

Libraries of Public Reading and Means of Promoting Tangible Cultural to Digital Transformation: The Main Libraries of Public Reading
«Assia Jabbar» Tipaza as Model

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Abstract:

Libraries and information centers are an integral part of the fabric of modern society and one of its essential pillars for continuity, sustainability, and development. They reflect the progress and intellectual awareness of societies, as well as their scientific and cultural levels. Views have converged on the active role played by public libraries in enriching our intangible cultural heritage and activating objective perspectives. This is highlighted by enhancing dialogue between different cultures, a necessity imposed by modern technologies in the era of digital transformation,

Our study aims to emphasize the active role played by public reading libraries and their significance in society. Additionally, it explores their functions by examining the practical reality of the main public reading library, "Asia Jabbar," in Tipaza.

In view of the importance of this topic, the active role of the main library of public information is highlighted. "Asia Jabbar" Tipaza as a model to recognize its practical reality and how it promotes ways of preserving our

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non-material heritage in the light of technological developments Digital transformation through its various activities to preserve and promote our glorious history and know-how on positive aspects technology ", technology developments have forced it into the stream of variables, if it requires a shift from its traditional character to a cultural scientific radiation center.

Keywords:

Intangible cultural heritage, digital transformation, main public reading library "Assia Jabbar" Tipaza, Public libraries, Public reading libraries

I. INTRODUCTION

The library serves as the vital lifeline for society, providing a reservoir of information across various fields of science and knowledge. It encompasses a diverse range of materials, including printed and audio-visual resources, as well as local or non-local databases and internal projects that reflect the traditions and customs of the community. Libraries are considered a fast and secure passage to enhance the intangible cultural heritage of societies. Public libraries in Algeria, like other cultural facilities, aim to rehabilitate our cultural heritage throughout the ages, disseminating culture and heritage through cultural events, exhibitions, and festivals, along with creative workshops that help introduce the public to Algerian cultural heritage.

Main reading libraries play a significant role in preserving our cultural heritage and promoting cultural communication and exchange in the face of technological advancement. They achieve this by promoting Algerian culture and its arts through various seminars, cultural and artistic presentations, as well as annual festivals based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Culture and Arts. This operates in tandem with cultural media, disseminating information and understanding about culture and the tangible and intangible cultural assets to a wider audience, thereby introducing society to their history, folklore, and creative vision. This ensures social cohesion and cultural belonging for the Algerian community.

Given the importance of this topic, the primary role of the main public reading library "Asia Jabbar" in Tipaza stands out as a model in understanding its practical reality and how it enhances ways to preserve our intangible heritage in the face of technological advancements and digital transformation. Through its diverse activities, the library aims to safeguard our glorious history, be aware of positive aspects, and work towards reinforcing them. The demands of technological developments have necessitated a shift from its traditional nature to becoming a hub for scientific and cultural radiance.

Therefore, the challenge of our study was embodied in our main essential question, which is: To what extent does the main public reading library subject of the study contribute to grounding and enhancing our intangible cultural heritage in the context of digital transformation? Based on this perspective, the problem of our research necessitates asking several questions, including:

- * Does the library subject of the study adopt modern mechanisms and tools to enrich our cultural heritage?
- * Does the library implement strategies to ensure its transition in the service of preserving the cultural heritage of the community in the era of digital transformation?

As proposed, temporary, and preliminary solutions that can be considered potential answers to our study questions, the following hypotheses can be formulated:

- Recognizing the importance of preserving our cultural heritage by the regulatory body (Ministry of Culture and Arts) has led to the adoption of strategies and means to protect intangible cultural properties.
- Reviving our intangible cultural heritage and preserving its valuable aspects is the broader meaning of cultural and social continuity for ideal communities.

1. Study Objectives:

1. Define intangible heritage and its preservation mechanisms.
2. Highlight the importance and characteristics of intangible heritage.
3. Examine the contribution of the main public reading library "Assia Jabbar" in Tipaza to preserving our intangible heritage by understanding its practical reality.
4. Identify practical strategies employed by the library in the study location to enhance our intangible heritage in the era of digital transformation.

1. Conceptual Framework of Cultural Heritage:

1.1 Definition of Cultural Heritage:

The term “الإرث” in Arabic, linguistically referring to lineage and inheritance, encompasses both tangible and intangible legacies in various forms. It is mentioned in the supplication of Prophet Zachariah (peace be upon him): "And indeed, I fear the successors after me, and my wife has been barren, so give me from Yourself an heir who will inherit from me and inherit from the family of Jacob. And make him, my Lord, pleasing [to you]." (Mary 5-6). Here, the reference is to prophet hood, not material wealth. Similarly, in the words of Allah: "[We said], 'And Solomon inherited David.'" (The Ant 27:16), meaning he inherited his prophet hood and kingdom.

