

---

Buychik, A. (2024). The studies in preserving cultural heritage: The methodological apparatus of the new sciences of theoretical klironomy. *Culture and Arts in the Context of World Cultural Heritage. Klironomy*, 9, 58-63. Ostrava: Tuculart Edition, European Institute for Innovation Development.

DOI: 10.47451/her2024-09-01

The paper will be published in Crossref, ICI Copernicus, BASE, Zenodo, OpenAIRE, LORY, HSLU, J-Gate, ASCI, Academic Resource Index ResearchBib, ISI International Scientific Indexing, ADL, JournalsPedia, Mendeley, eLibrary, and WebArchive databases.

---



**Alexander Buychik**, Doctor of Economic Sciences, PhD in Social & Political Sciences, Supervisor, European Institute for Innovation Development. Ostrava, Czech Republic.

ORCID: 0000-0002-2542-4198

## **The studies in preserving cultural heritage: The methodological apparatus of the new sciences of theoretical klironomy**

*Abstract:* At the beginning of the 21st century, it became apparent that the formation of separate sciences corresponded to the basic directions of preserving cultural heritage. However, the classical trends – restoration, conservation, renovation, revitalisation and reconstruction – only solve tangible heritage problems. The study subject was the development of the klironomic sciences’ complex in preparing the second edition of the author’s monograph on klironomy. The study object was the methodological apparatus of theoretical klironomy. The study aimed to identify additional theoretical klironomic sciences in jurisprudence, ethnology (social anthropology) and futurism. Analytical, historical and comparative research methods were used to achieve the set purpose of the study. The study used scientific articles by experts in cultural heritage, philosophy, archaeology, and law, as well as some works by the article’s author. The article presents the methodological framework of three new theoretical scientific fields of klironomy, the science of cultural heritage – juristic (legal), ethnic and futuristic klironomy. The author concludes that these new scientific directions require their development and inclusion in the complex of sciences on cultural heritage to train specialists in these fields of human activity.

*Keywords:* klironomy, klironomical outlook, methodological apparatus, cultural heritage, the law in culture, law in ethnic culture, culture of future.

---

### **Introduction**

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it became apparent that the formation of separate sciences corresponding to the basic directions of cultural heritage preservation, e.g., restoration or revitalisation, was becoming insufficient to cover all areas of heritage. Cultural heritage is divided into tangible and intangible, so it is necessary to consider both areas (*Buychik, 2019b*). However, the classical trends – restoration, conservation, renovation, revitalisation and reconstruction – only solve tangible heritage problems.

This also applies to protecting cultural heritage. Jurisprudence mainly deals with preserving objects and items of cultural heritage. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is still at a very low level in the vast majority of countries around the world. At the present stage of society’s development, it is necessary to differentiate the field of jurisprudence in cultural heritage and define it in the system of klironomic sciences, referring it to theoretical klironomic sciences.

Preserving national cultural heritage in the regional and general globalisation era is also significant. Despite some of the advantages of globalisation, such as the simplification of border controls for citizens, trade routes for the economy, technology transfer for industry, and the possibility of nostrification of educational standards, it bears enormous damage in the form of the emasculation of ethnic characteristics of peoples. This is happening, e.g., in the European Union, Russia, Ukraine and other world regions. The problem becomes apparent not only for small-numbered people who disappear almost every year but even for numerous people whose cultural heritage is being transformed and gradually disappearing. Preserving the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of individual ethnic groups is becoming crucial for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Preserving unique objects and cultural elements, which are being formed at the present stage of developing national and world civilisation and will be fundamentally significant for future generations, is also being updated. Defining principles and methods for preserving objects, items, and elements of individual peoples' cultures is worth elevating to the rank of scientific understanding by experts in preserving cultural heritage.

Thus, the study subject was the development of the klironomic sciences' complex in preparing the second edition of the monograph on klironomy.

The study object was the methodological apparatus of theoretical klironomy.

The study aimed to identify additional theoretical klironomic sciences in jurisprudence, ethnology (social anthropology) and futurism.

