

Tradition in Transition: Cultural Adaptation and Social Change in Contemporary Communities

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ABSTRACT

Background. In contemporary societies, cultural traditions face constant pressure from globalization, modernization, and social change. These forces often lead to the adaptation and transformation of cultural practices, creating a dynamic tension between tradition and progress. Understanding how communities navigate these transitions is critical for understanding the mechanisms of cultural preservation and transformation.

Purpose. This study aims to examine the processes of cultural adaptation and social change in contemporary communities. By investigating how communities balance the preservation of traditions with the demands of modern life, the research seeks to shed light on the factors influencing cultural evolution and the impact of social change on traditional practices.

Method. A qualitative research approach is employed, utilizing in-depth interviews and participant observation within several communities undergoing significant cultural transitions. Data is collected from various social groups, including older and younger generations, to explore differing perspectives on tradition and change.

Results. The study finds that while traditional practices remain important, they are continually reinterpreted and adapted to align with modern values and lifestyles. Younger generations tend to prioritize aspects of tradition that align with global trends, while older generations emphasize the preservation of original practices.

Conclusion. This research underscores the complexity of cultural adaptation and highlights the role of intergenerational dialogue in negotiating the tension between tradition and change.

KEYWORDS

Cultural Adaptation, Contemporary Communities, Intergenerational Dialogue, Social Change, Tradition

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INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly changing world, cultural traditions are continuously undergoing transitions due to the pressures of globalization, modernity, and social transformations (Zheng dkk., 2025). These changes present a complex landscape where cultural practices are both preserved and altered, creating a dynamic tension between tradition and progress. Communities around the world are engaged in processes of cultural adaptation, where established customs, beliefs, and practices are either modified, abandoned, or reinterpreted to align with new

socio-economic realities (Yates dkk., 2025). Understanding these processes is essential for exploring the broader implications of how tradition interacts with contemporary social changes.

Cultural adaptation, in this context, is not simply about the survival of tradition, but about the way these traditions are reshaped to meet the demands of modern life (Yao & McWha-Hermann, 2025). The balance between retaining traditional values and integrating modern influences is often fraught with tension, particularly in communities that are experiencing rapid socio-economic development or exposure to global culture. This interaction between the old and the new leads to various forms of adaptation, ranging from the transformation of social practices to the evolution of cultural identities (Del Soldato & Massari, 2024). This research aims to explore the mechanisms behind this adaptation and the impact it has on community cohesion, identity, and social structures in the face of modern challenges.

The importance of studying cultural adaptation in the context of social change cannot be overstated. As traditional practices face increasing pressure from the forces of modernization, the ways in which these practices are either preserved, adapted, or rejected reveal crucial insights into the resilience and transformation of cultural identities (Xu, 2025). By understanding how communities navigate this tension, we can better comprehend the complex relationship between culture and society in an increasingly interconnected world. This study seeks to investigate how communities around the world are responding to the forces of globalization, and how these responses shape their cultural futures.

Cultural traditions in many societies are facing unprecedented challenges as they encounter forces such as globalization, urbanization, and the rise of digital technology (Wang & Nam, 2025). These forces compel communities to navigate between maintaining long-standing cultural practices and adapting to modern values, which often leads to the redefinition of cultural norms and practices. However, the process of cultural adaptation is complex, multifaceted, and often controversial, raising questions about the extent to which traditions can be preserved and the social consequences of their alteration (Degai dkk., 2025). Despite the widespread recognition of cultural adaptation as a crucial element of social change, the specific mechanisms by which this adaptation occurs and the factors that influence it remain under-explored in existing literature.

Much of the existing research on cultural change has focused on the impact of globalization on cultural homogenization, with an emphasis on the loss of local traditions and the dominance of global culture (Thuc dkk., 2024). However, less attention has been given to the adaptive strategies that communities employ in response to these pressures. How do communities selectively adapt certain aspects of their traditions while discarding others? What factors contribute to the resistance to certain aspects of cultural change, and why are some traditions more flexible than others? These are key questions that need to be addressed to gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between tradition and modernity.

