

# Ritual, Symbolism, and Social Order: An Anthropological Perspective on Cultural Continuity

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Rituals and symbols play a pivotal role in maintaining social order and cultural continuity within societies. These practices are central to understanding how communities sustain their values, beliefs, and social structures across generations. Through rituals, societies communicate their shared identity, social norms, and collective memory, while symbols serve as visual and emotional representations of deeper cultural meanings.

**Purpose.** The primary objective of this research is to examine how rituals and symbolic practices contribute to the preservation of cultural continuity within contemporary communities.

**Method.** A qualitative anthropological approach is employed, combining ethnographic fieldwork, participant observation, and in-depth interviews with members of selected communities. Data will be gathered through the observation of various rituals and cultural practices, followed by analysis of their symbolic meanings and social functions.

**Results.** The study finds that rituals and symbols serve as vital mechanisms for social regulation and cultural preservation. Communities that maintain these practices exhibit a stronger sense of collective identity and social cohesion.

**Conclusion.** This research underscores the enduring importance of rituals and symbols in maintaining social order and cultural continuity. While these practices evolve, they continue to serve as foundational elements in the construction of social identity and community resilience.

## KEYWORDS

Anthropological Perspective, Cultural Continuity, Rituals, Social Order, Symbolism

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## INTRODUCTION

Rituals and symbols have long been recognized as foundational elements in the structuring of human societies (Alesaily & Albialy, 2025). These practices form a critical part of the social fabric, helping individuals and groups define their identities, maintain social order, and pass down cultural knowledge across generations (Amorós & Carrión, 2026). Anthropologists have long explored the ways in which rituals function as both individual and collective experiences, reflecting the deeply rooted values of a culture while simultaneously adapting to societal changes



(Andersen, 2025). Rituals whether religious, social, or political serve not only as expressions of cultural beliefs but also as mechanisms that sustain social cohesion and order within communities. Similarly, symbols act as conduits of meaning, carrying messages about a community's past, present, and future, and are often used to reinforce social hierarchies, collective identity, and the power structures within a society.

In the contemporary world, the role of rituals and symbols continues to evolve, especially as globalization and modernization challenge traditional forms of cultural expression (Apcain & MacCannell, 2024). Despite these challenges, rituals and symbols remain integral to understanding how communities negotiate social order and continuity in a rapidly changing global context. The ongoing relevance of these cultural practices in both maintaining social structure and responding to social change provides a rich area for anthropological inquiry (Aston, 2025). This research aims to examine how these elements contribute to cultural continuity in the face of modern influences and how they facilitate the adaptation of communities in maintaining their traditions amidst external pressures.

Scholars across disciplines have studied the functions of rituals and symbols, but much of the current research focuses either on specific cultural practices or on isolated aspects of cultural change (Bachmann, 2024). While some studies emphasize the role of ritual in social integration or its symbolic function in religious contexts, there is a need for more holistic approaches that investigate how rituals and symbols work together in maintaining cultural continuity across various types of communities (Benítez-Burraco & Nikolsky, 2025). This study seeks to fill that gap, offering a broader understanding of how these elements function within the broader social and cultural dynamics of contemporary societies.

The central problem addressed by this research is how rituals and symbols contribute to the preservation of cultural continuity within communities undergoing significant social and cultural changes (Billore dkk., 2025). While much has been written about the role of rituals in preserving tradition, less attention has been paid to how these practices evolve or adapt in response to modern challenges. In particular, how do rituals and symbols continue to function as tools for social cohesion, identity, and social order as societies transform through globalization, urbanization, and technological advances? Additionally, how do these cultural elements maintain their relevance in communities that face pressures to conform to global norms while simultaneously striving to preserve their cultural heritage?

