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- сохранения национального наследия и традиций народно-инструментальной культуры;
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WEB of KNOWLEDGE

Keeping the intangible cultural heritage through the view of the new information technologies and different networks of knowledge.

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1. ABSTRACT

The current work considers the possibilities to keep the Intangible cultural heritage through new information technologies, and to be implemented in already existing webs of knowledge and to help their activity. The creation of opportunities, conditions for integration of different projects in common database and using of unified technologies and models for identification, digitization and sharing will be able to keep folklore art of different communities as they completely preserve their identity and variety.

Keeping the traditional culture and elements of Intangible cultural heritage through scientific documentation, archiving and digitization is a part of common strategy for preservation.

Key words: Webs of knowledge, Intangible cultural heritage, information technology, models for documenting.

2. INTRODUCTION

Perception, processing and reproduction of different in nature information is the main the main driving force of human evolution. Developing the communication technology, saving of data and accessibility increase the degree of processing information arrays. Speed, both the scientific and technological development is increased multiple times in the last 50 years from the existence of humanity. The entering main parameters of, so-called, Information society [1] in people's daily routine begins to generate specific questions and problems. The development of global information network creates necessity from identification solutions for different national public groups.

3. ACCUMULATION OF KNOWLEDGE

Till present days knowledge, accumulated from our ancestors in form and order, necessary for survival and development, have been formed with different speed, according to communication opportunities of time, in which they have lived. Accumulation of knowledge according to natural assets in different regions, has led to different approach in its processing and recreation.

What is common between folklore art, traditional beliefs and customs and development of information technologies? At first look, a connection between them doesn't exist.

Folklore and traditions are the most stable and slowest developing information structure as a social behavior. Information technologies are the fastest developing system of scientific achievements and innovations, which have become an industry. But seen through the prism of information and evolutional development, between folklore arts and information flows the

connection is very strong and inseparably linked. Precisely folklore art, crafts and traditions are carriers of information and knowledge, given from generation to generation. With the technological development, this main function of folklore art is taken away and its general purpose remains the identity of defined community. Following the thesis, it can be concluded that folklore art already have played its role in evolutional development and it's time with with the necessary tribute to include it in scientific and historic archives. But is that so?

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Traditions  →  Education  →  Sciens
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1. THEORY AND PRACTICE

As opposed to the theories and the following of theses and conclusions, the life of humans is a synthesis of psychology, cultural and spiritual needs. These needs and the sense of stability and calmness that have begun the strong connection of folklore art with the social groups. This process of energy unification is dictated by the desire to improve the life.

In the conditions of the rising informational society, it is necessary the modern methods of distribution of folklore art to be used, hopefully that through the new communication tools, more young people will be able to find the meaning of folklore traditions, to continue and carry them over time. The power of folklore art is in its beauty, in the love between people and the positive energy, concentrated and formed by tens of generations. It brings the wisdom, hope and spiritual strength of our ancestors. These legacies of the past give us strength today, make us proud and better persons. The power that makes us worthy people is in them. Folklore is the basis of all contemporary forms of art and knowledge in the field of culture and technologies. Undoubtedly, in this order of thought, **the symbiosis between ancient art and information technology** has a natural form of existence as an **inexhaustible resource** for both incompatibilities.

The establishment of different levels of networks and systems of knowledge using the most up-to-date informational technology [2] is a vital priority of our generation. Connection through the different forms of technology communication is important not only to the survival and archiving of ancient arts, but for future generations who are responsible for the passage through the time continuum.

Creation and keeping the different knowledge networks on different levels of communication and appliance of the innovative **informational technologies** of modern society will build sound foundation with extremely **important feature** in preservation, development and continuity of traditional folklore arts, traditions and crafts.

2. NETWORKS OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL ART

Traditions established by public groups are important part of the survival. They are significant for both the separate individuals and small social groups as well as for the bigger public structures such as nations and countries.

Folklore or the common used terminology by the United Nations lately – Intangible Cultural Heritage is supported by several important network structures.

Main network structure: family structure and related forms of education and habits, typical for the relevant public group.

Local web of knowledge: local public groups, villages, groups of villages and areas. Traditions and artistic performances such as songs, dances, customs, crafts, developed on local level.

National web of knowledge: huge public groups, nationalities with common traditions, customs, celebrations, religion and artistic performances.

Knowledge networks in the education:

Primary education – basic web of knowledge which is largely managed by the state authorities. Paying greater attention to the unique elements of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in educational programs will contribute to the understanding of the importance of passing on the specifics of knowledge to the next generations.

Higher education – web of knowledge at the documentary and organizational level, drawing on scientific knowledge, helping and raising the capacity of both the scientific community and the main, local and national knowledge network.