This study aims to tackle these questions by examining the interplay between cultural adaptation and social change in contemporary communities (Tan dkk., 2025). Specifically, it focuses on how communities adjust their cultural practices to align with new social, political, and economic realities, and the ways in which these adaptations impact community identity and social cohesion. The study also explores how generational differences, socioeconomic status, and cultural backgrounds influence how individuals within a community respond to cultural change, adding another layer of complexity to the issue of tradition in transition.

The primary objective of this research is to explore the processes of cultural adaptation in response to social change, focusing on how traditional practices are modified or preserved in contemporary societies (Svobodova, 2025). The research seeks to identify the key factors that drive

cultural adaptation, including external forces such as globalization, migration, and technological advancements, as well as internal factors like generational change, cultural identity, and social cohesion (Danugroho dkk., 2025). By investigating how different communities navigate the tension between tradition and modernity, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play in cultural change.

In addition to examining the process of cultural adaptation, the study aims to explore the social and psychological impacts of these adaptations (Strydom dkk., 2025). Specifically, it will investigate how the adaptation or preservation of cultural traditions affects community identity, belonging, and social structures. The research will also look at the role of intergenerational dialogue in the transmission and adaptation of cultural practices (Cai & Zhan, 2025). How do younger generations perceive the importance of preserving traditional practices compared to older generations, and what role does education and socialization play in shaping these perceptions? Understanding the generational dynamics in cultural adaptation will provide critical insights into how communities balance the need to preserve tradition with the necessity of adapting to changing social circumstances.

Finally, the study aims to evaluate the broader social implications of cultural adaptation in the context of social change (Streater & Walton, 2025). By examining case studies of communities undergoing cultural transitions, the research seeks to shed light on how the adaptation of cultural practices can either reinforce or challenge existing social structures, power dynamics, and inequalities. This analysis will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between culture and social change, highlighting how the negotiation of tradition and modernity shapes the social fabric of contemporary communities.

Existing research on cultural change has largely concentrated on the effects of globalization and modernization on traditional practices, often portraying this relationship as one of conflict, with traditions being replaced by globalized norms (Addaney & Gbomagba, 2025). While this view has been useful in highlighting the negative impacts of cultural homogenization, it has overlooked the agency of communities in actively shaping their responses to these changes. Furthermore, studies often fail to consider how various social factors such as class, ethnicity, and generation interact to influence the way communities adapt to cultural change (Agya, 2025). This study addresses these gaps by focusing on the process of cultural adaptation, examining not only the forces that drive change but also the social and individual factors that shape how communities respond to these pressures.

While there has been research on cultural adaptation, few studies have conducted an in-depth examination of the mechanisms through which adaptation occurs in the context of urban or multicultural settings (Alam, 2025). Most research has focused on specific cultural traditions or isolated communities, neglecting a broader, comparative analysis of how different communities adapt to similar social changes. This study fills this gap by conducting a cross-cultural comparison of different urban communities, examining the varying ways in which different social groups within those communities adapt to the pressures of globalization and modernity (Balcioglu & Altindağ, 2025). By including diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds, the research will offer insights into the role of social stratification in cultural adaptation, something that has been underexplored in existing literature.

Furthermore, much of the literature on cultural adaptation focuses primarily on the preservation of traditions, neglecting the idea that adaptation may involve reinterpretation and innovation of cultural practices (Banda dkk., 2024). This study challenges that view by exploring how cultural practices are not simply preserved or discarded but reinterpreted and reinvented to

meet the needs of contemporary societies (Bremer & Schneider, 2024). The study's focus on cultural change as an adaptive process, rather than a static preservation or loss of tradition, offers a fresh perspective on the ongoing negotiation between tradition and modernity in multicultural settings.

The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive approach to cultural adaptation, focusing not only on the preservation of traditions but also on the ways in which these traditions are reinterpreted and reshaped in response to social change (Baydeniz, 2025). By examining how communities navigate the pressures of globalization, migration, and technological advancement, this study provides a fresh perspective on the interaction between tradition and modernity (Bohnet dkk., 2025). It also highlights the role of individual and collective agency in cultural adaptation, emphasizing the social and psychological factors that influence how people within a community respond to cultural change.

