Article

The Promotion of Cultural Preservation Brought by New Technology

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Abstract: Digital archiving and documentation have emerged as essential strategies for cultural preservation, addressing limitations inherent in traditional methods such as physical storage of books, manuscripts, and artifacts, which are prone to degradation and loss. Despite the significance of these efforts, a gap exists in understanding how advanced digital tools can systematically enhance cultural heritage preservation. This study aims to explore the role of digital technologies, including high-resolution imaging, audio-visual recording, and data storage systems, in safeguarding intangible cultural elements such as languages, rituals, and oral histories. A qualitative research approach involving case studies and literature analysis was employed. Results reveal that digital technologies not only preserve cultural assets but also democratize access, enabling global audiences to engage with diverse cultural traditions. The study underscores the transformative potential of digital tools in preserving and promoting cultural heritage, advocating for integrated strategies that balance historical conservation with technological innovation.

Keywords: Promotion, Cultural Preservation, New Technology, Digital archiving, Documenting

1. Introduction

The support that modern technologies provide for cultural preservation has the potential to undergo a revolution in the maintenance, protection, and transmission of cultural assets in society. It was first believed that technology would have a negative impact on traditional ways of life; yet, it has now evolved into a powerful instrument that facilitates the preservation and enhancement of cultural diversity. The combination of forward-thinking ideas and the preservation of cultural traditions creates extraordinary opportunities for individuals to record, preserve, and pass on their history, language, art, and traditions to subsequent generations. The preservation of cultural history is made easier by technological improvements, which also improve accessibility. This makes it possible for a wider audience to interact with and gain knowledge from various cultures. A reassessment of the preservation of cultural legacy in the twenty-first century has been inspired by the revolution in technology, which has brought to light the significance of both the preservation of historical artifacts and the advancement of contemporary cultural exchange, respectively.

One of the most important ways that technology may help preserve cultural heritage is through the use of digital archiving and recording. Throughout history, the preservation of cultural relics, oral traditions, and historical documents was typically accomplished through the employment of physical preservation techniques. These techniques included the treatment of books, manuscripts, and tangible artifacts that were stored in archives or museums. In spite of this, these materials were vulnerable to the harmful effects of time, deterioration, and natural calamities. Communities have been able to conserve intangible components of their legacy, such as languages, rituals, and folk traditions, in ways that have never been possible before because to the powers of digital information technology. Documentation of performances, rituals, and oral histories can be made easier with the help of high-resolution cameras, microphones, and video equipment, as well as other digital recording technologies. This results in the creation of a permanent record of the events that have taken place. These techniques make it possible to preserve cultural traditions in digital format, which may have been passed down verbally over the course of centuries. This ensures that future generations will be able to access these traditions, learn from them, and investigate them.

In addition, the digitization of cultural artifacts, which includes historical records, artworks, and manuscripts, has increased access to cultural materials that are not limited by national boundaries. It is now possible for museums, libraries, and other cultural institutions to share their collections with people all over the world thanks to digital platforms and databases. This provides an unparalleled level of access to rare and precious objects from the history of humanity. Through the use of online exhibitions, virtual museums, and digital archives, millions of people all over the world have gained access to historical documents, literary works, and works of art. Access to culture has been democratized as a result of this, making it possible for people from a wide range of backgrounds to get an understanding of and appreciation for the enormous array of cultures and histories. By enabling academics to examine, evaluate, and disseminate discoveries in ways that were previously bound by the accessibility of physical resources, digitizing cultural assets contributes to the enhancement of research and study.

In addition to the use of digitization, emerging technologies such as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are utilized in order to create immersive experiences that actively revitalize cultural assets. Within the context of a completely immersive and interactive virtual reality environment, individuals have the opportunity to investigate reconstructed ancient villages, visit historical places, and participate in cultural rituals. Augmented Reality (AR) is a technology that allows people to learn knowledge about the history and value of cultural sites, artifacts, and practices while engaging with them in real time. This is accomplished by superimposing digital information onto the physical environment. Cultural preservation is made more accessible, relevant, and influential as a result of these technologies, which give a way that is both dynamic and engaging for educating persons about other civilizations and histories. As virtual reality and augmented reality technologies continue to advance, they have the potential to revolutionize the way in which we interact with and comprehend cultural material.