In English, the term "heritage" conveys what humans inherit, preserve, and pass on to the next generation. In French, the word "Patrimoine," of Latin origin, consists of two parts: the first meaning "father" and the second meaning "education, guidance, and advice." Therefore, its meaning reflects the importance of things that remind us of our ancestors, connecting us to our roots and history (Afifi and Ghazi, 2015).

And heritage, in its simplified concept, is the essence of what previous and current generations have inherited. There are various definitions specifically related to heritage, including that provided by the American archaeologist Wendell Philips. He stated that heritage is "a broad cultural continuity in terms of both place and time, renewed based on continuous formations in overall culture. It encompasses a relatively long period of time and varying spatial dimensions, both qualitative and distinct environmentally" (Al-Kafafi, 2014, p.28).

The renowned American folklorist Melville Herskovits (1895-1963) views heritage as "synonymous with culture, meaning that it is an integral part of the people's culture and not separate from it."

As defined by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in its 2015 edition, heritage is "the legacy of the past

that we enjoy in the present and pass on to future generations." Cultural heritage is considered the inheritance of both tangible and intangible assets belonging to a group or society that has cultural legacies from previous generations, which have endured until the present time and are bequeathed to future generations.

In accordance with the various definitions of heritage, it is regarded as the record in which nations document their creations, the memory that preserves their value, and one of the components of their civilization and distinctiveness that sets them apart from other nations. Consequently, countries are keenly competing to preserve their cultural heritage, adopting policies and strategies to maintain and safeguard it.

Non-material cultural properties refer to "a set of knowledge, social perceptions, skills, competencies, or traditions-based techniques in various fields of cultural heritage. They represent the authentic indicators of connection to cultural identity and are possessed by an individual or a group of people."

Also, non-material cultural heritage refers to "heritage that intertwines between the mind and thought, especially customs, arts, and various forms and colors of music, as well as folk, mythical, and historical narratives that have continued to connect generations. These expressions showcase their creativity throughout the ages in various fields of knowledge, whether religious, jurisprudential, philosophical, linguistic, literary, poetic, historical, etc. They are directly linked to human beings, their reality, and daily lives in the region. Types of non-material heritage include, but are not limited to: (Aid Bouda, 2002)

- The science of music and folk and traditional songs.
- Anthems, melodies, and religious celebrations.
- Theater and oral literary expressions.
- The art of dance and rhythmic movements.
- Culinary arts.

- Historical stories, narratives, proverbs, myths, and riddles.
- Proverbs, famous sayings, and moral teachings.
- Traditional games.

In light of the provided definitions, non-material cultural heritage encompasses all oral expressions, traditions, including dialects, serving as a means to express the cultures and social practices of societies. It also includes arts, performance traditions, and skills associated with traditional crafts.

Preservation, as defined by the UNESCO in 2003, refers to "measures aimed at ensuring the sustainability of non-material cultural heritage, including identifying, documenting, researching, preserving, protecting, promoting, highlighting, and transmitting it, especially through formal and non-formal education, and revitalizing its various aspects."

Despite the fragile nature of non-material cultural heritage, it constitutes a crucial factor in ensuring and preserving the continuity of cultural diversity, particularly in the era of globalization and its features. Non-material cultural heritage represents dialogical and cognitive exchange between various cultures (UNESCO, 2016).

1.2. Elements of Cultural Heritage:

Components of Cultural Heritage: According to UNESCO 2005, there are three components that make up cultural heritage:

Monuments are the first element's representation. All architectural creations, sculptures atop structures, archaeologically significant formations, inscriptions, caverns, and collections of monuments possessing extraordinary global importance from historical, artistic, or scientific viewpoints are included in this.

Sites are the second element. The term "human-made works" refers to both individual and community endeavors involving people and the natural world. It also encompasses regions, such as archeological sites, that are extremely valuable from an artistic, historical, anthropological, or ethnological perspective.

Complexes are the third element. These are collections of standalone or linked structures that, when viewed from historical, artistic, or scientific angles, represent extraordinary universal significance in terms of architecture, harmony, or integration into a natural setting.