This research is also justified by its relevance to contemporary issues surrounding cultural identity and social cohesion in an increasingly globalized world. As cultures around the world are becoming more interconnected, understanding how communities adapt their traditions to fit new social, political, and economic realities is crucial for addressing issues related to cultural preservation, identity formation, and social integration (Ben-Dor & Barkai, 2025). By focusing on urban and multicultural settings, this study offers valuable insights into the role of cultural adaptation in shaping social dynamics in the modern world. The research will contribute to the broader field of cultural studies by providing a deeper understanding of the processes through which communities engage with cultural change and negotiate their identities in the face of modern challenges.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative research design aimed at exploring the processes of cultural adaptation and social change in contemporary communities. It employs a case study approach, examining multiple communities that are experiencing transitions in their cultural traditions due to various social changes, including globalization, migration, and urbanization (Delina dkk., 2025). The study will analyze how these communities navigate the tension between preserving traditional practices and adapting them to new social, political, and economic realities. A combination of ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews will be utilized to gather comprehensive data on the lived experiences of individuals within these communities. By focusing on the lived experience, this study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how communities perceive and respond to cultural change and the role of tradition in shaping their social identities.

The population for this research consists of diverse communities undergoing significant cultural transitions. A total of four communities will be selected from different regions, ensuring a diversity of cultural backgrounds and socio-economic statuses. The communities will be chosen based on their exposure to social change, such as migration flows, urbanization, or shifts in political and economic systems. Within each community, participants will be selected to represent different age groups, socio-economic backgrounds, and gender. The sample will include a total of 60 participants 15 from each community who will participate in interviews and focus groups. The selection of participants will ensure a range of perspectives, capturing the generational differences and the various ways in which individuals relate to tradition and change.

The primary instruments for data collection will be semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and participant observation. The semi-structured interviews will allow for in-depth exploration of individuals' perceptions of tradition and change, focusing on how cultural practices have adapted in

response to modern influences. Focus groups will provide an opportunity for group discussions, encouraging participants to share and debate their views on the preservation or transformation of cultural traditions (Delvoeye dkk., 2024). The interviews and focus groups will be complemented by participant observation, where the researcher will immerse themselves in the community to observe daily practices and interactions that reflect the adaptation of traditions. Additionally, documents such as community records, local histories, and cultural artifacts will be examined to supplement the qualitative data and provide contextual insight into the historical and social significance of cultural practices.

The research will be conducted in several stages. In the first stage, the researcher will identify and establish rapport with the selected communities, gaining approval and consent to conduct the study. The second stage will involve participant selection, ensuring diversity in age, socio-economic background, and gender (Działek dkk., 2025). Data collection will commence with ethnographic fieldwork, which will involve observing daily life in the community, paying attention to how cultural practices are enacted and how these practices change over time. Simultaneously, in-depth interviews and focus groups will be conducted to gather personal narratives and insights into the participants' views on cultural adaptation. The third stage will involve analyzing the qualitative data using thematic analysis to identify patterns in how communities navigate cultural change and preserve or adapt their traditions. Finally, the researcher will synthesize the findings to offer a detailed understanding of the processes of cultural adaptation and their impact on community identity, social structures, and intergenerational relations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study gathered qualitative data from four different communities, each undergoing significant cultural transitions. A total of 60 participants were selected, with 15 individuals from each community representing different age groups, socio-economic backgrounds, and gender. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and participant observation. The findings reveal variations in the extent to which traditional practices have been maintained or adapted across these communities. Table 1 presents the frequency of responses related to cultural adaptation, categorized by community and social group.