Scientific web of knowledge - documentation for preservation [3], processing and presentation of information, collected by the previous knowledge networks.
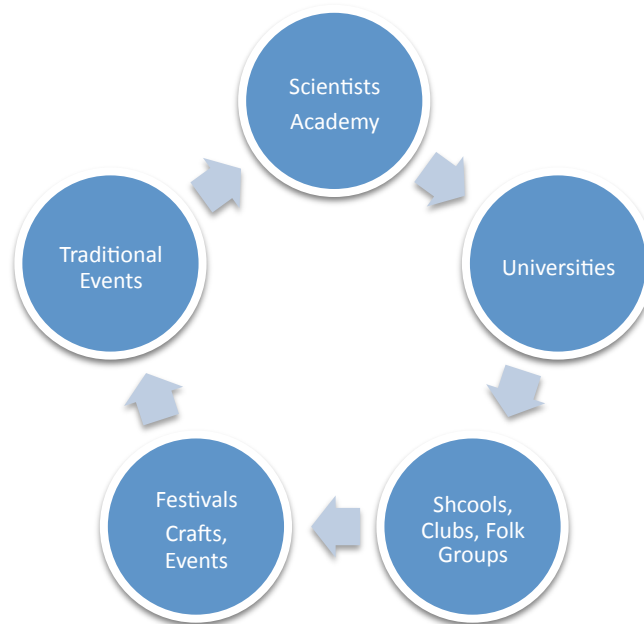
3. FREE FORMS OF PRESENTATION

In the modern society, the need for practice of authentic folklore known 50-100 years old is limited and increasingly encapsulated. The main function of identity is presented in the stage art and in the authentic customs, songs and dances during the implementation of relevant events with local, national and international range.

Web of knowledge and presentation – preservation of intangible cultural heritage nowadays happens by presentation in front of public. Creation of a network of festivals on international level is good practice which illustrates how the difference among the nations actually can be

unifying. Presentation of different nationalities and nations in front of large audience leads to better diversity understanding, leads to building a tolerance and closer relations.

4. DISCUSSION

Which basic networks of knowledge can be continued, revised and built-up?

The first and the most responsible task is to trace all available networks of knowledge related to the preservation and creation of conditions for the future existence of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. They need to be thoroughly researched and if possible to be revised through the new information technologies. It is important to note that in case of a rough and extreme structural change of the existing networks there is a danger that they will be compromised and leaded to impossibility of task implementation. It is very important to bear in mind that unnatural interference in traditional processes has a backward force and creates a high probability that the process will be interrupted. Creation of informational connections with separate networks and the standardization of informational masses or creation of automated applications for converting to a necessary information structure are important technical methods which will speed up the process and optimize the usage of informational masses. It should be emphasized that the great advances in linguistic conversion technologies will make the separate networks to be comfortable for open operation.

5. CONCLUSION

Connection between different levels of knowledge networks is important and responsible. Technology networks, science networks and direct networks of knowledge should be synced to the workflow process. According to the Convention for preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage of UNESCO by 2003 [4], documentation and support of the preservation of traditional folklore cultures are priority of the state institutions in the field of science and culture. The role of the cultural heritage bearers in the modern world is really important and their activity has to be supported both for the preservation of culture and for the continuity between the generations. The role of informational technologies is important in the four-dimensional function of instantaneous coverage through time-spatial ordering. The ability of archival documentary material through information media to reflect, store and display both the authentic models that have reached us and the changes occurring in them over time in their passing from generation to generation is the way to preserve the process of formation and adaptation. Tracking the development of each element of the Intangible Cultural Heritage allows accurate and clear analysis of the process, in which situation we should take into account the external factors of change. This also enables the retrieval of specific information in a future period of time without losing the accumulated knowledge. The establishment of knowledge is a set of constants and variables that in a certain instantaneous state generate information ordering.

The entrance of technology and the knowledge economy where information and knowledge are major product and resource is closely linked to the culture of society. The shift from an industrial to an information society is linked to a high societal culture. Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage is the sound foundation that keep the culture and identity of each community. **Intangible Cultural Heritage is main factor and carrier of knowledge, conducive to sound economic and technological development. Established networks of knowledge in the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage have to be united in an accessible informational environment with the aim to freely usage and smooth adaptation that will allow the preservation of accumulated knowledge and continuity between the generations.**
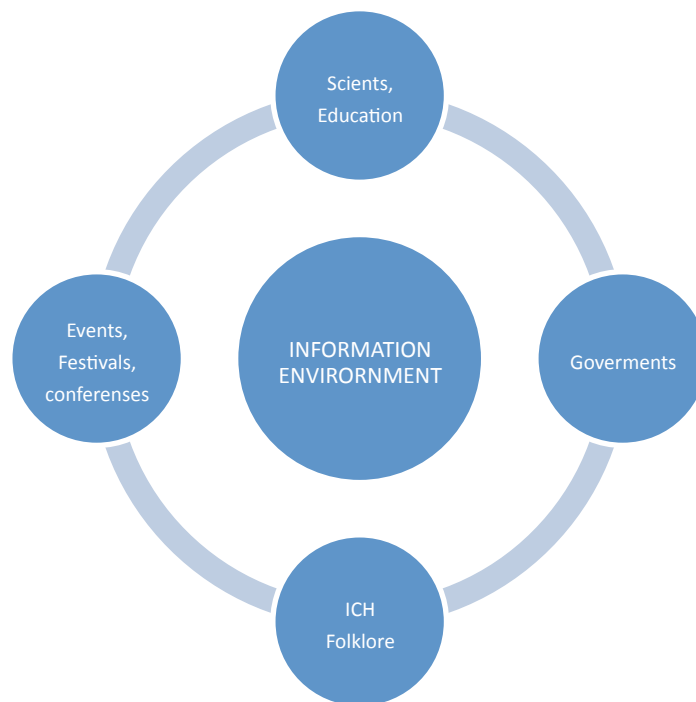
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