Based on the purpose, the following tasks were defined:

- investigate and define the methodological apparatus of legal klironomy as a separate science within the group of theoretical klironomic sciences;
- investigate and define the methodological framework of ethnic klironomy as a separate science within the group of theoretical klironomic sciences;
- investigate and define the methodological framework of futuristic klironomy as a separate science within the group of theoretical klironomic sciences.

Analytical, historical and comparative research methods were used to achieve the set purpose and solve the developed tasks.

The study used scientific articles by experts in cultural heritage, philosophy, archaeology, and law, including some works by the article's author (*Bychik, 2019a; Bychik, 2020*).

## **The results of the study**

### ***Definition of Juristic Klironomy***

Juristic (Legal) Klironomy is a klironomical science that studies the national and international legal aspects of the preservation of cultural heritage. Juristic (Legal) Klironomy is an independent science of the Theoretical Klironomy direction in the system of the klironomical sciences. Juristic Klironomy has close connections with the following sciences:

- Jurisprudence is a set of legal knowledge and science that studies the properties of the state and law (*Marmor & Sarch, 2015; Murphy, 2006*);
- Political science is the science of politics, i.e., about a unique sphere of people's lives related to power relations, the state-political organisation of society, political institutions, principles

and norms, the action of which is designed to ensure the functioning of society, the relationship between people, society and the state (*Bevir, 2022; Chaturvedy, 2005*);

- History is the humanitarian science, which is engaged in studying the person (his activity, condition, worldview, social communications, etc.) in the past; in other words, the science studying various sources about the past to establish the sequence of events, the objectivity of the described facts and to draw conclusions about the reasons of events (*Stearns et al., 2000*).

The main task of jurisprudence is the rule of law in society. Legal aspects often play a crucial role in preserving heritage and character. The legal field protects the concept of inheritance and belonging of an object, item, or element to a physical, legal person or state. It regulates the main parameters and criteria for inheritance and belonging. The same applies to objects, items, and elements of society's cultural heritage.

Therefore, Juristic (Legal) Klironomy plays an important role in forming a theoretical and practical approach to the development of klironomical sciences on the preservation of objects and items of tangible cultural heritage, like elements of intangible cultural heritage, and recreating the socio-legal picture of views on culture and cultural heritage in individual states and civilisations of the past.

The science research subject is the set of laws and other legal documents regulating the attitude of the state or society toward cultural heritage. The object of science's research is legal regulation in preserving cultural heritage. The science aims to form a correct legal framework for preserving cultural heritage and society's attitude to it. The tasks of the science are to analyse the legal field to optimise the legal framework for preserving cultural heritage, modernise the legal system to prevent phenomena of vandalism, and determine the direction of legal activity in preserving cultural heritage at the international level in relations between states and within supranational organisations.

Functions of the science are worldview or methodological function, i.e., to search, develop and select approaches for studying state legal phenomena in preserving cultural heritage; epistemological, i.e., to perform a unique mechanism of cognition relying on a reliable and correct understanding of the essence of cultural heritage only, and predictive, i.e., to predict the development and trends of the legal field in understanding the value of particular objects, items or elements of cultural heritage.

### ***Definition of Ethnic Klironomy***

Ethnic Klironomy is a klironomical science on cultural heritage that determines the patterns of forming tangible and intangible heritage depending on the characteristics of an individual nation or ethnic group. Ethnic Klironomy is an independent scientific direction of the transboundary area between the Facile and Tactile Klironomy in the system of the klironomical sciences. Ethnic Klironomy has close connections with the following sciences:

- Ethnology is a science that studies ethnic processes, which are understood as various aspects of ethnic groups' lives, like other ethnic communities, or is the branch of anthropology that compares and analyses the characteristics of different peoples and the relationships between them (*Ethnology, 2013*);

- Cultural anthropology is the science of culture as a set of tangible objects, ideas, values, and behaviours in all forms of its manifestation at all historical stages of its development (*Just & Monaghan, 2000*);
- Ethnocultural landscape studies are the direction of the science of landscape studies studying the structure, origin, functioning and transformation of terrestrial landscapes for human influence on them, like the interdisciplinary direction of geographical research developing at the intersection of geographical and non-geographical sciences (*Jones, 2003*);
- Archaeology is a branch of the science of history that studies the past of a person through tangible sources (*Hicks & Beaudry, 2006; Hodder, 1992*);
- History is the humanitarian science, which is engaged in studying the person (his activity, condition, worldview, social communications, etc.) in the past; in other words, the science studying various sources about the past to establish the sequence of events, the objectivity of the described facts and to draw conclusions about the reasons of events (*Stearns et al., 2000*).

