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The Intersection of Local Wisdom and Digital Innovation in Performing Arts

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A B S T R A C T

Utilizing technology in cultural and locally-influenced performing arts alters the conventional understanding of aesthetic experiences in live performances. It includes redefining the dynamics between performers and audiences, the impact of sound and ambience, dance and visual elements, collaboration among artists, cultural aspects, environmental factors, and temporal considerations. Furthermore, digital technology has emerged as a novel means in the performing arts realm, streamlining the artistic creation process. Currently, the field of performing arts is significantly influencing the swift advancement of digital technology. This research methodology employs a qualitative approach by utilizing internet literature and conducting literature studies. The outcome of this study indicates that digital technology facilitates the comprehension of artistic performances rooted in local culture and knowledge by both the general audience and the current youth population. The intersection between technology, local wisdom, and performing arts is evident due to the transferability of local wisdom throughout generations and the continuous development of technology over time. Digital technology has broadened the scope of creativity, pushed the limits of artistic expression, and safeguarded traditional local knowledge.

A R T I C L E   I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, technology has changed the way humans view life. Every technological breakthrough aims to increase the accessibility of human life (Roco & Bainbridge, 2013), eliminate the perception of distance (Olson & Olson, 2000; Juliana, et al., 2021), and turn challenges into simplicity (Bresnahan & Trajtenberg, 1995; Chen, et al., 2011). In other words, technology meets needs by minimizing human energy. Nowadays, technology has become integrated into everyday life and our individual and social lives, forming certain norms or habits without being noticed (Bandura, 2002; Conte, et al., 2012). Therefore, technology can change how humans view life.

Understanding the relationship between technology and humans that influences the current social and cultural situation will lead us to the digital revolution (Levin & Mamlok, 2021; Morrar, et al., 2017). The digital revolution means converting analogue and mechanical electronic technology into digital machines (Caselli, 1999; Van den Ende & Kemp, 1999). However, in terms of the adoption and improvement of digital computers, the digital revolution is still in development and continues to this day (Aggarwal, 2018; Zambon, et al., 2019). This digital revolution brought technological innovations such as mass production, computers, cell phones, and the internet to humans. These technological changes have influenced society in various ways, changing our culture. Each technology gradually creates an entirely new human environment, and this causes several shifts in the field of arts, especially in the performing arts (Bruni, et al., 2013).

Incorporating technology in cultural and locally-inspired performing arts redefines the conventional aesthetic understanding of live performances (Dionisio & Nisi, 2021), such as the relationship between performers and audiences (Schippers & Bartleet, 2013), sound and aura performances (Frederickson, 1989), dance (Birringer, 1999), images (Hsu, et al., 2018), the relationship between artists who create performances together (Saltz, 1997), culture (Bakhshi & Throsby, 2012), and the environment (Li, et al., 2021), as well as time (Birringer, 1986). Moreover, the existence of technology is a new experience in performing arts that can complete the abstraction process (Birringer, 1999). Today, performing arts are also greatly influenced by the rapid development of technology, especially digital technology, and by the astonishing progress in introducing new, more exciting and powerful performances by artists (Yang, 2021).

With technology, messages conveyed through performing arts based on local culture and wisdom will also be easier to understand and be understood by society and today's young generation (Azis, et al., 2021). The relationship between technology and local wisdom is evident due to the ability of local wisdom to be transmitted across generations and the continuous development of technology. Additionally, performing arts serve as a platform for conveying messages, allowing local wisdom to be preserved and transmitted through entertainment arts adapted to current technological advancements (Agus, et al., 2021). These innovations have increased creativity, opened new artistic boundaries, or preserved local wisdom. Therefore, this research will discuss technological innovations that can be used for performing arts to help preserve local wisdom and culture.

2. METHODS

Qualitative research offers a robust framework for studying the complex relationship between technical digital performances, local wisdom, and innovation in performing arts. This research provides a thorough comprehension of the topic by utilizing core scientific ideas, including historical analysis and a systems approach framework, along with a detailed

assessment of existing literature. Qualitative approaches enable academics to explore the complex aspects of technical digital performances in the context of cultural traditions (Mikalef, et al., 2019). Using source material, we can track the development of digital advancements in performing arts and place them within the framework of historical and cultural narratives (Frith, 1996). This method enables a detailed examination of how technology has transformed conventional aesthetic experiences, changed the relationship between performers and audiences, and impacted collaborative artistic projects.