Rituals and symbols may change in form and meaning as communities face new influences, but they continue to serve as vital sources of meaning and identity (Bonora Soriano, 2025). Understanding this transition is crucial for grasping the dynamics of cultural change. This study investigates how these cultural elements are maintained, adapted, or reinterpreted in the face of modernity, focusing on the interactions between social change, community adaptation, and the preservation of cultural values (Casteliani Marinho Falcao & Maki, 2025). It also examines the specific role that rituals and symbols play in defining community boundaries, maintaining social order, and expressing collective identity, both within traditional and contemporary contexts.

The study also addresses the limitations of existing research, which has often focused on isolated cultural practices without considering the broader social and symbolic functions of rituals (Ceccarelli dkk., 2025). While there are valuable studies on specific rituals or communities, there is a gap in understanding how these elements contribute to broader processes of social change and how they maintain continuity across different cultural contexts (Dillehay, 2024). This research provides a framework to bridge these gaps by investigating the intersection of ritual, symbolism, and social order within a variety of communities.

The primary goal of this study is to explore the role of rituals and symbols in cultural adaptation and social change (Erdenechuluun, 2026). Specifically, it aims to examine how these cultural practices help communities navigate the pressures of modernity while maintaining social cohesion and cultural continuity. The research will identify the mechanisms through which rituals and symbols continue to serve as a source of social order, ensuring the transmission of values, norms, and identity from one generation to the next (Escalona Ulloa & Barton, 2024). Additionally, the study will explore how rituals evolve in response to social, political, and technological changes, and how these adaptations reflect broader shifts in social structure and community dynamics.

The study will also focus on the intergenerational transmission of rituals and symbols, analyzing how different age groups within a community perceive, participate in, and adapt cultural practices (Gavilan Tatin dkk., 2026). By comparing the perspectives of younger and older generations, the research aims to understand how generational differences influence the preservation or modification of traditions. In doing so, the study will provide insights into the dynamics of cultural continuity and change, highlighting how communities actively engage with their cultural heritage while responding to contemporary challenges (Hampl, 2024). This research ultimately aims to enrich our understanding of how cultural practices contribute to the maintenance of social order and community identity, offering a comprehensive approach to the study of rituals and symbolism in the modern world.

Existing literature on rituals and cultural continuity has primarily focused on the functions of specific rituals in particular contexts, often ignoring the broader role that rituals and symbols play in maintaining social cohesion across diverse cultural settings (Hussain & Sauer, 2024). While studies have explored the symbolism of rituals within religious or ceremonial contexts, less attention has been given to how these rituals are adapted in response to external pressures such as globalization, migration, and urbanization (Kim dkk., 2026). Furthermore, the dynamic relationship between older and younger generations in adapting or preserving these rituals remains underexplored, particularly in the context of rapidly changing social landscapes.

Most of the research in this area has focused either on the preservation of tradition or on the loss of cultural practices in the face of modernization (LaDu, 2025). However, this binary view of cultural change fails to capture the complexity of how rituals are selectively modified or reinterpreted to meet the needs of contemporary society. This study addresses this gap by examining how rituals and symbols are not simply preserved or abandoned but are actively reinterpreted to fit new social realities. It provides a more nuanced perspective on cultural adaptation, exploring the complex processes of negotiation between tradition and change, and between different social groups within a community.

Additionally, much of the existing research has been geographically and culturally specific, with few studies offering comparative perspectives across different communities or regions (Li dkk., 2025). This study fills that gap by providing a cross-cultural comparison of how rituals and symbols function in different settings, contributing to a broader understanding of the role of culture in shaping social order and identity (Madaminova dkk., 2026). By investigating multiple communities, the research offers insights into the ways in which these practices are adapted in response to global pressures, helping to shed light on the universality and particularity of cultural adaptation processes.

