CONCEPT OF PRESERVING SAṂSKṚTI RAKṢAṆA CULTURE

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	Draft *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* offers a multidimensional approach to preserving traditional culture, which integrates three main elements, namely Kala (Art), Tantra (System or Method), and Adhyayana Mārga (Way of Learning). The synergy between these three elements creates a framework that is systematic, structured and adaptive to changing times, with the aim of strengthening cultural preservation and sustainability. Art, as a medium for cultural expression, not only documents but also celebrates diverse cultural values through various forms of traditional art. Tantra provides the methodological basis necessary to preserve and disseminate cultural elements, including the development of scientifically accessible archives, curricula, and ethnographic techniques. Meanwhile, Adhyayana Mārga emphasized the importance of inclusive and flexible learning methods, accommodating various learning styles and utilizing digital technology in disseminating cultural knowledge. These three elements work synergistically to build a holistic cultural preservation ecosystem, which is not only relevant to the contemporary context but is also able to respond to the challenges of the times, guarantee sustainable preservation, and ensure the transfer of cultural knowledge to future generations. Thus, *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* provides an integrated approach in responding to the challenges of cultural preservation in the ever-developing modern

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1. INTRODUCTION

Technological advances and the rapid flow of globalization have brought significant changes in various aspects of human life, including the preservation of traditional culture. Traditional culture, as an ancestral heritage that represents the identity of a nation and region, faces serious challenges due to the rapid penetration of foreign culture which is increasingly massive and unlimited. Without a systematic and sustainable conservation strategy, this cultural heritage is at risk of degradation, both in the form of the loss of traditional practices and the weakening of the values contained therein. Therefore, internal innovation is needed

cultural preservation efforts to ensure the continuity of noble values that remain relevant to current developments.

In the context of globalization, one of the main challenges faced in preserving traditional culture is the declining interest of the younger generation in local culture. This phenomenon occurs along with the influx of foreign cultures which are considered more attractive, modern and more adaptive to technological developments and global trends. Easy access to information through various digital platforms accelerates the adoption of foreign cultures, which often results in a shift in cultural orientation in society (Putri, 2024). As a result, pride in one's own cultural heritage weakens, which in the long term can contribute to a national identity crisis.

The decline in appreciation for traditional culture and the reduced sense of belonging to ancestral heritage are clear indications of a shift in values in the social structure. Culture is not just a legacy in the form of physical artifacts

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International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.4 Issue.4 December 2024, pp: 547-556
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

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or certain symbols, but is also a reflection of the norms, values and philosophy that shape the character and identity of a nation (Suratman et al., n.d.). Therefore, an innovative and adaptive approach is a necessity in maintaining the existence of traditional culture so that it remains relevant to continuously developing social dynamics, without losing the essence and deep meaning contained therein.

One strategy that can be implemented in cultural preservation efforts is to integrate art as a medium for cultural expression, technology as an innovative means of presenting cultural heritage into digital spaces, as well as learning style-based approaches (visual, kinesthetic, auditory) to increase community involvement, especially the younger generation. The use of digital technology, such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and internet-based interactive media, can be a bridge that connects the younger generation with traditional culture in a more interesting and accessible format (Latifah & Sa'diyah, 2024). Thus, cultural preservation efforts not only function as a mechanism to protect ancestral heritage, but also as an instrument to strengthen national identity amidst the increasingly rapid flow of globalization.

Apart from the use of technology, the role of education is also a key element in maintaining traditional culture. The educational curriculum must be designed in such a way that it not only introduces cultural history, but also provides space for students to

experience and apply cultural elements in everyday life. Arts and culture-based extracurricular programs, such as traditional dance, regional music, and making typical handicrafts, can provide direct experience to the younger generation in understanding and appreciating their ancestral heritage. With a more practical approach, traditional culture can become more interesting and relevant to them.

Furthermore, the involvement of communities and indigenous peoples in cultural preservation efforts is no less important. Activities such as cultural festivals, interactive workshops and art performances can be an effective means of reintroducing traditional culture to the wider community. With active participation from various levels of society, cultural preservation is not only the responsibility of the government or certain institutions, but becomes a collective movement involving all elements of the nation.