3. RESULTS

The digital revolution is considered a language that changes in every way. The most significant change introduced by the digital revolution to human life is that the digital language of 0s and 1s connects everything. For example, a person can use his voice to change the lights on a stage, or his voice can be transmitted and heard over the internet. So, everyone speaks the same language, which will result in interchangeable and connected technologies. The digital revolution in humans uses "decentralized" control (Kutsyk, et al., 2020; Vergne, 2020). In the context of performing arts, decentralization is the potential for every human being to be the controller of everything in a room (Katz, 1983). For example, a person can use a smartphone to change the lights in a show and other controls. In the context of the performing arts, it is essential to be active in approaching new environments to overcome challenges and broaden the audience's experience beyond perception and understanding of technology and the world around them. As we know, technology is developing very rapidly from time to time. For performing arts artists, digital technology is beneficial. It functions in very different ways to help create new, immersive, revolutionary, transformative and challenging art-making processes and pre-existing works of art (Jeon, et al., 2019). As for audience involvement, digital performances are one way to meet the needs of artists to innovate and interact (Vines, et al., 2013; Sugita, et al., 2021). Technology and digital media in performing arts do not create barriers between audiences and artists. Instead, they enable artists to explore new art forms and enhance local knowledge (Gadsden, 2008; Caquard, et al., 2009). It allows for continuous learning and documentation over time. With the help of technology and the definition of local wisdom, time can bring a new paradigm in the field of performing arts.

In today's technology era, four options are available to promote and safeguard the performing arts. These possibilities involve the simultaneous development of new markets and products.
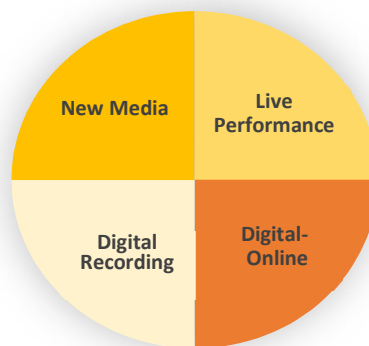

Figure 1. Performing arts today

3.1. Live Performance

Live performances are dynamic manifestations of indigenous knowledge, encapsulating time-honored customs transmitted throughout multiple generations (Fernández-Llamazares & Lepofsky, 2019; Galani-Moutafi, 2013). These immersive experiences, ranging from ceremonial dances to dramatic shows, establish a direct connection to cultural history (Beeman, 1993; Alexander, 2004). They allow viewers to gain insight into the diverse range of human expression. Live performances commemorate the distinct identity of communities and act as repositories of collective memory by presenting genuine rituals, storytelling, and artistic approaches (Osborne, 2001; Rigney, 2005). Live performances also catalyze cultural exchange and dialogue, promoting linkages between disparate communities and safeguarding intangible cultural legacy (Kabanda, 2014; Duxbury, et al., 2020). Artists gain inspiration from diverse influences and enhance their performances with fresh insights and innovations through collaborations and cross-cultural exchanges (Walzer, 2017; Nissley, 2010). Live performance is a dynamic platform for cultural rejuvenation, allowing ancient practices to adapt and grow in response to modern problems and opportunities (Zhu, 2012).

Simultaneously, live performance incorporates digital innovation to improve accessibility, engagement, and artistic expression (Duckworth, et al., 2020). Technology is crucial in promoting and expanding live performances to audiences worldwide in our ever-more interconnected society. Artists can utilize live streaming platforms, virtual reality experiences, and interactive media to surpass geographical limitations and connect with audiences beyond conventional performance locations.

Digital technologies provide novel audience engagement and involvement opportunities, converting passive observers into active contributors (Bucy & Gregson, 2001). Digital developments, such as interactive installations and audience-driven storylines, enhance the live performance experience by blurring the distinction between performer and audience. By utilizing real-time feedback, active participation on social media, and immersive technologies, live performances are transformed into collaborative experiences jointly crafted by artists and audiences (Nikolai, et al., 2019; Lindinger, et al., 2013).

In several pieces of literature and references, some technologies can be used in live performances based on local wisdom, such as digital images, animation, and video in stage production design, video mapping, motion sensors, textures and video, and artificial figures and holograms.

Figure 2. Transcendental live performance of art and technology (Almena, 2018)

As in the example Figure 2, Almena (2018) combines scientific, anthropological, and psychological research with visual arts, interactive technology, and live performance, exploring how to create immersive experiences presented to audiences. Her research

explores the relationship between digital performances and shamanic rituals, examining the benefits that society can gain.