Emerging technologies make a substantial contribution to the preservation of language, which is an essential component of cultural heritage. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has projected that a significant number of the world's 7,000 languages are in danger of becoming extinct. Language, which is inextricably linked to culture, identity, and traditions, has witnessed a significant decrease in the range of cultural expressions. Fortunately, modern technologies are helping to revive and document languages that are on the verge of extinction. When it comes to the preservation and promotion of indigenous languages, websites and mobile applications that facilitate language acquisition have emerged as indispensable technologies. Through the facilitation of learning and practice for future generations, these websites contribute to the revitalization of languages that are not being employed to their

full potential. Speech recognition software and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques are responsible for the transcription and translation of endangered languages. This process results in the production of digital records that can be preserved and distributed across the world. These initiatives are significant in the fight against the extinction of languages because they offer a mechanism to rejuvenate and safeguard languages that have been passed down from generation to generation but are becoming increasingly endangered in current culture.

In addition to the preservation of languages, the development of online communities and social media platforms has been a vital component in the protection of cultural heritage. Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, and Facebook are just some of the platforms that have made it easier for individuals and businesses all over the world to share their artistic expressions, cultural narratives, and traditions with one another. People are now able to commemorate their ethnic identities and promote their traditional cuisine, music, dance, and fashion choices through the use of social media platforms. Through the use of hashtags, video tutorials, and posts, individuals have the opportunity to interact with other people who share similar cultural backgrounds or interests. This helps to build cross-cultural understanding and participation. People who live in underserved areas or who have limited access to formal cultural preservation routes are now able to distribute their legacy all over the world thanks to social media, which has democratized cultural promotion in a number of different ways.

There are important ethical, ownership, and representational considerations that arise concurrently with the implementation of technology for the sake of cultural preservation. Which part of their cultural heritage do they possess? Who is responsible for regulating how languages, objects, and cultural practices are portrayed on the internet? In light of the fact that technology is increasingly serving as a vital instrument for the maintenance and growth of civilization, these are essential questions that need to be answered. In particular, when digital representations are utilized without agreement or adequate attribution, the digitalization of cultural assets raises concerns regarding the commercialization and exploitation of indigenous and local traditions. This is especially true when the digitalization of cultural assets occurs. It is imperative that technology breakthroughs in cultural preservation be accompanied by a respect for the communities and traditions that individuals are working to preserve. The formulation of ethical frameworks and standards is a helpful way to ensuring that digital platforms and technologies are exploited in a manner that respects cultural ownership, recognizes the relevance of indigenous knowledge, and gives local people the ability to manage the display and transmission of their history.

Furthermore, despite the fact that modern technology has made enormous strides in enhancing the preservation and development of cultural assets, it is not without its inherent limitations. The digital gap continues to be a significant barrier that prevents the widespread adoption of a variety of technologies around the world. In regions where internet connection is limited or where modern digital technologies are not readily available, cultural preservation efforts may be hampered by a lack of insufficient infrastructure and resources. The digital divide should be eliminated, and it should be ensured that all communities, regardless of their location or economic status, have access to the resources and platforms that are required for the preservation and dissemination of their history. This will make it possible for technology to act as a method of cultural preservation. In addition, the rapid development of technological innovation makes it necessary for preservation strategies to be continuously modified in order to suit changes in digital formats and platforms. There is a correlation between the advancement of technology and the development of techniques for the long-term preservation of digital cultural objects.

The promotion of cultural preservation through the use of modern technology ultimately results in the creation of new pathways for the preservation and dissemination of the world's extensive cultural heritage. Through the use of digital resources, new opportunities have been created for the documentation, preservation, and promotion of cultural practices, artifacts, and languages. These opportunities include archiving, digitalization, virtual reality, and social media. By facilitating fair access to cultural information, enhancing global engagement, and contributing to the preservation of intangible components of civilization, these technologies are making a significant contribution. As the use of technology in cultural preservation becomes more widespread, it is necessary to address ethical considerations like ownership, representation, and accessibility. This is necessary in order to ensure that these projects respect and empower the communities whose history are being preserved. A strong possibility exists for the combination of technology and cultural preservation, which has the capacity to protect history while also developing a future that is more inclusive and interconnected for civilizations all over the world.