Support from the creative industry sector can also play a big role in maintaining the continuity of traditional culture. Culture-based product designs, films, animations and digital games that highlight local cultural themes can be an effective strategy for reintroducing traditional values in a form that is more modern and acceptable to the younger generation. Collaboration between artists, technology developers and creative industry players can create innovations that not only maintain culture, but also make it an asset with high economic value.

To formulate the various alternatives in cultural preservation above, an idea is needed in the form of a concept that can be used as a reference in realizing cultural preservation. So with this concept, the preservation of traditional culture can be carried out in a sustainable manner and adaptive to current developments. Integration between art, technology, education, community and creative industries can create an ecosystem that supports the continuity of traditional culture in an increasingly complex global context. In this way, traditional culture not only remains alive, but also develops and makes a real contribution to the nation's identity and progress in the modern era.

One concept of cultural preservation that can be applied is *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa*, a terminology originating from Sanskrit, with the words "Saṃskṛti" meaning culture and "Rakṣaṇa" meaning preservation. This concept aims to develop a cultural preservation strategy that is more structured and oriented towards real implementation. *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* includes three core elements, viz *Kala* (art), *Tantra* (system, method, or technique), and *Adhyayana Marga* (learning style). With this approach, cultural preservation is not only a theoretical discourse, but can also be implemented concretely through innovations based on art, technology and effective learning systems.

2. METHODS

Draft *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* which comes from Sanskrit and literally means "Cultural Preservation" is a comprehensive methodological approach in preserving and maintaining cultural heritage. The three core elements in this concept, namely *Kala* (art), *Tantra* (system, method, or technique), and *Adhyayana Marga* (learning styles), interact with each other and contribute to supporting cultural sustainability, especially in the context of preserving Lombok folklore. This approach offers a holistic and systematic framework that combines creative expression, structured preservation techniques, and learning that is adaptive to individual style.

1. Kala (Art): Cultural Expression as a Medium of Preservation

Art, in context *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa*, functions as a medium for cultural expression that contains aesthetic, philosophical and historical values. Methodologically, art acts as a means of bringing together emotional experiences with cultural knowledge, so that art not only acts as a means of entertainment, but also as a method for transmitting cultural values. As a form of expression, art expresses the identity of a cultural community through elements such as dance, music and handicrafts, each of which contains deep symbolism, history and philosophy (Nursilah et al., 2024). From a methodological perspective, art allows cultural learning to be carried out non-verbally, but remains effective in

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conveying the values contained in a culture, making it relevant for the younger generation who are in an ever-evolving social dynamic.

In efforts to preserve culture, art also functions as an instrument to encourage community participation in the process. For example, holding a traditional arts festival, which involves art performances and local craft exhibitions, not only aims to maintain and celebrate culture but also to raise collective awareness about the importance of maintaining traditions. Art, in this context, acts as a space for reflection and discussion, where cultural values can be maintained and passed on in a form that is more acceptable and understandable to younger generations.

2. Tantra (System, Method, or Technique): Systematic and Structured Approach *Tantra*, which in Sanskrit refers to "system" or "pattern", provides a systematic methodological framework for maintaining cultural continuity. In the context of cultural preservation, implementation *Tantra* includes a variety of procedures and techniques that ensure that each element of culture is preserved in an organized, measurable and accountable manner. Methodologically, *Tantra* bases itself on the development of in-depth structures, which enable the recording and documentation of cultural heritage in a form that can be accessed, disseminated and further developed.

One form of application *Tantra* in cultural preservation is by creating a structured documentation system, such as cultural data collection, digital archives, or traditional art catalogues. This method ensures that endangered cultural heritage can be well documented and can serve as a reference for future generations. For example, using digital technology and archaeological techniques, societies can record rituals, folklore, or artistic practices that may not be preserved in physical form.

In a broader context, *Tantra* also includes the development of a systematic cultural education curriculum, which incorporates the theory and practice of cultural preservation. This can involve a structured approach to disseminating cultural knowledge, both through formal education programs and non-formal training that can combine technical aspects and cultural philosophy in one organized learning unit.