Figure 3. Video mapping of Prambanan Temple and Ramayana Ballet Stage in 2016
(Source: NM Youtube Channel)

Figure 3 is an example of video mapping that creates a relationship between an object and the projected animation, entertaining the audience in a creative and artistic context. Besides that, video mapping also aims towards more specific communication or being used as an educational tool. This system needs to be calibrated with a different approach by building a narrative visual language for collaborative learning through interactive storytelling.

Figure 4. "Let The Care Light Up The World" Exhibition in Northeast China's Shenyang, Liaoning province, April 10, 2017

Figure 4 depicts an exhibition featuring an art installation that lights up when people approach it. As more gather, the artwork becomes brighter and brighter. The work of art created by Xie Yong aims to remind humans about loving and caring for the world and that

subtle human actions can illuminate the world. The technology used is a light sensor and a motion sensor.

Figure 5. Hologram technique for the Simulacra Dance performance in the Teleholographic Reality Show, Jakarta, 18 & 19 April 2015
(Source: https://www.suara.com/foto/2015/04/19/174 308/teknik-hologram-di-pertunjukan-tari)

Figure 5 is an example of a simultaneous interactive hologram dance performance from the provinces of West Sumatra, Bali, and Jakarta displayed at the Galeri Indonesia Kaya Auditorium, which applies a video call telepresence system and the pepper's ghost holographic technique to present dancers who are in different places and far apart in the form of three-dimensional imagery and interact with authentic dancers in real-time.

Nevertheless, incorporating digital innovation into live performance also presents significant factors to consider and difficulties to overcome. With the ongoing advancement of technology, artists are faced with the task of addressing the authenticity of their work (Ertmer, 1999). They must ensure that digital innovations they incorporate into their art do not overwhelm or detract from traditional processes (Ciriello, et al., 2019). Furthermore, it is imperative to tackle the issue of the digital divide in order to guarantee fair and equal access to live performances and digital technology, especially in impoverished regions with insufficient technological infrastructure.

3.2. New Media

Art is a subjective encounter (Bishop, 2005). Artists must now be more able to engage and involve their audience, prompting them to generate intricate designs and prototypes using cutting-edge technology (Selin, 2015). The emergence of new media serves as a powerful catalyst, connecting traditional and modern elements and broadening the scope of communication and involvement (Halverson, et al., 2013; Lehman-Wilzig & Cohen-Avigdor, 2004). With its digital platforms and interactive features, new media functions as a dynamic channel for promoting and safeguarding traditional performing arts. One of the advancements is implementing augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR) technology, and immersive experiences. Through these new media, artists can surpass geographical limitations, providing worldwide audiences unparalleled access to indigenous performances deeply steeped in local knowledge.

The advent of new media enables the establishment of digital archives, safeguarding the preservation of performing arts traditions for future generations (Hedstrom, 1997; Thibodeau, 2002). Communities can protect their cultural heritage from globalization and cultural degradation risks by converting historical performances, oral traditions, and indigenous knowledge into digital formats (Hennessy & Fraser, 2012; Hennessy, 2012). These

digital repositories are extremely significant tools for scholars, educators, and audiences, promoting a deeper awareness and comprehension of many cultural practices.

The potential of virtual reality (VR) can revolutionize how humans engage with and experience music. For instance, virtual reality can create a highly realistic concert atmosphere or transport listeners into a professional recording studio, thereby offering a completely immersive musical encounter. Virtual reality (VR) technology can precisely replicate the experience of being in the front row of a show, regardless of the viewer's location. These sensors and 360-degree cameras can be positioned in the front row of a live performance, enabling audience members to live-stream the event using a virtual reality headset and immerse themselves in the action as it happens.

Figure 6. showcases a music concert by Paul McCartney incorporating Virtual Reality (VR) technology
(Source: The Guardian website)

In addition to its application in live performances, VR technology is used to create and record music. VR program enables users to replicate experiences within a virtual recording studio, offering comprehensive functionalities for individuals engaged in music production.

Figure 7. Illustrates the utilization of virtual reality (VR) technology in recording studios
(Source: SkyWatcherVR Youtube Channel)

Augmented reality transmits sensory information directly to spectators as they engage with and enjoy live performances. Visual augmentation among the audience can enhance productivity and skills, thereby improving practical abilities and the meaningful interpretation of performing arts. Through augmented reality (AR) devices, audiences can directly engage and collaborate with performing arts objects.