Ethnic Klironomy works closely with the Philosophical Klironomy and Historical Klironomy.

The main task of ethnology is understanding the phenomena, formation and development of ethnic (national) communities. The science of ethnoses presents a general picture, which is the foundation for other sciences, e.g., ethnogeography and ethnopsychology. In culture and art, ethnic creativity and its heritage are a separate subject of analysis. The preservation of the cultural heritage of each nation is also the most important task of mankind. Ethnic klironomy can become a link between ethnology and cultural studies.

Therefore, Ethnic Klironomy plays one of the most significant roles in forming a theoretical approach to develop the klironomical sciences on preserving tangible cultural heritage objects and intangible cultural heritage elements and the re-establishment of a unified picture of social life and nations as in some moments of history and temporal changes.

The science research subject is the set of tangible objects and items and intangible elements of the cultural heritage of an ethnic group. The science research object is the ethnic features of forming and preserving cultural heritage. The science aims to identify and substantiate ethnic patterns in forming cultural heritage. The tasks of the science are to analyse the patterns of influence of an ethnic group on forming its cultural heritage, identify the peculiarities of the influence of each ethnic group on forming its cultural heritage, and define the principles of an ethnic approach to preserving cultural heritage.

The functions of science are to preserve various ethnic groups' cultural heritage, define all features of forming ethnic and cultural heritage, reconstruct the lost components of tangible and intangible ethnic and cultural heritage, and popularise fundamentals of ethnic and cultural heritage.

### ***Definition of Futuristic Klironomy***

Futuristic Klironomy is a klironomical science on cultural heritage that determines the patterns of forming tangible and intangible heritage of the immediate future in the next 50 years. Futuristic Klironomy is an independent scientific direction of the transboundary area between

the Facile and Tactile Klironomy in the system of the klironomical sciences. It has close connections with the following sciences:

- History is the humanitarian science, which is engaged in studying the person (his activity, condition, worldview, social communications, etc.) in the past; in other words, the science studying various sources about the past to establish the sequence of events, the objectivity of the described facts and to draw conclusions about the reasons of events (*Stearns et al., 2000*);
- The history of science and technology examines the development of understanding the natural world and humans' ability to manipulate technology at different times (*Bunch & Hellemans, 2012*).
- Cultural anthropology is the science of culture as a set of tangible objects, ideas, values, and behaviours in all forms of its manifestation at all historical stages of its development (*Just & Monaghan, 2000*);
- Archaeology is a branch of the science of history that studies the past of a person through tangible sources (*Hicks & Beaudry, 2006; Hodder, 1992*).

The main task of this direction is to understand the features and principles of the formation of cultural heritage at the current stage of society's evolution. An important factor in preserving cultural heritage is the definition of a potential object, item, or element that needs to be preserved for posterity as a unique specimen or a typical specimen that differs in the primacy of its creation compared to similar ones.

Therefore, Futuristic Klironomy plays one of the most significant roles in forming a theoretical approach to develop the klironomical sciences on preserving tangible cultural heritage objects and intangible cultural heritage elements and the re-establishment of a unified picture of social life and nations as in some moments of history and temporal changes. Also, Futuristic Klironomy will create a unique fund of promising objects, items and elements of the cultural heritage of mankind.

The science research subject is the set of objects, items and elements that have a special significance for the world community and individual peoples as cultural heritage of the future. The science research object consists of specialised features that determine, form, and preserve objects, items, and elements of future cultural heritage. The science aims to identify and substantiate the unique patterns of forming the cultural heritage of the future. The tasks of the science are to analyse the patterns of influence of the world community and individual peoples of the world on forming its cultural heritage, identify the peculiarities of the influence of each nation on forming its cultural heritage on the modern stage of society's evolution, and define the principles of preserving the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the future.