3. Adhyayana Mārga (Way of Learning): Learning that Adapts to Individual Learning Styles

Adhyayana Marga, which means "way of learning" in Sanskrit, offers a learning approach tailored to individual learning styles and preferences. In the context of cultural preservation, *Adhyayana Marga* recognizes that the cultural learning process must be flexible and adaptive to the diversity of learning styles, both visual, auditory and kinesthetic, that each individual has. Methodologically, this approach allows designing learning strategies that include various methods, both those based on direct experience (art practices, crafts, and participation in traditional rituals) and those based on theoretical teaching (learning history and cultural philosophy).

Implementation *Adhyayana Marga* in cultural preservation, for example, can be seen in the development of training programs that focus on teaching cultural skills through

direct experience. This training may include learning how to play traditional musical instruments, making crafts, or mastering local dances. This approach strengthens participants' involvement in the cultural preservation process through a kinesthetic method that allows them to understand culture directly.

In addition, developments in educational technology also contribute to implementation *Adhyayana Marga* by providing a digital platform for the dissemination of cultural learning materials. Online tutorials, video documentaries and interactive learning applications enable wider access to cultural knowledge, so that young people who are not directly connected to traditional practices can still understand and appreciate their cultural heritage.

Integration of Three Elements in Cultural Preservation Methodologically, integration between *Kala* (art), *Tantra* (system or method), and *Adhyayana Marga* (way of learning) forms an effective holistic approach to cultural preservation. Art acts as a medium for deep cultural expression, *Tantra* provides a structured framework for organizing and documenting cultural knowledge, while *Adhyayana Marga* ensuring that the learning process can be accepted by each individual through various learning styles.

The implementation of the synergy of these three elements allows the creation of a cultural preservation system that does not only focus on physical or historical preservation, but also seeks to maintain the relevance and sustainability of culture in ever-changing social life. By using these three elements together, cultural preservation can be carried out more effectively, sustainably and inclusively, ensuring that valuable cultural heritage remains alive, understood and passed on to future generations.

Draft *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* provides a deep understanding of how culture can be methodologically preserved through a comprehensive approach. By combining art as a means of expression, a deep organized system *Tantra*, and learning adapted to individual styles through *Adhyayana Marga*, cultural preservation becomes a more holistic, structured and relevant effort in facing the challenges of the times. This approach can be a reference in creating dynamic, adaptive and inclusive cultural sustainability amidst global social and cultural changes.

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International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.4 Issue.4 December 2024, pp: 547-556
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

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3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Application of Concepts

Application of concepts *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* In preserving traditional culture, it can be done with an approach that involves three main elements: *Kala* (art), *Tantra* (system/method), and *Adhyayana Marga* (learning style). Each of these elements can be applied to maintain and develop cultural traditions in a variety of ways that are relevant to today's society.

1. Kala (Art): Revealing Cultural Identity

Art is one of the most effective ways of preserving traditional culture because art contains deep aesthetic, philosophical and historical values. In this case, art not only functions as entertainment, but also as a means to document and express cultural heritage, such as in the form of dance, music, handicrafts and traditional theater.

Application in preserving traditional culture:

  a. Teaching Traditional Arts

Teaching traditional arts to the younger generation is an important step in maintaining cultural continuity (Indriani et al., 2024). This involves not only teaching technical skills in the arts, but also a deeper understanding of the meaning and philosophical values contained within them. To make this happen, developing a comprehensive arts curriculum is key. This curriculum should not only teach practical skills, but also introduce the history, symbolic meaning, and philosophy contained in traditional art. For example, an explanation of the origins of an art form, its role in the social and cultural life of society, and how the art has developed over time, will provide students with a deeper understanding. In addition, traditional arts education needs to be inclusive, providing equal access for all children, including those from disadvantaged families or remote areas. This ensures that the potential of the younger generation to preserve traditional arts can develop without being constrained by economic or geographic factors. Partnerships with local communities are also critical to this effort. Inviting local arts practitioners or local cultural figures to collaborate in the teaching process will make learning more authentic and relevant, while maintaining a direct connection with local culture, so that the knowledge provided is maintained and develops in accordance with the cultural values that live in that community.