Figure 8. Mobile augmented reality of Sundanese performing arts

This augmented reality (AR) feature will allow viewers to access content on their mobile devices before, after, and during the show. It can guide the audience's attention towards the event or location associated with the presented performance and capture their interest in helpful information. Furthermore, AR has the potential to enhance the creativity and productivity of both amateur and professional artists by facilitating the exploration of new ideas and fostering interactive experiences.

New media also enables artists and cultural practitioners to expand their reach to larger audiences and seek alternate sources of income (Bakhshi & Throsby, 2012). Performers can exhibit their skills to worldwide audiences, generate income from their work, and foster loyal fan communities through social media platforms, streaming services, and online markets. Implementing digital marketing tactics allows for precise and focused promotion, effectively addressing specialized audiences interested in specific cultural forms. It enhances the market opportunities for conventional performing arts (Fillis, 2011; Boorsma & Chiaravalloti, 2010).

The incorporation of new media into the performing arts domain presents specific difficulties and factors to consider. With the rapid advancement of technology, artists have the challenge of maintaining authenticity by ensuring that digital adaptations stay faithful to traditional techniques' fundamental nature and integrity (Korus, 2017; Little, et al., 2020; Arshad, et al., 2018). Furthermore, it is imperative to tackle the issue of the digital divide in order to guarantee fair and equal access to emerging media platforms, especially in disadvantaged communities with limited technological infrastructure.

3.3. Digital - Online

Digital online platforms enable interactive experiences that augment audience engagement and involvement. Audiences can directly engage with artists through features like live chats, virtual Q&A sessions, and interactive forums (Rendell, 2021; Seering, et al., 2017). They may provide feedback, ask questions, and share their views and experiences. This high degree of engagement promotes community and inclusion, converting passive observers into engaged contributors in the cultural interchange.

Digital online platforms provide cutting-edge methods for safeguarding and archiving historic performances, guaranteeing their endurance for future generations (Armano, 2019). These platforms preserve cultural heritage by converting recordings, images, and oral

histories into digital formats, thus creating digital repositories. It helps protect cultural heritage from the risks posed by globalization and cultural degradation (Brown, 2005; Severo & Venturini, 2016). Researchers, educators, and audiences can utilize searchable databases and multimedia tools to acquire vast information regarding traditional performing arts. It enables them to enhance their understanding and appreciation of various cultural practices. The consumption and presentation of art continually evolve, and we are currently embracing the digital era by incorporating live-streaming initiatives that utilize digital-online technologies in the realm of performing arts.

Streaming has become increasingly advantageous in performing arts and has experienced significant growth in recent years. Previously, the primary technical challenge in streaming was the internet connection, which needed adequate CPU power and bandwidth to handle the necessary data rates. It should be capable of establishing low-latency interrupt routes in the operating system to avoid buffering. Nevertheless, streaming capabilities remain highly advantageous today, with many programs that are available and surpass the benefits of downloading data (Liu, et al., 2007; Chen & Zhang, 2014).

By utilizing live streaming technology, the audience can conveniently access performances in various locations such as stages, bedrooms, studios, galleries, or any place equipped with a webcam and internet connection (Yan, 2021; Bosi, et al., 2021). It will facilitate the display and accessibility of performing arts. Streaming has been around for more than a decade for various performing arts. Social media facilitates real-time connections between artists and their viewers, allowing for a wider reach. The performing arts is a well-recognized type of sensory expression that typically necessitates the audience's ability to engage with and perceive the performance entirely. The impact of performing arts will further expand with the advent of streaming technology. It will persist in being appreciated by several generations, serving as the optimal method for fostering creativity in diverse artistic disciplines.

Figure 9. The Kangen Manggung artist's art performance, organized by the Purbalingga Arts Council, took place on the tennis court at Pendopo Dipokusumo and was streamed online

Nevertheless, incorporating digital online digitals into the performing arts domain also presents specific difficulties and factors to consider that need to be taken with the rapid advancement of technology; artists and cultural practitioners face the challenge of maintaining authenticity and representation in digital adaptations while preserving the spirit and integrity of traditional (Brown & Nicholas, 2012). Furthermore, it is imperative to tackle the issue of the digital divide in order to guarantee fair and equal access to digital-online platforms, especially in underserved regions that may lack adequate technological infrastructure.

