

An identification of the usage of heritage in the study of history

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All the qualities, traditions or teachers of life that have been continued over many years and have been passed from generation to generation can be defined as the heritage. Moreover, the heritage reprehends political, economic, religious and cultural factors those have been accumulated over time. It is the foremost factor that highlights the identity of the people and its culture of a country.

Comparing the history of a certain country with the current situation and the cultural heritage of the future is a serious matter. The study focuses on different ethnic conflicts, ethnicities and religious ideologies. Individuals, ethnic groups or religious groups may use the heritage associated with historical places, characters, events and archaeological remains in order to achieve many objectives.

Today, the cultural, religious, political and economic goals of the country can be seen as a major source of the heritage. Still the subject of Heritage can be identified as one of the subjects in Sri Lanka that is not popular with the general society. But, heritage factors have a lot of potential to make people aware of some of the misconceptions that are rooted in society. Therefore, it combines heritage studies with the subject of history to yield more successful results. Further, it is a possibility to bring the subject of history to the students. History scholars can listen to the opinions and support to heritage studies in making some strategies and implementing plans. For this purpose, heritage can be categorized as tangible and intangible heritage.

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