  b. The Creation of New Works of Art Inspired by Tradition

Contemporary art can be a very effective means of revitalizing and spreading traditional cultural values to new generations (Pusvitasari et al., n.d.). By encouraging artists to combine traditional elements with modern styles and contexts, contemporary art creates a bridge between the culture's past and future. To support this, artist residency programs that connect contemporary artists with traditional art practitioners can provide space for productive collaboration. In this program, artists can produce works that combine traditional techniques with modern expressions, thereby producing works of art that are relevant and acceptable to today's society. In addition, holding art exhibitions and performances featuring works that combine tradition and innovation can also be an important platform for celebrating cultural heritage. These exhibitions can take the form of art installations, photo exhibitions, or theater and music performances that provide new interpretations of traditional values. Adequate support for local artists is also very important, both in the form of financial funding and logistics, so that they can create works that combine traditional elements with modern art forms. Art grant programs or art competitions that support works inspired by tradition can be one way to promote art that is relevant and beneficial for cultural preservation in the contemporary era.

  c. Digitization of Traditional Art

The increasing use of digital technology provides great opportunities to preserve and disseminate traditional art, allowing art that is almost extinct to be preserved and more easily accessed by the wider community (Mayasari et al., 2022). One way to make this happen is through digital documentation. By documenting traditional works of art in digital formats such as video, audio or photos we can archive art traditions that are threatened with extinction in detail. This process not only preserves the art form, but is also accompanied by a narrative or explanation that provides a deeper cultural context, thereby providing a broader understanding of the values contained therein. Additionally, online platforms for learning traditional arts are also very important. By opening traditional art classes online, anyone, both at home and abroad,

can access and learn about traditional arts without being constrained by distance. This allows the younger generation to learn from a variety of existing traditional art practices. The development of Virtual Reality (VR) projects can also enrich the traditional art learning experience. For example, by creating VR experiences that allow users to experience live traditional dance performances or visit virtual art galleries that showcase local works of art, this technology can introduce traditional art in a more interactive and immersive way. Thus, digital technology can be a very effective tool in maintaining the continuity and dissemination of

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traditional art to future generations.
   d. Developing a Sustainable Arts Ecosystem

So that the preservation of traditional art can last for a long time, it is very important to develop an arts ecosystem that supports its sustainability and growth. One way to achieve this is through collaboration between institutions. The government, educational institutions, arts organizations and society must work together to create policies that support the preservation of traditional art. This includes providing incentives for makers of traditional art or developing art training centers that can hone people's skills and knowledge regarding traditional art. Apart from that, economic empowerment through art is also a strategic step. By encouraging the use of traditional art as a local economic resource, for example through the manufacture and sale of handicraft products or art items, it will not only help preserve the art, but also provide economic incentives for art practitioners. On the other hand, strengthening arts infrastructure is another important factor in supporting the preservation of traditional arts. Building and maintaining art spaces, such as galleries, cultural centers and theaters, will provide space for people to learn and enjoy traditional arts (Heriza, 2022). This infrastructure can also be a place to hold events that educate the public about the importance of preserving traditional art, so that awareness and appreciation of traditional art continues to grow. With the support of this comprehensive ecosystem, traditional arts can continue to grow and adapt, while maintaining their sustainability in the future.

By expanding and deepening the application *Kala* (Art) in preserving traditional culture, we can create an atmosphere that is more conducive to sustainable, relevant and dynamic preservation.

2. Tantra (System, Method, or Technique): A Structured Approach to Cultural Preservation Tantra provides a clear Structure in the application of cultural preservation methods. This can include procedures implemented to document, disseminate and preserve cultural heritage through various proven techniques and systems. To further develop the application *Tantra* (System, Method, or Technique) in preserving traditional culture, we can deepen various aspects that lead to the formation of a structured system that allows sustainability and strengthening of cultural preservation. In this context, *Tantra* serves as a framework that allows preservation procedures to be carried out with a more organized and methodological approach.

   a. Cultural Documentation and Archaeology: A Structured System for Archiving Cultural Heritage