3.3. Digital Recording

Digital recording is an intermediary between the past and present, enabling communities to record and safeguard their cultural history for future generations (Corbett & Rambaldi, 2009; Christen, 2005). Traditional performances are preserved in pixels, using high-definition video, audio recordings, and multimedia documentation to protect them from the effects of time and the risks of cultural decay (Pea & Hoffert, 2014). Digital recordings preserve intangible cultural assets, such as holy rites and ceremonial dances. They serve as vital archives, safeguarding ancestral knowledge and artistic skills from being forgotten.

Digital recording enables the widespread sharing of local knowledge with worldwide audiences, surpassing limitations imposed by geography and language. Traditional performances can reach audiences beyond their physical locations by utilizing online platforms, streaming services, and digital archives. It facilitates cross-cultural communication and fosters a greater appreciation for these performances. Through digital recordings, audiences can conveniently access and appreciate the vast global cultural heritage, fostering intercultural comprehension and debate (Newell, 2012).

Digital recording allows artists and cultural practitioners to explore and test novel artistic expression and presentation methods. Performers can augment traditional performances by utilizing digital technology to incorporate multimedia components, visual effects, and interactive storytelling approaches (Sparacino, et al., 2000; Sadik, 2008).

Video recording-based digital performing arts represent a promising creative form that is still evolving due to technological advancements (Yang, et al., 2020). Numerous artists are increasingly intrigued by how technology may effectively affect the understanding of time through moving images. This exploration aims to expose the distinctions between words and the occurrences of the past, present, and future. The invention of recording media led to the ongoing advancement of capturing video performances. Artists can utilize a cost-effective smartphone and camera to produce performances and capture numerous forms of performing arts (Raheb, et al., 2019). The recorded images evolve with conceptual art, utilizing several mediums such as accessible, user-friendly, and cost-effective software.

Given that contemporary performing arts occur in a virtual realm rather than a physical one, many artists engage in additional refinement of their creative concepts to ensure effective communication of the video's message to the audience. The act of recording a video is closely related to live performance. These video recordings become documentation and educational material for future generations.

Figure 10. showcases a virtual shadow puppet performance at Kemranggen Bruno

Nevertheless, incorporating digital recording into the performing arts domain also presents significant factors to consider and obstacles to overcome. With the rapid advancement of technology, artists face the challenge of maintaining authenticity and representation in their work. They must ensure that digital adaptations stay faithful to the fundamental nature and integrity of conventional artistic methods. Furthermore, it is crucial to thoroughly contemplate the ethical ramifications of documenting and sharing cultural acts, especially when sacred or ceremonial traditions are at stake.

4. DISCUSSION

Culture refers to human knowledge as a response to the environmental conditions in which humans live (Tomasello, 2010; Keesing, 1974). Moreover, this knowledge is generally obtained from hereditary knowledge, passed down from generation to generation and passed down from generation to generation. It can be adjusted to suit the shape and conditions of the environment in which individuals reside, ensuring their continued survival within society. Local genius or local wisdom refers to the knowledge, behaviour, and solutions individuals develop to solve challenges posed by their natural and environmental surroundings (Ruastiti, 2011; Eko & Putranto, 2019; Albantani & Madkur, 2018).

Local wisdom refers to the knowledge and understanding passed down through generations within the traditional culture of specific ethnic groups. Wisdom encompasses not only cultural norms and values but also all aspects of ideas, including those that have consequences for technology, health care, and aesthetics. According to UNESCO's 2018 Conference on World Heritage, cultural heritage encompasses the legacy we inherit from the past, our current way of life, and what we transmit to future generations (Isa, et al., 2018).

Performing arts expresses culture, transmits cultural values, and embodies aesthetic and artistic standards that evolve over time and in different regions. Performance refers to showcasing a play, concert, or other entertainment type. Recent technological advancements have led to the widespread integration of technology in various domains of everyday life, such as art, sports, rituals, and more. Various forms of performing arts in various technological innovations have given birth to innovations that utilize technology and scientific methodology in culture and arts, especially performing arts. Technology has the potential to facilitate the representation, enhancement, expansion, and documentation of artistic works and creative processes.

The rapid development of various forms of technology highlights the importance of adapting local wisdom-based performing arts processes to effectively communicate with today's generation through digitalization and increased accessibility, which facilitates the exchange of information and contributes to the preservation of cultural identity. Augmented reality (AR) encompasses technology gadgets that enhance human vision, bridging the divide between actual and virtual worlds. In this context, physical and artificial things can be merged into a single entity within a hybrid world, allowing users to move freely without limitations.