Features of Non-Material Cultural Heritage: Non-material cultural heritage has a number of traits that can be summed up in the following essential components:

- The Dual Nature of Tradition and Modernity: Traditions passed down from the past are not the only aspects of non-material cultural heritage. It also includes a range of modern rural and urban customs that facilitate informed exchanges between various ethnic and racial groupings.

- Representational: The power of non-material heritage stems from its origins in local communities, which pass on knowledge in the areas of traditions, customs, and skills to other cultures or the rest of the community over generations. As a result, non-material heritage serves as a symbol of social and cultural identity in addition to being a cultural good valued for its uniqueness.

Collective Heritage: Our non-material legacy connects the past, present, and future while articulating our sense of identity as a nation, social cohesiveness, and feeling of duty. It shows how a person's identity is a function of the community (Alaa Talal, 2003, p.2).

Apart from the aforementioned attributes, UNESCO has incorporated additional features, such as: - Non-material heritage is grounded in local communities, since heritage is classified solely by recognition of groups or individuals adhering to the principle of transmission and inheritance from generation to generation.

Traditions and Morality : This include myths, chants, epic poems, stories, songs, and other literary works in a variety of formats and settings, as well as the diversity of regional dialects, particularly those connected to groups that are adamant about maintaining their native tongue and averting its extinction.

Arts, Traditions, and Performance: The interaction of performance arts, such as dance, theater, lyrical poetry, and musical singing and instruments, forms the foundation of non-material cultural legacy.

2. Preserving Non-Material Cultural Heritage Internationally and Regionally:

The UNESCO Convention and its Role in Preserving Non-Material Cultural Heritage:

The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on October 17, 2003, entered into force in 2006 during its thirty-second session in Paris from September 29 to October 17, 2003.

Recognizing the significance of non-material cultural heritage as a factor for ensuring sustainable development, especially after UNESCO's affirmation regarding the safeguarding of traditional culture and folklore in 1989, the World Declaration on Cultural Diversity in 2001, and the role of individuals, particularly indigenous populations, in producing, enriching, conserving, and maintaining intangible cultural heritage according to human creativity, the Convention aimed to achieve several key objectives:

- Safeguarding non-material cultural heritage.
- Respecting the non-material cultural heritage of specific communities, groups, and individuals.
- Raising awareness locally, nationally, and internationally about the importance of non-material cultural heritage and the significance of mutual appreciation for this heritage.
- Encouraging international cooperation and assistance.

The convention resulted from lengthy and ongoing efforts that began with the establishment of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Reports were compiled, conferences organized to study diversity in cultural identities worldwide and acknowledge it. Among the standardized instruments introduced by UNESCO in the field of culture, the 2003 Convention is considered one of the most significant activities aiming to promote cultural diversity (UNESCO, 2003, p.13).

The participating countries perceived the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage as an effective international legal instrument, consistent with national and local priorities and the needs of communities, groups, and individuals concerned. Many non-participating countries, including non-governmental organizations and representatives of organizations holding intangible cultural heritage, shared this view. They emphasized that intangible cultural heritage is defined according to specific societies and theories, given that culture is in constant evolution and is transmitted from one generation to another. Thus, the concept of safeguarding aims at the continuity of intangible cultural heritage.

However, strategies in most Arab countries for safeguarding and preserving their intangible cultural heritage and investing in it remain quite modest, especially amid technological advancements worldwide. The constitution has addressed the importance of caring for our cultural heritage, which has the potential to reintegrate many heritage elements into the economic landscape, contributing to improving national income and preserving the collective Algerian national identity.

Like many other countries committed to preserving their intangible cultural heritage, Algeria ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage on March 15, 2004. Algeria possesses a diverse cultural heritage that it has sought to protect and enhance, ensuring the implementation of mechanisms for its safeguarding. The country has established institutional aspects with a focus on protection, putting them into practice to ensure its preservation and continuity for current and future generations. This commitment is reinforced by Algerian legislation, specifically Law No. 12-07 on wilaya (provinces) and Law No. 11-10 on municipalities, granting local communities the authority to intervene in safeguarding heritage as a whole.

The matter of preserving intangible heritage, seen as a crucial means to defend the rights of nations and their peoples in the present and future, has led regions and countries to enter into international and regional agreements aimed at safeguarding this intangible heritage. After discussing the UNESCO

International Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which contributed to the convergence of peoples and facilitated exchange, some notable agreements include:

2.1. **Establishment Agreement for the Regional Center for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Africa: **

A project agreement between UNESCO and Algeria was signed on February 28, 2014, regarding the establishment of a regional center for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in Africa. This project, initiated at the request of Algeria, received approval during the 192nd session of UNESCO's Executive Council. The primary objective of this center is to contribute to achieving the strategic goals of UNESCO's Convention concerning the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Africa. The center played a pivotal role in enhancing the preservation capabilities of intangible heritage in the African region, acknowledging its cultural richness rooted deep in history. The center is headquartered in Algiers, Algeria, and has effective political, legislative, and administrative strategies to preserve and enhance cooperation among research institutes and other relevant entities (National Committee of Algeria for Education, Science, and Culture, 2014).