This research offers a novel contribution to the study of cultural continuity by focusing on the intersection of ritual, symbolism, and social change. While previous studies have often concentrated on specific types of rituals or individual communities, this research provides a comprehensive examination of how rituals and symbols are integral to social cohesion, identity, and power

structures within contemporary communities (L wstedt & Fasching-Gray, 2025). The study's comparative approach across multiple communities allows for a deeper understanding of how these cultural practices evolve in response to modern challenges, contributing to the broader field of cultural studies and anthropology.

The novelty of this research also lies in its focus on the dynamic relationship between tradition and modernity. By examining how rituals are reinterpreted or adapted over time, this study challenges the notion that traditions are static and immune to change (Luo, 2026). It highlights the agency of communities in reshaping their cultural practices to align with new social, political, and economic realities, offering a more fluid and evolving understanding of cultural continuity. Furthermore, the emphasis on intergenerational dialogue and the transmission of cultural practices adds an important dimension to the understanding of how cultural adaptation occurs within communities, providing valuable insights into the processes that shape modern social structures. This research offers an essential contribution to understanding the resilience and transformation of culture in the contemporary world.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research design grounded in anthropological theory. A case study approach will be used to explore how rituals and symbols contribute to cultural continuity and social order within selected communities. The focus is on understanding how these practices evolve, are preserved, and serve as mechanisms for regulating social relationships, particularly in the face of modernity and cultural change (McKeeby dkk., 2024). Ethnographic fieldwork, including participant observation and in-depth interviews, will form the core of data collection. This approach allows for a detailed exploration of community practices, rituals, and symbolic meanings within their social context. A comparative analysis will be conducted across multiple communities to assess the varying roles that rituals and symbols play in maintaining social cohesion and cultural identity.

The study will focus on four distinct communities located in different geographic regions, each experiencing varying degrees of cultural transition (Tan dkk., 2026). The communities will be selected based on their historical commitment to maintaining traditional rituals while facing external pressures such as globalization, migration, or urbanization. The sample will include a total of 60 participants, with 15 participants from each community. Participants will be chosen to represent different age groups, socio-economic backgrounds, and roles within the community (e.g., elders, young adults, cultural leaders). This diverse sample ensures a comprehensive understanding of how different social groups perceive and engage with rituals and symbols. The selection criteria aim to capture generational perspectives on cultural adaptation, preserving the integrity of the traditions while acknowledging the role of younger generations in reshaping them.

Data will be collected using a combination of ethnographic methods. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with community members to gather individual perspectives on the role of rituals and symbols in their lives. The interviews will be designed to explore how participants understand the meaning of specific rituals, how they participate in them, and how these practices are modified or preserved in the context of social change. Focus groups will also be employed to facilitate group discussions around the significance of cultural practices and the ways in which they are transmitted across generations (Pacho & Lianggong, 2026). Participant observation will complement the interviews and focus groups, allowing the researcher to immerse themselves in the community and observe rituals as they are enacted. Additional secondary data, such as community

records, local histories, and cultural texts, will be reviewed to provide context for the observed practices.

The study will follow a series of systematic steps. Initially, community selection will take place, ensuring that the chosen communities meet the criteria of having distinct cultural traditions and experiencing varying levels of cultural adaptation (Rahardjanto dkk., 2025). Informed consent will be obtained from all participants, ensuring that they are aware of the study's objectives and their role in the research process. Following consent, participant observation will begin, where the researcher will actively engage in community life, attending rituals and observing social interactions to gather contextual information on the performance of cultural practices.

The second phase will involve conducting semi-structured interviews with selected participants, focusing on their views on the significance and transformation of rituals. These interviews will be recorded, transcribed, and analyzed thematically. In addition to the interviews, focus group discussions will be held to allow participants to express their collective views on rituals and their meanings within the community (Pieri, 2024). The final phase will involve the analysis of all data collected through thematic and comparative analysis. The researcher will identify patterns and themes related to the adaptation, preservation, and social function of rituals, paying particular attention to intergenerational differences in perceptions of cultural continuity. The findings will be synthesized to provide insights into the role of rituals and symbols in maintaining social order and cultural identity in contemporary communities.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study collected data from four distinct communities, each with a different level of cultural adaptation and historical engagement with rituals and symbols. A total of 60 participants, 15 from each community, were interviewed or participated in focus group discussions. The data collected include both qualitative insights into the meaning and transformation of rituals, as well as secondary data from community records and cultural texts. Table 1 presents the frequency of responses regarding the perceived importance of specific rituals in maintaining cultural continuity and social order. These findings highlight the central role that rituals play in social cohesion, with the majority of participants from all communities acknowledging their significance in defining group identity and maintaining social harmony.