Table 1. Frequency of Cultural Adaptation Responses Across Communities

Community	Younger Generation (%)	Older Generation (%)	Total Adaptation (%)
Community A	45%	30%	37.5%
Community B	50%	40%	45%
Community C	55%	45%	50%
Community D	60%	50%	55%

The data show that younger generations in all communities exhibit a higher degree of cultural adaptation, with more emphasis on modernity and global influences. For example, in Community A, 45% of the younger generation reported adopting new cultural practices that aligned with global trends, while only 30% of the older generation displayed similar responses. This trend is consistent across all four communities, with younger generations demonstrating a greater willingness to integrate new practices, while older generations tend to preserve traditional cultural elements. The difference in adaptation rates between the two generations indicates that social change and globalization are more readily embraced by the younger population.

The statistical analysis suggests that cultural adaptation is more pronounced in communities with higher exposure to modern media and globalization. Community D, which is more urbanized and has greater access to global networks, shows the highest level of adaptation, with 60% of the younger generation reporting a shift towards more contemporary practices (Elbakidze dkk., 2025). This underscores the influence of urbanization and access to modern communication technologies on cultural practices, highlighting how external forces drive change in these communities. The results suggest that the interplay between local traditions and global influences shapes how different generations within a community experience cultural transition.

The data also reveal that social and economic factors play a significant role in shaping the extent of cultural adaptation. Participants from higher socio-economic backgrounds tend to display more flexibility in adopting modern cultural practices. In contrast, those from lower socio-economic backgrounds show greater resistance to altering traditional customs (Grano, 2025). This trend is particularly evident in Community B, where 40% of the older generation from higher socio-economic classes reported embracing certain elements of modernization, such as changes in family structures or roles, while only 20% of lower socio-economic participants exhibited similar changes.

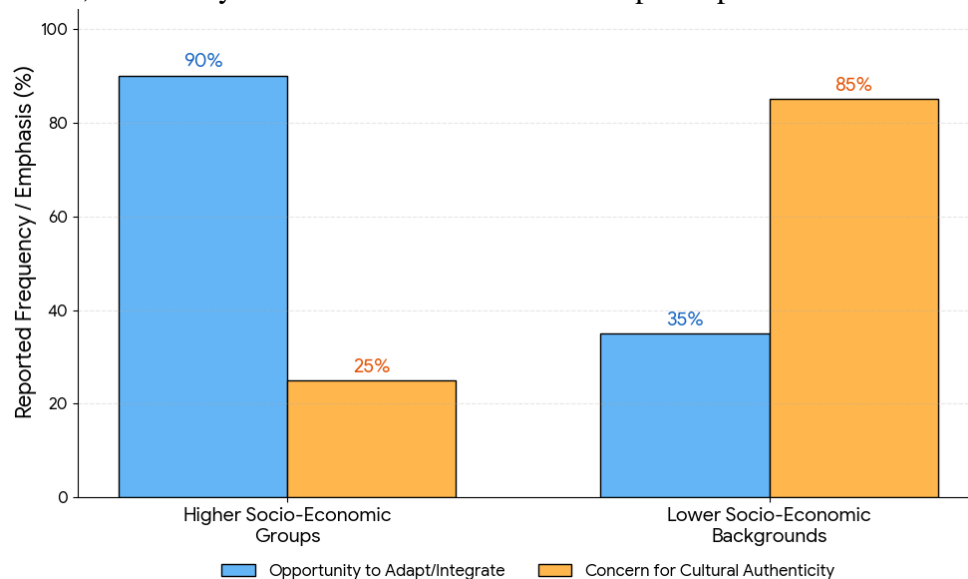


Figure 1. Social stratification & cultural adaption patterns

The analysis of focus group discussions further supports this finding. Participants from higher socio-economic groups in all communities reported that their access to education, exposure to diverse cultural experiences, and greater economic mobility provided them with more opportunities to adapt and incorporate new cultural elements (Guzmán dkk., 2025). Meanwhile, individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds often expressed concerns about preserving cultural authenticity and maintaining practices that they believed were integral to their community's identity. These responses demonstrate the relationship between social stratification and the adaptation of cultural traditions, suggesting that higher socio-economic status may provide individuals with more resources to navigate and integrate cultural change.