Documentation is a fundamental part of cultural preservation, because without good records, many aspects of traditional culture are at risk of being forgotten or lost over time (Mieke et al., n.d.). Therefore, building an effective and organized documentation system is an important step in maintaining the sustainability of cultural heritage. One initiative that can be taken is the creation of digital archives that are easily accessible to the wider community via online platforms. These digital archives can include various forms of recordings, such as video, audio, photos and textual documents regarding the arts, traditions and ceremonies of a particular culture, thereby enabling hard-to-reach knowledge to be accessed by many people. Apart from that, local cultural mapping is also very important to document and identify various art forms, traditions, languages and cultural practices that exist in each region. This mapping can be done by involving cultural experts, ethnologists and local communities in the recording process, ensuring that cultural recording is carried out comprehensively. The development of a cultural database is also an important element in this documentation system. By building an integrated database that contains data about various cultural elements such as types of dance, music, rituals, crafts, and local history—the data can be accessed by researchers, students, and the general public to dig deeper
about existing cultural heritage. These steps can ensure that cultural heritage is preserved and can be studied by future generations.

   b. Community Involvement: Building a Participatory System for Cultural Preservation Communities play an important role as the first and foremost guardians of their cultural traditions, so involving the community in the process of cultural preservation is very crucial (Maulida, 2024). In this context, Tantra refers to the implementation of a system that facilitates the active participation of society in maintaining and developing their culture. One step that can be taken is to build sustainable training programs at the community level, which teach traditional skills such as performing arts, handicrafts, natural resource management, or traditional ceremonies that have become an integral part of local culture. In addition, establishing a community cultural center can provide space for the preservation of arts and culture, as well as being a place for community-based education and training. This center can provide facilities for the younger generation to learn directly from traditional arts and culture practitioners, strengthening ties between generations in preserving cultural heritage. Building cultural advocacy groups at the village or sub-district level is also very important to oversee the preservation of local culture, hold regular cultural activities, and

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International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.4 Issue.4 December 2024, pp: 547-556
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

ensure traditions are passed on to the next generation. This group can collaborate with the government, educational institutions and civil society organizations to support cultural preservation activities. Lastly, mentoring and coaching by cultural figures or senior artists is very effective in transferring cultural knowledge and skills. Mentor programs involving direct guidance from cultural figures enable young people to learn cultural techniques and philosophies through personal experience and direction, enriching their understanding of existing traditions.

c. Collaboration with Technology for Cultural Preservation

The use of modern technology can strengthen existing cultural preservation systems, provide wider access, and enable cultural documentation in a more efficient and effective way (Simbolon et al., 2024). One development that can be done is to create a web or application-based digital learning platform, which provides learning materials about culture

traditional, such as video tutorials, articles and digital documentation regarding certain cultural traditions. The platform is accessible to the wider public, allowing them to learn and appreciate cultural knowledge that may have been previously inaccessible. Apart from that, the application of technology in the restoration of works of art can also be very useful. Technologies such as 3D scanning and augmented reality make it possible to preserve and reconstruct cultural works of art that are beginning to deteriorate or become extinct, such as statues, buildings or other art objects. This technology can help preserve important details that may be lost over time, ensuring that works of art remain well preserved. Finally, crowdsourcing for cultural documentation can be an effective approach to involve the public in cultural preservation. By involving travelers, researchers, or members of the wider community, more and more diverse cultural data can be collected, which can then be utilized by communities or educational institutions to explore, teach, and preserve existing cultural traditions.

d. Evaluation and Development of Cultural Preservation Systems

The application of Tantra in cultural preservation requires continuous evaluation of the effectiveness of the system implemented. This is important to ensure that the techniques and methods used remain relevant and able to answer the challenges of the ever-evolving times. One step that can be taken is to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to assess the success of various cultural preservation programs, such as arts training, implementation of cultural curricula, and the sustainability of cultural programs themselves. The results of this evaluation will be the basis for improving and perfecting the existing system. In addition, research and development needs to be carried out regularly to identify the latest developments in local arts and culture, as well as potential that can be developed further. This research is also important for finding new ways to involve the community and utilize technology in cultural preservation efforts. In order to create a holistic and sustainable cultural preservation system, a multidisciplinary approach is needed, combining various scientific disciplines such as anthropology, art, technology and education to provide broader and deeper insights in maintaining the continuity of cultural heritage.