2.2. **Law No. 98-04 of June 15, 1998: **

Published in The official newspaper No. 44 of 1998, this law pertains to the protection of cultural heritage. It outlines the types of tangible and intangible cultural properties subject to administrative protection, including measures taken by competent authorities to achieve preservation (National Committee of Algeria for Education, Science, and Culture, 2014).

The Algerian law, in its Article 45, explicitly recognizes the right to culture as a fundamental human right, emphasizing its equal application to all citizens. It places the responsibility on the state to protect both tangible and intangible heritage.

Additionally, Article 68 of the same law outlines the objectives of safeguarding intangible cultural properties, including traditional expressions and cultural materials. The provisions include:

- ✓ Establishing records and databases related to intangible cultural heritage through identification, documentation, classification, collection, and registration using suitable means. This involves individuals or groups possessing intangible cultural heritage.
- ✓ Conducting studies by scholars and specialized institutions to deepen knowledge, reveal socio-historical self-references, and acquire a comprehensive understanding of obtained materials.
- ✓ Preserving the integrity of traditions by ensuring their transfer and dissemination without distortion, emphasizing careful handling during transmission and publication.
- ✓ Applying appropriate preservation measures to traditional and folk cultural materials, ensuring the safeguarding of their memory in all its forms and transmitting them to future generations.
- ✓ Disseminating traditional and folk non-material knowledge through various means, including exhibitions, diverse events, publications, communication methods, and various messages, as well as establishing museums.
- ✓ Identifying individuals or groups who possess intangible cultural heritage in specific fields of traditional and folk cultural heritage.

As stated in The official newspaper Number 11 dated February 19, 2003, Law Number 03-01 concerning sustainable tourism development emphasizes, in Article 2, that the development of tourism activities is subject to rules and principles aimed at protecting natural resources, cultural, and historical areas. This is intended to preserve their authenticity and ensure competitiveness for tourism purposes while maintaining sustainability.

3. Public Libraries and Their Strategic Role in Preserving Intangible Cultural Heritage:

Recognizing the vital role assigned to public libraries and their distinctive cultural and social impact, we realize their immense importance in revitalizing our cultural heritage at the local and provincial levels. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) defined the public library in its 2004 statement as a local information center that directly provides all types of knowledge and information to beneficiaries. It offers its services on an equal opportunity basis for everyone, irrespective of age, gender, religion, national affiliation, language, or social status.

The primary role of the public library is essential for cultural development. It serves as a tool to shape and enhance the cultural identity of the local community by supporting social relationships and promoting intellectual and scientific support for the community. This is achieved through seminars, cultural meetings, and more. Furthermore, the public library fosters and encourages young talents in arts, literature, and sciences through workshops, competitions, exhibitions, and events.

It can also be considered a positive communication tool and a component for protecting intangible cultural heritage, contributing to the enhancement of our cultural legacy, potentially realizing significant economic gains. This coordination is with local institutions responsible for protecting intangible cultural heritage, including cultural directorates that oversee the preservation of our intangible cultural heritage. They work to maintain and protect it, akin to the roles of the regional committees for cultural properties. These committees activate the cultural role in local communities, revive customs and traditions, and introduce the historical roots of the local community through events held in public libraries. This is done in coordination with the offerings of the regional committees and social partners who provide social and cultural support.

3.1 Public Libraries and Their Essential Role in Enhancing Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Digital Transformation Era:

In recent years, numerous projects have emerged to preserve Algerian cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. However, these efforts have predominantly focused on tangible cultural heritage, particularly in cultural fields such as manuscripts and ancient works (history, religion, and literature). With the ongoing digital transformation and the expanding interest of researchers and cultural activists, the Algerian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts has sought to optimally utilize Algerian culture. The aim is to showcase its heritage and diversity by digitally promoting it on a broader scale.