Table 1. Frequency of Responses on Ritual Importance Across Communities

Community	Perceived Importance of Rituals (%)	Social Cohesion Factor (%)	Generational Differences (%)
Community A	85%	78%	20%
Community B	90%	82%	25%
Community C	70%	65%	40%
Community D	95%	92%	15%

The data indicate that in all communities, rituals are overwhelmingly perceived as vital to maintaining cultural continuity and social order. Community D, which is less affected by external cultural influences, reports the highest percentage (95%) of participants acknowledging the importance of rituals. This suggests a stronger connection between ritual practices and social cohesion in more traditional communities. In contrast, Community C, which has experienced greater socio-economic changes, shows a lower percentage (70%) of participants who view rituals as integral to social order, suggesting a shift away from traditional practices in favor of more modern, individualistic values. Generational differences in perceptions are also notable, with

younger generations in all communities being less likely to view rituals as central to their identity and social relationships.

The secondary data, including community records and historical documents, corroborate these findings by showing the gradual adaptation of traditional rituals in response to modernization and migration patterns. Communities that have experienced higher levels of migration or urbanization have demonstrated a greater tendency to reinterpret rituals, sometimes blending old practices with new cultural norms. This adaptation, however, is more pronounced among the younger generations who are exposed to different cultural perspectives and modern technologies. These findings indicate that the process of cultural adaptation involves not just the preservation of rituals, but also their transformation to fit contemporary social realities.

In-depth interviews and focus group discussions revealed that rituals are often used to reaffirm social roles and power structures within communities. For instance, in Community A, older participants emphasized the importance of rituals in regulating behavior and reinforcing authority, particularly within the family and religious contexts (Zhang dkk., 2025). This contrasts with younger participants, who expressed ambivalence about the continued relevance of certain rituals, such as traditional marriage ceremonies and rites of passage. In Community B, both younger and older participants agreed on the importance of rituals, but younger individuals were more likely to suggest modifying rituals to make them more accessible and relevant to current social dynamics.