The legacy of the past is always under jeopardy, whether it be because of natural disasters or because of actions taken by humans. The preservation of it ought to be a primary concern for governmental activities at all times, but this is especially true during times of conflict when considerable destruction takes place. Presently, technological advancements are helping to ensure that historical heritage is preserved for future generations. The cultural and historical heritage of a certain location includes all of the assets that have been accumulated over the course of time. The heritage of every nation is comprised of these things, regardless of whether they are tangible or intangible; yet, they are an indispensable component of our civilization. A significant economic driver is tourism's contribution to the economy. In order to carry on a legacy that was passed down from previous generations, we must live in the present. Because of this, a substantial investment is required in maintenance, conservation, and overall management improvements. Moreover, the power of contemporary technology to retain the memory of these distinctive entities is crucially significant when they become targets of terrorism or during the commencement of armed conflict.

Literature Review

As far back as twenty years ago, the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas in Afghanistan caused a level of fury that was unprecedented on a global scale. As the number of attacks on priceless artifacts increased, they were incorporated into strategic propaganda campaigns that were referred to as "mass broadcast terrorism." A number of noteworthy incidents took place, such as the bombing of the Balili Mosque in Yemen, the attack on the Arch of Triumph in Palmyra, Syria, and the destruction of a number of locations in Fallujah, Iraq. This is what happens when there is a fight. Both modern and historical structures, whether they are functional or aesthetically pleasing, are regularly destroyed as a result of the ongoing destruction, which occurred in a manner that was both unpredictable and intermittent. The erosion that is caused by environmental, climatic, and temporal forces is another factor.

As a consequence of this, governments are required to develop preventative methods and make use of technology in order to conserve the historical and cultural heritage of a nation, so ensuring the continuity of this heritage. Since the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1972, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been developing this strategy for several decades. This international organization maintains that the preservation of historical memory is necessary for the achievement of sustainability; without it, the cultural heritage that has been passing down from generation to generation cannot be preserved. When it comes to preventing the loss of a region's cultural heritage, the progressive development of specific technologies is a powerful weapon that can be

utilized. To address this issue, it promotes projects in this sector, which is characterized by a level of competition that is founded on innovation.
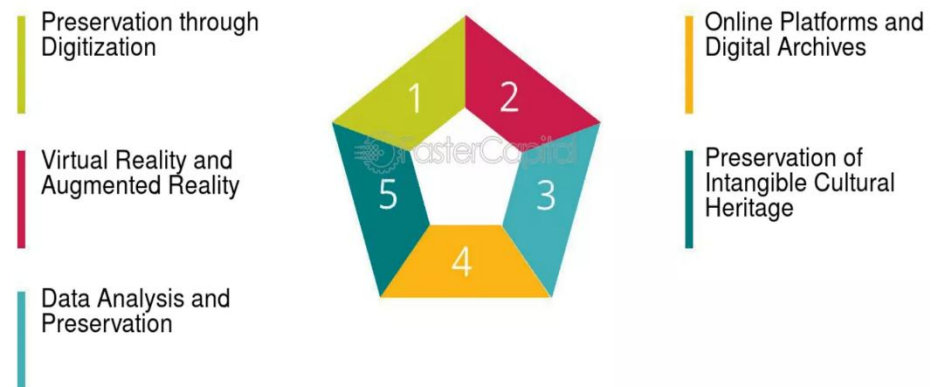

Figure 1. The Role of Technology in Cultural Heritage Preservation

Source: Faster Captial. From: https://fastercapital.com/topics/the-role-of-technology-in-cultural-heritage-preservation.html

Virtual reality (VR), which enables users to construct interactive digital reproductions of landmarks, structures, and other historical items, is without a doubt one of the most prominent technologies right now. Individuals are able to inspect these models and get a sense of complete immersion in the historical environment by utilizing virtual reality technology. This has gained a lot of popularity recently. The creation of highly accurate three-dimensional digital reproductions of preserved buildings, monuments, and other heritage assets is accomplished by the utilization of laser scanners. The documenting of the object's current state is made possible when using these models. The use of drones is extremely important for the preservation of these unique objects, which is why archaeologists, conservators, and other specialists are essential to the process. These devices take aerial images of archaeological sites and monuments, which are subsequently processed to produce three-dimensional models and topographic maps. These models and maps help to facilitate a knowledge of the environment of the site as well as the spatial distribution of objects.