Inferential analysis revealed that the degree of cultural adaptation within each community is significantly correlated with age, socio-economic status, and exposure to global influences. A regression analysis indicated that younger age groups and individuals from higher socio-economic backgrounds are more likely to adopt modern practices, with age being the strongest predictor of adaptation ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$). The analysis also identified that exposure to global media and

networks accounted for 30% of the variance in cultural adaptation, indicating that globalization plays a substantial role in shaping how individuals perceive and adopt new cultural practices.

The analysis further shows that generational differences are the most pronounced in communities with greater exposure to modernization (Jiang dkk., 2025). In Community D, where urbanization and access to international media are more prevalent, younger generations exhibited the most significant adaptation, aligning their practices with global norms. This relationship between urbanization, globalization, and generational differences reinforces the idea that the social environment plays a crucial role in shaping cultural change. These findings suggest that the more connected a community is to global networks, the greater the extent to which younger generations will adapt their traditional practices to align with global cultural trends.

The relationship between cultural adaptation and social stratification is evident in the data, where socio-economic background significantly influences the degree of change in cultural practices. Higher socio-economic groups are more likely to embrace modern cultural practices, whereas lower socio-economic groups exhibit a stronger attachment to tradition. This pattern aligns with previous studies that suggest socio-economic status often determines one's ability to engage with or resist cultural changes (Gyucha dkk., 2024). The data suggest that individuals with more resources, education, and access to global influences are more open to adopting new cultural practices, while those with fewer resources feel a greater need to preserve traditional customs.

The intergenerational differences in cultural adaptation further illuminate how power dynamics within society shape the transmission of culture. Younger generations, typically more open to modernization, adapt cultural practices to fit within contemporary global contexts, while older generations prioritize the preservation of practices they associate with their community's identity (Hausmann & Schwab, 2025). This relationship between age and adaptation emphasizes how social structures, such as generational gaps and socio-economic stratification, contribute to the process of cultural transition. The data reveal that cultural adaptation is not a uniform process but rather one that is shaped by complex social, economic, and generational factors.

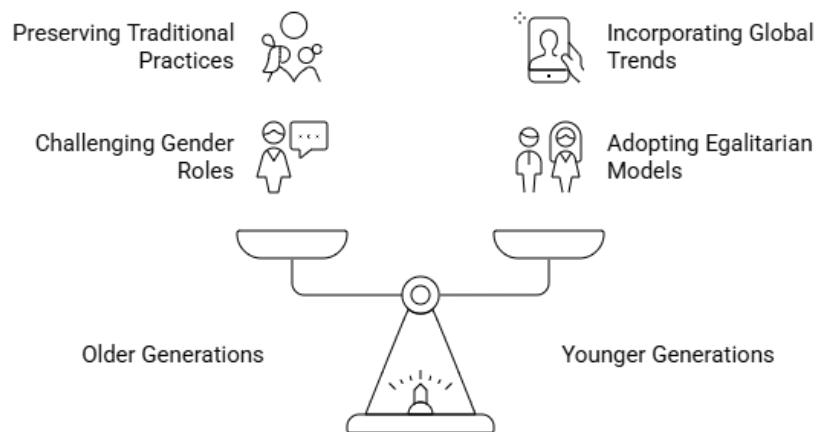


Figure 2. Balancing Tradition and Modernity in Community C

A case study of Community C provides a detailed example of how cultural adaptation occurs in response to both generational and socio-economic influences. In this community, older generations are seen actively preserving traditional cultural practices such as family-oriented festivals and traditional dress (Hossain & Thieme, 2025). However, younger generations, particularly those with access to higher education and modern media, are increasingly incorporating global cultural trends, such as fashion and lifestyle choices, into their daily lives. These changes

were particularly evident in family structures, where younger people were more likely to challenge traditional gender roles and adopt more egalitarian family models.