With implementation *Tantra* In a more structured and organized way, the preservation of traditional culture will not only survive, but also develop in a more relevant and effective way amidst changing times.

3. Adhyayana Mārga (Way of Learning): Learning that is tailored to individual styles. Learning based on Adhyayana Mārga recognizes that each individual has a different way of absorbing and understanding information. Therefore, a flexible learning approach is essential in facilitating the preservation of traditional culture. To deepen implementation *Adhyayana Marga* (Ways of Learning) in preserving traditional culture, it is important to explore a more holistic and comprehensive approach that takes into account the diversity of individual learning styles. The use of methods adapted to different learning preferences will strengthen students' understanding and engagement, and ensure more effective and sustainable cultural preservation.

a. Development of Learning Methods Based on Learning Styles

As the foundation of Adhyayana Mārga, it is important to develop a learning approach that accommodates a variety of visual, auditory, kinesthetic learning styles, and even a combination of the three. Each individual has a unique way of absorbing information, and understanding these differences can help strengthen cultural preservation. One approach that can be implemented is multimodal learning, which integrates various modalities, such as video documentaries, images, and cultural maps for visual learners, as well as podcasts, oral stories, and discussions adapted for auditory learners. On the other hand, hands-on experiences through cultural practices such as dance, crafts, or music are very beneficial for kinesthetic learners. In addition, collaborative project-based learning can also be an effective method, where students work in groups utilizing their individual learning styles to produce work that reflects cultural preservation, such as creating art exhibitions or cultural performances. The application of thematic learning can also enrich the learning experience, with certain themes, such as "Traditional Clothing". can combine various learning approaches

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that include pictures (visual), stories (auditory), and clothing making (kinesthetic). Thus, this integrated learning will provide a deeper understanding
and comprehensive about the traditions studied, while strengthening the process of cultural preservation.

b. Experience-Based Training: Learning that Uses Direct Practice Experience-based learning methods allow students to be directly involved in the practices of the culture they are studying, creating a deeper connection with that culture through real-life experiences (Ramadhan & Hindun, 2023). One effective way to implement this approach is to organize traditional arts workshops, where participants can be directly involved in making handicrafts, traditional musical instruments, or learning traditional dance. This provides more contextual learning and allows participants to experience the cultural creative process directly. Apart from that, holding cultural simulations or role-plays can also be an interesting method, where participants take part in certain cultural traditions, such as carrying out traditional ceremonies or performing traditional arts. In this way, participants not only learn theory, but also experience their role in the culture. Field experience in local communities is also an important part of experience-based learning, where students can make direct visits to villages or communities that still practice traditional culture. Learning directly from cultural actors and experiencing the existing socio-cultural context provides a more authentic and in-depth insight into the cultural life being studied.

c. Technology-Based Teaching: Leveraging Digital Platforms for Wider Access
The use of technology to facilitate cultural preservation is an effective step to disseminate cultural knowledge and skills to a wider audience, especially the younger generation who are more familiar with technology (Lamirin et al., n.d.). One way that can be done is by developing a smartphone-based cultural learning application or online learning platform that presents traditional cultural learning materials interactively. These applications can include video tutorials, cultural quizzes, as well as learning modules that allow students to access the material at their own pace. Additionally, it provides online courses that teach traditional art techniques, cultural history, and practices
other cultures are also a strategic step. These courses may incorporate various formats such as video tutorials, reading materials, quizzes, and discussion forums to encourage interaction between students and instructors. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies also have great potential to provide more immersive learning experiences, such as allowing participants to interact with traditional cultural objects in 3D format or using AR to explain the meaning of each element in a cultural ritual. On the other hand, the use of social media channels and video streaming platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, or TikTok can spread traditional cultural content to a wider global audience. Through video tutorials, coverage of cultural festivals, or oral stories, cultural traditions can be better known, and by involving cultural influencers, it can attract the attention of the younger generation to understand and appreciate the importance of cultural preservation.