The preservation of heritage assets is impacted by a number of environmental elements, such as humidity, temperature, and air quality, amongst others, which are evaluated and documented by a variety of monitoring systems and sensors. A new course of action has been formed as a result of the collaboration between the Danish National Commission for UNESCO and the non-profit organization Blue Shield Denmark. Who is included in this? The application known as Polycam is a 3D scanning program that makes use of a mobile device that is compatible with it in order to capture specific scenes in a three-dimensional format. This digital material is transmitted to the cloud via the system, which makes it possible to distribute it all over the world while preserving its delight and the cultural character it imparts. It will serve as a guide and a reference for the later reconstruction of the treasures of the nations that were destroyed, which is another effect that is equally as significant. With the use of this technology, the Backup Ukraine initiative is able to digitally capture every structure, monument, scene, shelter, and place in Ukraine with pinpoint accuracy in the cloud for the entirety of its existence. The tools that are utilized by archaeologists, conservators, and other professionals who are active in the preservation of historical legacy are developed to address the issues that are associated with heritage conservation through the application of fresh concepts and inventive technological breakthroughs.
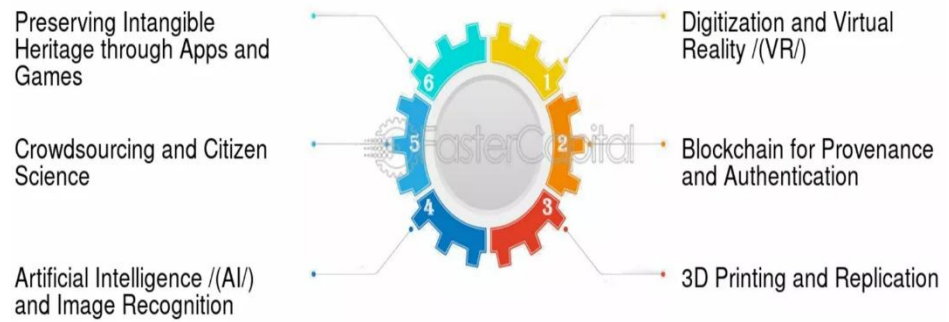
Figure 2. Innovations in Technology and Cultural Heritage Preservation

Source: Faster Captial. From: https://fastercapital.com/topics/the-role-of-technology-in-cultural-heritage-preservation.html

The study of antiquities and cultural legacy can provide invaluable insights into the history of humanity, the evolution of civilization, and the natural principles that govern our environment. In addition to being exceptional artistic productions that inspire and interest people, cultural heritages comprise millennia's worth of knowledge, identity, history, and human values. The advancement of science and technology has made it possible for individuals to accomplish remarkable feats, such as the exploration of space, the prediction of meteorological conditions using supercomputers, the development of artificial intelligence (AI), and, most notably, the development of imaging technologies such as multi-dimensional digitization and robotic automation. By providing digital representations of items with optimal visibility, virtualization, three-dimensional technology, virtual reality (VR), and other related technologies make it possible for users to "interact" with artifacts in a manner that is vivid and engaging despite the fact that they are not physically present around them. Valued digital assets can be protected, improved, and utilized in the most effective manner possible thanks to the technologies that are available today. Individuals are better able to comprehend their surroundings and lineage with the assistance of this method, which in turn makes it easier for the transmission of the essential human values that have been passed down from our ancestors.
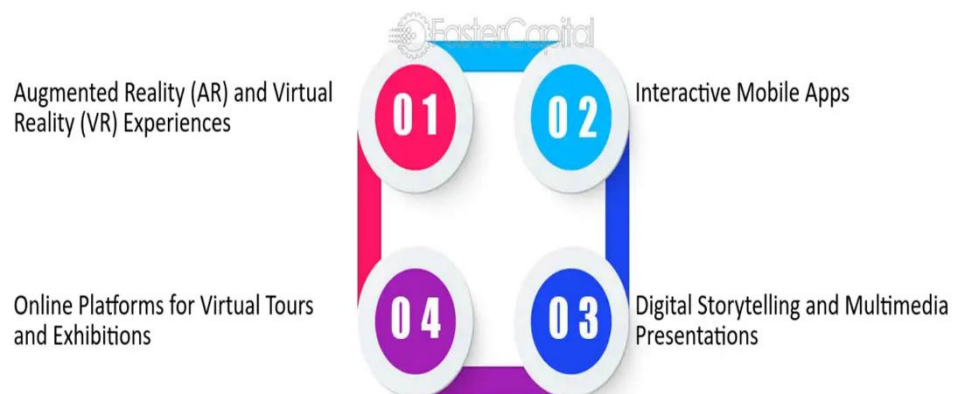