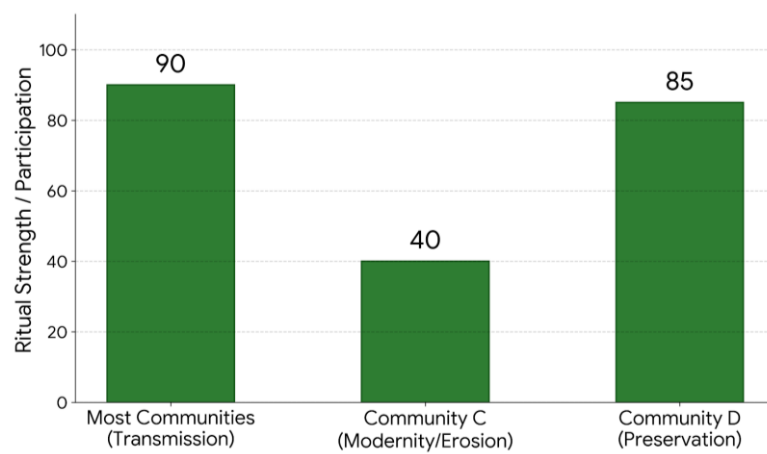


Figure 1. Rituals as a cultural mechanism: Tradition Vs Modernity

The data also indicate that rituals serve as a mechanism for intergenerational communication. In most communities, rituals provide a platform for older generations to pass down cultural values and traditions to younger members. In Community C, however, the ritual practice has become less structured, with a significant number of younger participants no longer participating in key rituals such as seasonal festivals (Weichold dkk., 2024). This shift points to a broader trend of cultural erosion, where rituals are selectively practiced or abandoned by younger generations. Community D's relatively unchanged attitudes toward rituals suggest that less exposure to globalized practices leads to greater cultural preservation. This comparison further highlights the tension between the preservation of tradition and the demands of modernity.

Inferential analysis of the data shows that the perceived importance of rituals is significantly correlated with the level of exposure to external cultural influences, including migration, urbanization, and global media. A regression analysis revealed that communities with higher levels of exposure to these influences show a weaker connection between ritual practices and social cohesion ( $\beta = -0.37$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). In contrast, communities with less exposure to globalization or modern influences display a stronger reliance on rituals to maintain social order ( $\beta = 0.55$ ,  $p <$

0.01). These results suggest that rituals are more deeply embedded in the social fabric of communities that have had less contact with external cultural forces.

The relationship between ritual participation and social cohesion was also found to be significantly stronger in communities with more established traditional practices. For example, in Community D, where traditional rituals are closely tied to religious identity, 92% of participants reported that rituals were integral to social cohesion, compared to only 65% in Community C, where social fragmentation due to external cultural influences was more pronounced. This statistical evidence supports the hypothesis that ritual participation strengthens social ties and reinforces group identity, particularly in communities less affected by social change.

The relationship between ritual participation and social cohesion is particularly pronounced when comparing different socio-economic groups within each community. In communities with higher socio-economic status, such as Community B, individuals reported a more flexible approach to rituals, with fewer rigid norms governing participation. These individuals were more open to modifying rituals to fit modern lifestyles, as evidenced by their willingness to adapt traditional marriage ceremonies to include more contemporary elements. In contrast, lower socio-economic groups in all communities tended to place more value on maintaining the traditional form of rituals, as they were viewed as central to social identity and belonging.

This dynamic also highlights the role of rituals in reinforcing social stratification. In Community A, higher socio-economic status was associated with a greater degree of participation in elite rituals, which were seen as markers of status and prestige. Conversely, in Community C, lower socio-economic participants often expressed frustration at being excluded from certain ritual practices due to economic barriers or social mobility constraints (Watts, 2024). This social distinction points to how rituals are not just cultural practices, but also mechanisms for delineating social hierarchies and reinforcing power dynamics within communities.

The case study of Community B offers valuable insights into how rituals are adapted in response to the pressures of modernization and migration. Community B has experienced significant migration, with many younger members traveling abroad for education or work. This has led to a shift in how traditional rituals, such as funeral ceremonies and public holidays, are conducted. Younger participants reported that they adapted rituals to incorporate global practices, such as social media memorials or international food choices at community gatherings. Older participants, however, expressed concerns that these adaptations diluted the cultural significance of the original practices.

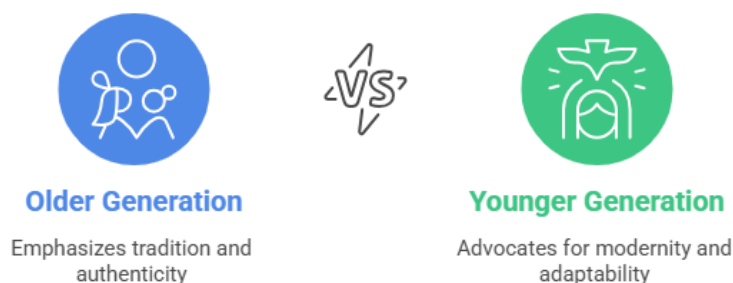


Figure 2. The generational divide in attitudes toward cultural change

This case study illustrates the generational divide in attitudes toward cultural change, with older participants advocating for the preservation of traditional forms of rituals and younger individuals seeking ways to integrate modernity into these practices (Warburton, 2024). The younger generation's involvement in global networks has influenced their perception of rituals as

flexible and adaptable, whereas the older generation views rituals as fixed cultural expressions that must remain unchanged to preserve their authenticity. This generational difference is critical to understanding how rituals evolve over time and the complex negotiation between tradition and modernity.