The functions of science are to preserve all kinds of special and unique objects, items, and elements of cultural heritage for the future, define all features of determining and forming cultural heritage of the future, create a worldwide database and repository of objects, items, and elements of world cultural heritage of the future, and popularise fundamentals of cultural heritage to serve the cultural heritage of the future.

## **Discussion**

Forming cultural heritage sciences complex is becoming increasingly relevant in the 21<sup>st</sup> century due to the gradual loss of many objects, items and elements that were significant for the history of mankind, individual countries and peoples (Buychik, 2021). With the development of these three scientific areas, their total number has reached 19 separate klironomic sciences, combined into three essential areas – tangible, intangible and theoretical klironomy.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop in-depth materials for the methodological apparatus of each new klironomical science presented in the research study results to form textbooks for training specialists in these areas.

Therefore, according to the author, developing the terminological apparatus of each new klironomical science in the future and systematising the existing knowledge and experience for forming a database is necessary.

### Conclusion

Thus, legal, ethnic, and futuristic klironomies are an integral part of the complex of sciences on cultural heritage. In the study course, the methodological apparatus of three new economic sciences on the legal sphere in preserving cultural heritage, the principles of preserving the culture of ethnic groups, and new cultural values for future generations were developed.

---

### References:

- Bevir, M. (2022). *A history of political science*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bunch, B., & Hellemans, A. (2012). *The history of science and technology*. Kindle Edition.
- Buychik, A. (2019a). *Klironomy as a science of preservation of cultural heritage*. LAP Lambert Academic Publishing. Mauritius-France-Germany.
- Buychik, A. (2019b). The problem of formation of klironomy as a science of the preservation of cultural heritage. *Science in the Modern World. Collection of publications of the multidisciplinary scientific journal Archivarius in Kyiv: Collection of articles (Standard Level, Academic Level)*, 12(45), 28-31. Kyiv. <https://archivarius.org.ua/Archive/DOI/Буйчнк%20А.Г.pdf>
- Buychik, A. (2020). Klironomy as a systematic scientific approach to the preservation of cultural heritage: Its place in the educational system. *Scientific Trends: Philology, Cultural Studies, Art History. Collection of Scientific Papers Based on the Proceedings of the 19<sup>th</sup> International Scientific and Practical Conference*, 29-34. <https://doi.org/10.18411/spc-26-02-2020-07>
- Buychik, A. (2021). The formation of klironomical thinking in the system of the social outlook. *Eastern European humanitarian collection of mini monographs. Collection of Scientific Articles. European Scientific e-Journal*, 1(7), 108-154. Ostrava. <https://doi.org/10.47451/phi2020-12-001>
- Chaturvedy, J. C. (2005). *Political governance: Political theory*. Isha Books.
- Ethnology. (2013). Oxford dictionaries. Oxford University Press.
- Jones, M. (2003). The concept of cultural landscape: Discourse and narratives. In Hannes Palang, & Gary Fry (Eds.), *Landscape interfaces: Cultural heritage in changing landscapes. Landscape Series* (Vol. 1) (pp. 21-51). Netherlands, Dordrecht: Springer.
- Just, P., & Monaghan, J. (2000). *Social and cultural anthropology: A concise introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Hicks, D., & Beaudry, M. C. (Eds.). (2006). *The Cambridge companion to historical archaeology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hodder, I. (1992). *Theory and practice in archaeology*. Routledge.
- Marmor, A., & Sarch, A. (2015). The nature of law. In Edward N. Zalta (Ed.), *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Fall 2015 ed.). Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University.
- Murphy, M. C. (2006). *Philosophy of law: The Fundamentals*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Sandis, C. (Ed.). (2014). *Cultural heritage ethics: Between theory and practice*. Cambridge: Open Book Publishers.
- Stearns, P. N., Seixas, P., & Wineburg, S. (Eds.). (2000). *Knowing teaching and learning history. National and international perspectives*. New York & London: New York University Press.