Figure 3. The Impact of Technology in Cultural Heritage Tourism

Source: Faster Captial. From: https://fastercapital.com/content/Cultural-Heritage-Startups--Bridging-the-Gap-Between-Tradition-and-Technology.html

As part of the process of creating digital legacy, it is necessary to comply to certain criteria, including format, metadata, storage, and preservation. These principles were disseminated after being researched and conducted by a large number of notable global corporations. In addition to being created for the purpose of preservation and inspiration, these digital heritages are also created for the purpose of extended use across a wide range of scientific and research fields.

For the purpose of increasing the relevance of digitalization of cultural material across a wide range of fields, it is imperative that three fundamental principles be adhered to: One of the most common applications of digital surrogates in the field of cultural heritage research and study is widespread. In order to fulfill our requirements, we require an open and honest qualitative evaluation of their authenticity and reliability. The digital legacy can be employed, archived, and protected through the application of scientific approaches that ensure its accessibility for future generations. When it comes to stewardship and contribution, the conservation plan needs to take into account the capabilities of both corporations and institutions. In order to fulfill the requirements of the democratization of technology, it is necessary for the digitization of legacy to enable historians and other individuals who are responsible for our history with easy and convenient access to digital heritage and important information. The most recent developments in computer graphics, robotics, and machine vision have come together to produce a new generation of powerful digital tools that make it easier to create digital surrogates, thereby ensuring that the aforementioned criteria are met.

2. Materials and Methods

This study employed a qualitative research design, focusing on digital technologies' role in cultural preservation. The research involved two primary methods: case study analysis and literature review.

1. Case Study Analysis:

Relevant case studies were selected based on their demonstrated use of digital archiving and documentation technologies in cultural preservation projects. Examples included initiatives from museums, cultural heritage organizations, and indigenous community programs. Data were gathered from official reports, project documentation, and recorded interviews with stakeholders involved in these projects. This approach allowed for an in-depth understanding of how digital tools are applied in real-world contexts.

2. Literature Review:

A comprehensive review of academic journals, books, and industry reports was conducted to explore theoretical and practical insights into digital cultural preservation. Keywords such as "digital archiving," "cultural documentation," "technology in heritage preservation," and "cultural sustainability" guided the search. The review helped contextualize case study findings within broader theoretical frameworks.

Data Collection Techniques:

Data were collected from digital repositories, institutional archives, and peer-reviewed journals. Interviews with cultural heritage experts and technology specialists provided supplementary qualitative insights.

Data Analysis:

Thematic analysis was applied to identify recurring themes related to digital technologies' effectiveness in cultural preservation. Findings from the literature review and case studies were compared and synthesized to draw meaningful conclusions.

Research Ethics:

Ethical considerations included respecting intellectual property rights and ensuring data privacy when accessing archival materials. Informed consent was obtained from interview participants.

This multi-method approach enabled a comprehensive exploration of how digital tools transform cultural preservation practices, emphasizing both theoretical understanding and practical applications.

3. Results and Discussion

Within the context of the modern digital society, the digitization of cultural assets for the sake of preservation is becoming an increasingly important necessity. This methodology serves as the foundation for academic research in the field of historical studies and is of great assistance in the management and distribution of knowledge. It gives people from all around the world the opportunity to experience heritage as if they were experiencing it in person. As an additional benefit, the digitization of cultural property has resulted in the production of digital materials that have artistic significance. The visual intricacy, spatial depth, dynamic motion, and contextual involvement that digital surrogates offer can all have the potential to captivate the senses of the viewer together.