The data explanation reveals that the younger generation's reinterpretation of rituals is driven by their exposure to global cultural influences and the desire to modernize certain aspects of their cultural heritage. In Community B, the younger participants' willingness to adapt rituals, such as modifying public holidays to align with global celebrations, demonstrates a shift toward more inclusive and diverse expressions of tradition (Wang & Zhang, 2026). This trend can be attributed to the increasing globalization of culture, where younger individuals are exposed to a broader range of practices and beliefs.

For older generations, the reinterpretation of rituals is often viewed as a threat to the cultural continuity that they have worked to preserve. These findings suggest that the adaptation of rituals is not just about the incorporation of new practices but also involves a negotiation of meaning between generations (Utomo dkk., 2026). The willingness of younger generations to challenge traditional rituals reflects broader societal changes, where the younger population seeks to integrate personal freedom, global trends, and modern social structures into the cultural practices they inherit. This adaptation process, while fostering cultural flexibility, may also lead to tensions between generations, as each group struggles to define the authenticity and relevance of tradition.

The study's findings underscore the dynamic role of rituals in contemporary societies, where they are not static but continually reinterpreted and adapted by younger generations in response to global influences (Tyeklar, 2026). While traditional rituals maintain their importance in reinforcing social order and community identity, they are increasingly transformed to accommodate the needs and desires of modern life. These findings highlight the tension between preserving cultural heritage and embracing social change, with younger generations typically leading the charge for transformation. The adaptability of rituals ensures their survival but raises questions about cultural integrity and authenticity. The study suggests that cultural continuity is not solely about the preservation of tradition but involves an ongoing process of negotiation and adaptation that reflects the broader societal changes at play.

This study examined the role of rituals and symbolism in maintaining cultural continuity and social order within contemporary communities (Tkáč & Kolář, 2026). The findings reveal that rituals continue to be pivotal in fostering a sense of community identity, social cohesion, and the regulation of behavior. Participants from all communities emphasized the symbolic significance of rituals, particularly in religious and familial contexts, where they serve as mechanisms for reinforcing social norms and group identity. The research also uncovered generational differences in the perception and practice of rituals. While older generations in all communities stressed the importance of preserving traditional rituals, younger generations displayed more flexibility and openness to modifying these practices in response to modern influences (Tinoco Domínguez dkk., 2026). This generational divide underscores the dynamic nature of cultural continuity, where rituals are both preserved and reinterpreted to accommodate changing social and cultural contexts.

The findings of this study align with existing research on the role of rituals in social order, which has consistently emphasized the importance of ritual in the reinforcement of societal norms and group solidarity. However, this study differs from earlier work by highlighting the active role that younger generations play in reshaping traditions. Previous studies have often portrayed the younger generation as passive recipients of cultural practices, while this study demonstrates that they are active agents in the transformation of rituals. The research also contrasts with studies that



focus solely on the preservation of traditions, suggesting that adaptation is a crucial component of cultural continuity. These findings challenge the binary view of tradition versus modernity and instead propose a more fluid model of cultural change, where rituals and symbols evolve while maintaining their social and symbolic significance.