In addition to that, various technologies such as virtual reality (VR), sensor technology for performing arts, digitalization, and online performances, as well as video recording, allow users and artists to digitally preserve local knowledge that can be accessed from anywhere, particularly when physical access is limited. For practitioners in the performing arts, these technologies serve as a versatile means of collaboration and facilitate the creation and preservation of artistic works. The intersection of indigenous knowledge and technological advancements in the field of performing arts signifies a vibrant amalgamation of heritage and contemporary elements, yielding significant consequences for safeguarding culture and

exploring artistic ingenuity. With the rapid advancement of technology, there is an increasing awareness of the necessity to modify conventional methods to connect with modern audiences and navigate the digital environment effectively.

An essential element of this intersection is the influence of indigenous knowledge in guiding the creation and execution of technological advancements in performing arts. Indigenous knowledge, derived from the collective wisdom and experiences of specific ethnic communities, provides the essential understanding of cultural customs, principles, and artistic heritage. By integrating indigenous knowledge into technological advancements, professionals can develop more genuine and culturally significant encounters that accurately represent the broad range of human creativity. Furthermore, digital innovation can increase the influence of local knowledge by improving its availability and distribution. By utilizing technology like augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), individuals can engage in immersive and interactive encounters that vividly portray ancient cultural activities in innovative and captivating manners. It not only cultivates a more profound recognition of cultural heritage but also enables the passing of local expertise to future generations.

Simultaneously, incorporating digital technologies into the field of performing arts poses distinct obstacles and prospects for professionals. On one side, using digital tools such as sensor technology and video recording provides artists with novel opportunities for cooperation and experimentation. It empowers them to expand the limits of their artistic practice and connect with wider audiences. However, there is a potential danger of cultural appropriation and commodification, as ancient customs and rituals are frequently adopted and repurposed for the goal of financial profit. In order to tackle these difficulties, it is crucial to approach digital innovation in the performing arts with care and reverence towards local cultures and traditions. It necessitates actively involving local communities and stakeholders to guarantee that digital efforts are culturally suitable and ethically robust. Through promoting collaboration and communication between conventional practitioners and digital pioneers, we may utilize the revolutionary capacity of technology to safeguard and commemorate cultural history in its entirety, encompassing its abundance and variety.

The intersection of traditional knowledge and technological advancements in performing arts presents a rich environment for investigation and revelation. By harnessing the synergistic capabilities of tradition and technology, we may establish novel channels for artistic manifestation, cultural interchange, and community involvement. By doing this, we can guarantee that the diverse range of human creativity flourishes and develops in the digital era.

5. CONCLUSION

The integration of indigenous knowledge with technological advancements in the field of performing arts signifies a noteworthy transformation in the methods employed to safeguard, convey, and encounter local wisdom in the era of digitalization. It highlights the significance of modifying conventional methods to connect with modern audiences while utilizing technology to enhance cultural representations. In addition, as the performing arts use digital platforms and social media channels, they become more accessible and inclusive, reaching audiences beyond traditional limits. Making cultural content accessible to a broader audience promotes a deeper understanding and respect for local knowledge and traditional customs. It also encourages communication and interaction among different cultures. The dynamic intersection between technology and culture poses obstacles and prospects for the future of the performing arts. By adopting and utilizing technology breakthroughs and promoting collaboration across many fields, practitioners can expand their creative possibilities and

challenge the limits of artistic expression. The dynamic interaction between technology and indigenous wisdom presents opportunities for creative methods in cultural preservation and teaching. Using digital resources, we may generate captivating experiences that involve audiences significantly while safeguarding and conveying cultural heritage for subsequent generations. The intersection of traditional knowledge and technological advancements in performing arts exemplifies the fluidity of cultural representation in an ever-evolving global landscape. It emphasizes the ability of traditional traditions to adjust to new technologies and the lasting importance of cultural heritage in forming our shared identity and comprehension of the world. While we deal with the intricacies of the digital world, it is crucial to acknowledge the inherent worth of local knowledge and its ability to bring about significant change when combined with technical advancement. By embracing this convergence, we can guarantee performing arts' ongoing development and prosperity, enhancing our lives and establishing a connection to our collective cultural legacy.

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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