Consequently, the digitization of archives is vital not only for the purpose of preserving the value of digital history but also for the purpose of preserving artworks for future generations, in addition to its primary role. When we talk about digital legacy, we are referring to the process of preserving and protecting cultural heritage in a digital format. materials such as papers, artwork, architecture, and any other culturally significant materials that are capable of being kept digitally are included in this category of legacy artifacts. consists of digital records such as 3D models, images, text documents, audio and video files, and other digital files that have been saved on personal computers, cloud servers, or other alternative storage devices. consists of websites, tools, and a variety of online platforms that are utilized for the production and distribution of digital content.

The preservation of natural, cultural, historical, material, and intangible heritage within a budget and strategy is best accomplished through the use of digital legacy, also known as heritage digitization. Multiple benefits accrue to cultural heritage as a result of the protection, utilization, and promotion of digital legacy. These benefits include the following: In order to facilitate the efficient preservation of heritage. The fact that digital history is saved in digital format provides protection against the effects of time and environmental elements during the preservation process. Enhancing the accessibility and exploitation of historical resources.

The advent of remote access and digital legacy apps has made it possible for individuals to access cultural heritage materials from any location. Increasing the recognition of the significance of the heritage. Public awareness of the relevance of cultural heritage is increased when there is a better understanding of cultural legacy, which is made possible by digital heritage. It is possible to use the VR360 Virtual Tour for both real-world imagery and 3D design since it is produced by joining 360-degree photos. Virtual reality 360 (VR360) is the most advanced and user-friendly method for the preservation and replication of historical assets, museums, memorial sites, and other comparable organizations on a website. It enables individuals to take virtual tours from any location using just their mobile devices.

Modern digital cameras and scanners are capable of producing high-resolution 360-degree photographs, which enables destinations to successfully and vividly present their history, culture, and tourist attractions to visitors. The general impression of the region is improved as a result. 3D scanning is the process of analyzing a tangible thing or environment in order to collect data in three dimensions regarding the shape and features of the object or environment. These characteristics include color, size, and complexity. The data that was acquired can be exploited to build digital three-dimensional models for the purposes of archiving, preservation, and the development of new printing.

A wide variety of applications can significantly benefit from the 3D data that was obtained. The following are some examples of common applications of this technology: augmented reality (AR), motion capture, gesture recognition, robotic mapping, industrial design, orthopedics and rehabilitation, reverse engineering and prototyping, quality testing, and digital heritage. As part of my research project titled "Cultural Heritage and Entrepreneurship," I will investigate the ways in which technology could be utilized to assist in the preservation of cultural heritage. There is only one here. The preservation of cultural heritage through the use of technology is made easier by the digitization of objects, data, and historical sites; hence, the utilization of technology became necessary.

Both long-term preservation and improved accessibility are made possible as a result of this. Intricate characteristics of historical objects could be recorded using cutting-edge scanning technology, so ensuring that these relics would be preserved for future generations. Immersive experiences are made possible by virtual and augmented reality, which also make it possible for anyone to digitally visit historically significant locations. Through the reconstruction of historical sites and the incorporation of interactive features, Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) are able to improve engagement with and comprehension of cultural heritage. Some examples of activities that visitors can participate in include taking a virtual tour of ancient ruins or interacting with virtual exhibits that showcase historical relics.

Having the ability to evaluate vast amounts of data pertaining to cultural heritage is the third advantage that technology offers. The algorithms that are used for machine learning are able to recognize trends, recognize degradation, and give suggestions for preservation techniques. This not only ensures the longevity of cultural assets but also helps specialists to acquire the knowledge necessary to make informed decisions regarding conservation measures.

Three. The distribution and preservation of cultural heritage are made easier by the use of internet platforms and digital archives. Through the use of online archives and databases, individuals from all walks of life, including academics, enthusiasts, and the general public, have access to a vast amount of information concerning historical events, cultural items, and activities. Collaboration and the sharing of information on a worldwide scale are encouraged by these websites. There are many aspects of intangible cultural heritage that may be preserved with the help of technology. Some of these aspects include traditional music, dance, and other forms of storytelling. These cultural events can be preserved and disseminated more easily through the use of digital platforms and recordings, which increases the likelihood that they will continue to exist and be appreciated.