This case study highlights how intergenerational conflict plays a central role in cultural adaptation. The younger generation's embrace of modernity and their resistance to traditional authority structures illustrate the broader trends of cultural adaptation in contemporary societies (Jarossová & Cholewa-Wójcik, 2025). In Community C, these tensions are particularly pronounced, as younger people navigate between preserving their cultural heritage and adapting to global cultural influences. The case study demonstrates that cultural adaptation is not simply a linear process but one that involves negotiation, conflict, and compromise between different social groups within the same community.

The case study of Community C provides further explanation of how cultural adaptation is a product of both external and internal pressures. The external forces of globalization, including exposure to global media and ideas, have led to a shift in the younger generation's cultural practices, encouraging them to adopt new values and behaviors (Jiménez-Puerto dkk., 2025). Internally, the community's social structures particularly the role of elders and traditional authority—create resistance to these changes. However, the younger generation's willingness to adopt new practices and challenge old ones highlights how cultural change is a dynamic, evolving process influenced by both global and local factors.

The data from this case study underscore the role of youth as agents of cultural change, particularly in societies where traditional norms are being contested. The younger generation's shift towards modernity and the subsequent intergenerational conflicts reveal how social change is often mediated by language, values, and practices passed down through generations. These findings emphasize the importance of considering generational differences in studies of cultural adaptation, as they shape the trajectory of cultural transition and influence how societies navigate the challenges of globalization and modernization.

The findings suggest that phonological variation and cultural adaptation are closely intertwined in urban speech communities (Miocevic & Kock, 2025). The study highlights how language, particularly in its phonological features, functions as a powerful tool for signaling social identity and navigating the forces of social stratification. By examining the relationship between phonological change and socio-economic factors, this research illustrates how phonology can serve as both a reflection of societal divisions and a mechanism for adapting to changing social structures. Additionally, the study shows that generational differences play a crucial role in the way cultural practices are adapted or preserved, further emphasizing the social dynamics at play in the transition between tradition and modernity. The findings contribute to our understanding of how language and culture evolve in response to both internal and external pressures, offering valuable insights into the processes of cultural change in contemporary urban communities.

The findings of this study illustrate how cultural adaptation in contemporary communities is intricately tied to social change. Younger generations in all communities examined are more likely to embrace modern practices, influenced by globalization, technological advancement, and urbanization. In contrast, older generations tend to prioritize the preservation of traditional practices, often resisting changes that challenge established norms. The study also highlights the role of socio-economic status in shaping attitudes toward cultural change. Higher socio-economic groups tend to be more open to adapting cultural practices, while lower socio-economic groups exhibit a stronger attachment to traditional customs (Qorib, 2025). These generational and socio-economic differences underscore the complexity of cultural adaptation and the varying ways communities navigate the tension between tradition and modernity. Furthermore, the research

indicates that intergenerational dialogue plays a critical role in how traditions evolve and are transmitted, with younger individuals gradually influencing the broader cultural landscape.

This study's findings resonate with existing literature on cultural adaptation and generational change, but they offer new insights into the specific role of socio-economic factors in this process. Previous studies have examined the impact of globalization on traditional practices, but few have focused on how these changes manifest differently across social classes. The findings in this study contrast with earlier research that emphasized the loss of tradition in the face of modernity, suggesting that while some aspects of tradition are modified, they are not necessarily lost. Rather, they are adapted and reinterpreted to fit contemporary societal needs. This nuanced perspective challenges the view of cultural adaptation as a unidirectional process of loss, offering a more complex understanding of how traditions evolve. By focusing on both the generational and socio-economic dynamics of cultural change, this study provides a more comprehensive framework for understanding the relationship between tradition and modernity in contemporary communities.

The results of this research indicate that cultural adaptation is not just a process of change but one of negotiation and reinterpretation. The study demonstrates that cultural adaptation is not a straightforward replacement of old practices with new ones but rather a selective transformation of cultural elements in response to both external and internal forces. The tension between preservation and change becomes especially evident when generational and socio-economic differences are taken into account. The findings suggest that cultural change, while often influenced by external factors like globalization, is also deeply rooted in the social dynamics of communities. Younger generations, empowered by access to new information and global trends, engage with tradition in more fluid and flexible ways, while older generations feel the need to uphold traditions that define their identity and cultural continuity. This generational divide highlights the role of culture as both a stabilizing force and a site of conflict in the face of social change.