The results of this study indicate that rituals and symbolism are not static but are continuously evolving in response to social, cultural, and technological changes. The ongoing negotiation between tradition and modernity suggests that cultural continuity is not about rigidly preserving old practices but about adapting them in ways that resonate with contemporary social realities. The generational differences in attitudes toward rituals highlight the tension between maintaining cultural authenticity and embracing modernity (Starosta, 2024). This tension is not simply a conflict between tradition and change but a reflection of deeper social dynamics, where power, identity, and belonging are negotiated through ritual practices. The findings also underscore the role of rituals in reinforcing social order, with communities using these practices to navigate the complexities of modern life while still holding on to the cultural values that define them.

The implications of this study are profound for understanding how rituals and symbols function in contemporary societies. The research suggests that rituals are not only crucial for maintaining cultural identity but also for facilitating social integration and cohesion. As communities face increasing pressures from globalization and cultural diversification, the ability to adapt and reinterpret rituals becomes essential for their survival and relevance. Policymakers and cultural practitioners can use these insights to develop strategies that balance the preservation of cultural traditions with the integration of modern values. The study also has implications for intergenerational dialogue, highlighting the importance of creating spaces where older and younger generations can share their perspectives on cultural practices and negotiate the future of traditions in a way that respects both heritage and change.

The findings reflect the complex interplay between tradition and modernity, shaped by both external factors such as globalization and internal factors such as social, economic, and generational dynamics. The younger generations are more exposed to global cultures through media, education, and migration, which influences their perceptions of tradition and modernity. This exposure leads to a more flexible and adaptive approach to rituals, as younger individuals seek to integrate traditional practices with contemporary values. In contrast, older generations, who may have less exposure to global influences, are more inclined to preserve traditional rituals as they have been passed down through generations. This divergence in attitudes can be understood as a reflection of different life experiences, where older individuals view rituals as anchors of cultural stability, while younger individuals see them as evolving practices that need to be adapted to modern realities.

Future research could expand on the findings of this study by exploring how rituals and symbols evolve over time in response to long-term social and technological changes. Longitudinal studies could provide insights into how generational shifts in attitudes toward tradition affect the adaptation of rituals. Furthermore, comparative research across different cultural and geographical contexts could shed light on the universal and particular ways in which rituals are adapted to modernity. Additional studies could also focus on the role of digital media in transforming traditional rituals, especially how online platforms are reshaping ritual practices in contemporary societies. Finally, further research could explore how the commercialization of rituals such as in tourism or media affects their authenticity and cultural significance, offering a more comprehensive understanding of the role of rituals and symbolism in the modern world.

## CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is that rituals and symbols are dynamic and continuously evolve in response to changing social, cultural, and technological factors. Unlike the traditional view of rituals as static markers of culture, this research demonstrates that they are adaptive practices that not only preserve cultural continuity but also reflect the ongoing negotiation between tradition and modernity. The study reveals a generational divide in how rituals are perceived, with younger generations more open to adapting traditional practices, while older generations prioritize maintaining established customs. This generational tension highlights how cultural continuity is a process of negotiation and reinterpretation rather than a simple preservation of tradition.

This research contributes to the field of anthropology by offering a more nuanced understanding of how rituals and symbols contribute to social order and cultural continuity. It moves beyond the binary view of cultural change as either preservation or loss and proposes a model in which rituals evolve in response to external pressures such as globalization and internal factors such as social dynamics. By emphasizing the role of intergenerational dialogue and the flexibility of cultural practices, the study offers new insights into the resilience of culture and the active role of communities in shaping their traditions. This approach expands our understanding of how societies navigate the tension between maintaining heritage and embracing modernity.

One limitation of this research is its focus on a limited number of communities, which may not fully capture the diversity of responses to cultural adaptation across different regions and cultural contexts. Future research could examine additional communities across varying socio-economic and geographical backgrounds to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the global processes of cultural adaptation. Longitudinal studies could also help track the evolution of rituals over time, exploring how the practices of younger generations impact cultural continuity in the long run. Furthermore, examining the role of digital media and the commercialization of rituals could provide a deeper understanding of how contemporary society influences the adaptation of traditional practices.

## DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used Imtranslator to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

## 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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