Enhancing accessibility, involvement, and sustainability in cultural preservation can be accomplished through the utilization of technology. It gives people the opportunity to preserve our common history for future generations while simultaneously allowing them to investigate and appreciate the breadth of its scope. The digitization of cultural assets is becoming an increasingly important factor in their preservation. Artifacts, manuscripts, and artworks are being digitized by museums, libraries, and archives all around the world, which is making it possible to access them outside the constraints of physical space. The process of digitization makes it possible to do remote research on cultural treasures, such as paintings from the Renaissance and ancient texts. Through its Digitized Manuscripts

collection, the British Library provides online access to illuminated manuscripts that showcase medieval Europe. This collection is available to both academics and enthusiasts. Digitalizing artworks and developing immersive virtual reality experiences are two of the goals of the Google Arts & Culture website, which collaborates with institutions all around the world. Users are able to take a virtual tour of the Louvre or investigate Vermeer's "Girl with a Pearl Earring" in greater detail during their visit. Authentication and provenance capabilities using blockchain technology:

The blockchain technology creates an unchangeable record of the origin of an artifact, which ensures both its legitimacy and its transparency. The ownership of artifacts might change on a regular basis, and the history of their origins can be difficult to trace. The use of blockchain technology makes it possible to trace the origins of products, which in turn reduces the frequency with which counterfeit or stolen goods are sold in the market. Authenticating the origin of artworks and artifacts is made possible through the utilization of blockchain technology by the Codex Protocol. It is possible for purchasers to have peace of mind that the artworks they acquire have a pedigree that has been documented.

Digital printing and replication in three dimensions: The nuance: 3D printing makes it possible to create reproductions of cultural relics that are accurate. There is a possibility that museums will keep the original objects while also making copies available to the general public, scholars, and educational institutions. Repairs are another application that may be made with the help of three-dimensional printing. By providing educators with copies of fossils that have been created using a 3D printer, the Smithsonian Institution makes it possible for them to teach paleontology without putting the delicate originals in danger.

In the fourth place, we have artificial intelligence (AI) and visual recognition. Through the examination of huge picture collections, algorithms powered by artificial intelligence make it possible to identify objects and ensure their preservation. Additionally, artificial intelligence has the ability to recognize hidden components, recognize trends, and provide assistance in recovering artworks that have degraded. For example, Google's DeepMind collaborated with the National Gallery in London to improve the image quality of Van Eyck's "Arnolfini Portrait" and expose brushwork that had been obscured from view. The fifth topic concerns crowdsourcing and citizen science.

Individuals are brought into the process of preserving cultural assets through the use of crowdsourcing. By encouraging users to annotate images, transcribe historical documents, and contribute to research projects, Zooniverse and other similar websites urge users to participate. Through the use of crowdsourcing, the Transcribe Bentham project was able to transcribe the writings of philosopher Jeremy Bentham, thereby providing access to these materials for academic community members all around the world. Sixth, the preservation of intangible heritage through the use of games and applications Folklore, oral traditions, and customs are all examples of intangible traditions that make up cultural heritage.

4. Conclusion

Through digital archiving and documentation, technology contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage. The preservation of historical documents, oral traditions, and cultural treasures has traditionally been accomplished through the use of books, manuscripts, and things housed in archives or museums. Despite this, these materials were vulnerable to damages caused by natural disasters, the effects of aging, and deterioration. In ways that were not feasible just a few years ago, communities are now able to preserve their languages, customs, and rituals through the use of digital tools. Archival performances, rituals, and oral histories can be recorded more effectively with the use of high-resolution cameras, microphones, and video devices by utilizing various digital

recording technologies. Future generations will be able to access, learn from, and investigate cultural traditions that have been passed down verbally over the course of millennia thanks to the digital preservation of these traditions. The maintenance, protection, and dissemination of a society's cultural heritage will be altered as a result of the application of modern technology for cultural preservation. It was formerly believed that technology posed a threat to traditional ways of life; yet, it today contributes to the preservation and improvement of cultural diversity. Individuals are able to record, protect, and transmit their history, language, art, and customs through the use of creative ideas and the maintenance of cultural preservation. The advancement of technology makes culture more accessible and helps to preserve it, which enables a greater number of individuals to gain knowledge from a variety of civilizations. This digital revolution has rethought the preservation of cultural heritage in the 21st century, placing an emphasis on the preservation of historical artifacts and the participation in new cultural activities.

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