simply stated, cultural landscapes are the combined works of humanity and nature. UNESCO World Heritage defines cultural landscapes as four types: defined or why cultural landscapes Matter: Our global culture and Nature Commonwealth)

Eco-Cultural Tourism: A Case Study of North Karnataka – K.N. Pawar and Dr. H. Nagraj Authors discussed the concept of eco-cultural tourism and local community development and environmental conservation. Authors also considered a key elements to the success of Eco-cultural tourism is participation of local community in the planning, development and conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. In this paper study the natural and cultural heritage sites of north Karnataka and attempt has been made how eco-cultural tourism is going to help the sustainable tourism development in north Karnataka (India).