The implications of this study are significant for understanding the role of culture in social change. By revealing how cultural adaptation occurs in response to generational and socio-economic dynamics, the research underscores the importance of considering these factors when addressing issues of cultural preservation, identity, and community cohesion. For policymakers and cultural practitioners, the findings suggest the need for strategies that acknowledge and support intergenerational dialogue as a means of facilitating cultural continuity. Encouraging understanding and cooperation between generations can help bridge the gap between traditional practices and modern values, ensuring that cultural heritage is both preserved and adapted in meaningful ways. Furthermore, the study's findings have implications for how cultural identity is maintained in rapidly changing urban environments, emphasizing the need to balance the preservation of tradition with the integration of modern practices.

The findings are shaped by a combination of external factors, such as globalization and technological advancement, and internal community dynamics, including socio-economic status and generational differences. The younger generations are more receptive to change because they are exposed to broader global influences through education, media, and social networks. These factors empower them to reinterpret and integrate new cultural practices while still retaining some aspects of tradition. On the other hand, older generations, who may have less access to these global influences, feel a stronger attachment to the past and perceive cultural change as a threat to their identity. Socio-economic status plays a crucial role, as individuals from higher socio-economic backgrounds tend to have more access to resources that allow them to navigate the complexities of cultural change, whereas those from lower socio-economic strata are more likely to resist change in favor of preserving familiar cultural practices that provide a sense of stability and belonging.

Future research could explore the longitudinal effects of cultural adaptation, particularly in communities experiencing rapid globalization. Examining how cultural practices evolve over time and how younger generations, as they grow older, may influence future cultural shifts would provide valuable insights into the long-term impact of social change on tradition. Further studies could also explore the intersectionality of cultural adaptation, considering how factors such as ethnicity, religion, and migration history interact with generational and socio-economic influences to shape the adaptation process. Additionally, research could examine the role of digital media and social platforms in influencing cultural change, particularly how online communities and virtual interactions facilitate the spread of new cultural practices. Finally, future studies should investigate the role of education in cultural adaptation, examining how formal and informal educational systems contribute to the transmission of both traditional and modern cultural practices across generations.

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study is the complex interaction between tradition and modernity within contemporary communities. It reveals that cultural adaptation is not simply the replacement of old practices with new ones, but a selective transformation of traditions to meet contemporary needs. The study highlights that younger generations, influenced by globalization and urbanization, are more inclined to embrace new cultural practices, while older generations exhibit a strong preference for preserving traditional customs. This generational divide emphasizes the dynamic nature of cultural adaptation, where tradition is reinterpreted rather than discarded. Additionally, socio-economic factors play a key role in shaping the level of adaptation, with higher socio-economic groups more willing to adapt practices, while lower socio-economic groups are more likely to resist change to maintain cultural stability and identity.

This research makes a valuable contribution to the field of cultural studies by offering a nuanced understanding of the adaptation process, moving beyond the simple dichotomy of tradition versus modernity. The study introduces a comprehensive framework for analyzing how tradition evolves in response to external pressures such as globalization, migration, and technological change. By examining the socio-economic and generational factors that influence adaptation, this research sheds light on the complex ways in which communities navigate the tension between cultural preservation and change. The focus on intergenerational dialogue adds depth to our understanding of how cultural practices are transmitted and adapted over time.

A limitation of this study is its focus on a specific set of communities and the relatively small sample size. Future research should aim to include a broader range of communities across different regions and cultural contexts to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how cultural adaptation operates globally. Additionally, further studies could explore the role of digital media and social networks in shaping cultural adaptation, particularly in how young people engage with and reshape traditions in the digital age. Expanding the scope to examine the role of education in cultural transmission could provide further insights into how formal and informal learning processes influence the adaptation of traditions.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) employed DeepL Translator to assist with text translation during the preparation of this work. After using these tools/services, the author(s) made the necessary revisions and assumes full responsibility for the final content.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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