With a more flexible and adaptive approach according to individual learning styles, the preservation of traditional culture will be more easily accepted by the younger generation and wider society. It also ensures that rich cultural knowledge can continue to live and thrive despite changing times.

4. CONCLUSION

Synergy between the three elements contained in the concept *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* that is *Kala* (Art), *Tantra* (System or Method), and *Adhyayana Marga* (How to Learn) forms a multidimensional approach that can strengthen the preservation of traditional culture in a more systematic, structured and adaptive way to changing times. Each of these elements mutually supports and enriches one another, resulting in a framework that is not only relevant to the current social and cultural context, but also has the potential to facilitate more effective and inclusive cultural sustainability.

1. Art (Kala) A medium for cultural expression
Art, as the first element in the concept *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa*, functions as a medium that not only documents, but also celebrates the diversity and complexity of cultural values. Traditional arts, in the form of dance, music, theater or handicrafts, have the ability to convey deeper messages, including the identity, history and philosophy contained in a culture. As a medium of expression, art
to be a means of more than just entertainment, but also a space for collective reflection, teaching, and the transfer of knowledge between generations. Art functions as a bridge that connects cultural heritage with the understanding of modern society, while enabling the creation of innovations that maintain traditional roots.

2. Tantra (System or Method) Structured Approach in Cultural Preservation Second element, *Tantra*, provides the methodological framework necessary to realize systematic and organized cultural preservation. *Tantra* in this context it refers to the system or pattern used to document, disseminate and preserve elements of traditional culture. This

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International Journal of Social Science (IJSS)
Vol.4 Issue.4 December 2024, pp: 547-556
ISSN: 2798-3463 (Printed) | 2798-4079 (Online)

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system involves structured procedures that not only apply in the realm of art, but also in data collection, research and cultural education efforts. Implementation *Tantra* in cultural preservation can include building digital and physical archives, developing comprehensive curricula, as well as applying archaeological and ethnographic techniques that can record and analyze increasingly marginalized aspects of culture. Thus, *Tantra* provide a strong foundation for cultural preservation efforts that can be scientifically justified and accessible to various levels of society.

3. Adhyayana Mārga (Way of Learning) Adaptive and Inclusive Learning The third aspect, *Adhyayana Marga*, emphasizes the importance of learning methods that are adaptive to individual learning needs and styles. This approach recognizes that each individual has a different way of absorbing knowledge, so flexible and varied learning strategies are needed in cultural preservation. Based learning *Adhyayana Marga* not only accommodates a diversity of learning styles, but also allows individuals to learn through direct experience, social interaction, and the use of technology to disseminate cultural knowledge to the wider community. By utilizing digital platforms, social media and learning applications, *Adhyayana Marga* ensuring that cultural knowledge is accessible to a wide range of groups, including younger generations who may not be directly connected to traditional practices. Experiential learning, such as through workshops and practical training, allows participants to understand and internalize cultural values in a deeper and more personalized way.

These three elements *Kala* (Art), *Tantra* (System or Method), and *Adhyayana Marga* (How to Learn) functions as a complementary pillar in cultural preservation efforts. The synergy between art as a cultural expression, *Tantra* as a system that provides structure, and *Adhyayana Marga* as a personalized learning approach, forming a holistic cultural preservation ecosystem. Effective implementation of these three elements can strengthen the connection between communities and their cultural traditions, and ensure that the process of cultural preservation is carried out in a way that is not only relevant to the contemporary context, but also adaptive to changing times.

Through this synergy, art not only functions as a medium of expression, but also as a means of education that allows people to understand the values contained in their culture. Meanwhile, *Tantra* provides an organized and systematic methodology to ensure that cultural preservation is carried out with a structured and measurable approach. At the same time, *Adhyayana Marga* ensuring that individuals, with different learning styles, can access and understand their culture in a way that suits their needs, using a variety of adaptive and technology-based learning approaches.

Thus, *Saṃskṛti Rakṣaṇa* through synergy between *Kala*, *Tantra*, And *Adhyayana Marga*— is an effective and integrated approach to addressing the challenges of cultural preservation in the modern era. This approach is not only relevant, but can also ensure that traditional culture remains alive and develops in ever-changing social dynamics.

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