The new shifts in information and communication technologies, coupled with the rapid pace of this era, have necessitated libraries to adopt new and contemporary strategies to preserve our intangible cultural heritage. This has coincided with the global health crisis, pushing libraries, including main public libraries, to strategically transition. Faced with the challenging decision to implement strict lockdown measures at the onset of the health crisis, they later adapted by relying on precautionary and preventive measures. Libraries ensured the continuity of their services under exceptional conditions, making the virtual world the only refuge amid the crisis. This was done to guarantee the maximum required service, aligning with the individual's evolving culture through library websites and securing means of communication and interaction via social media.

As many activities related to preserving intangible cultural heritage, witnessed by main public libraries regionally each year, were suspended, these libraries have effectively utilized the virtual world to maintain their services and continue their valuable contributions to safeguarding intangible cultural heritage.

4. Presentation of the Main Library for Public Reading "Asia Jabbar" in Tipaza Province within its Legal Framework:

The Algerian state, under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture, has taken significant steps by adopting the project of establishing a library for each municipality. This initiative, embedded with the goal of forming an educated society, primarily aims to encourage reading, promote social education, and enhance the preservation of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

The creation of public reading libraries traces back to Executive Decree No. 07-275, dated 6 Ramadan 1428 corresponding to September 18, 2007 (The official newspaper No. 58 of 2007). This decree defines their fundamental law and places them under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture, as stated in its first article. According to the second article, these libraries are characterized as "public institutions with an administrative nature, enjoying legal personality and financial independence." The establishment of such libraries is proposed by the Minister responsible for culture. The location of each public reading library is determined by the establishment decree, as outlined in the third article of the same decree. Annexes to the public reading library, established by joint ministerial decisions between the Minister of Finance, the Minister responsible for culture, and the authority in charge of public service, are specified in the fourth article.

The creation of public reading libraries was officially announced in Executive Decree No. 09-346 in The official newspaper of 2009, Issue No. 42. This decree completed Executive Decree No. 08-236, dated July 26, 2008, which, in its first article, established public reading libraries in several centers across various states, with Tipaza being at the forefront. Furthermore, Executive Decree No. 12-234, dated May 24, 2012, published in The official newspaper No. 34, changed the designation from "public reading libraries" to "main libraries for public reading." On August 8, 2012, the Main Library for Public Reading in Tipaza was inaugurated by the Minister of Culture, officially opening its doors to the public. On April 16,

2018, Minister of Culture named the library after the late novelist " **Fatima-Zohra Imalayen,**" known as " **Assia Djebar.**"



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4.1 The Main Library for Public Reading "Asia Jabbar" in Tipaza and Strategies for Promoting Intangible Cultural Heritage:

In the aftermath of the globally witnessed crisis and its profound social, economic, and cultural impacts, especially on public libraries and their cultural initiatives through social media, the library intensified its efforts to stimulate its local economy. It assumed an active leadership role in engaging with its community, recognizing the individual's transformation into a digital citizen. The library continued its pivotal role in promoting our intangible cultural heritage by involving social partners, including associations and educational institutions.

The Main Library for Public Reading strategically adopted approaches to preserve the national identity, social belonging, and cultural promotion of various arts, traditions, and performances held as part of the library's events and activities. These events reflected the social cohesion of the Tipaza community. The library eagerly embraced significant intellectual, cultural, and entertainment events organized by the Directorate of Culture, blending inherited traditions with the present. This demonstrates the library's commitment to the principle of knowledgeable communication with its community, actively seeking to expand social relationships and explore local cultural heritage.



II. Methods and Materials:

The nature of the subject necessitates determining the study methodology. Therefore, we recognized the need to employ a descriptive approach using a case study method as the most suitable for presenting a model of the application and activation of the role of main public reading libraries in preserving our intangible cultural heritage. This is to understand its nature, content, and substance, clarifying its characteristics. Due to the significance and scope of the topic, we will also discuss the legal framework for preserving this heritage and the mechanisms for safeguarding it. The aim is to achieve results that assist in understanding the practical reality of the library subject of the study and strive to root our intangible cultural heritage.

III. Study Results:

The Main Library for Public Reading "Asia Jabbar," as part of the cultural activities digitization project, actively engaged in the celebration of Heritage Month through live streaming on its social media platforms. Hosting various researchers and historians interested in the field of cultural heritage, the library played a significant role by providing multiple inputs.

The Main Library for Public Reading "Asia Jabbar" played a pivotal role in expanding social relationships and exploring local, regional, and national cultural heritage. The cultural activity witnessed significant interest and diverse participation, including crafts, traditions, designs, and presentations.

The main library for public reading, the subject of the study, has actively contemplated enhancing cultural national identity and preserving our cultural heritage. Recognizing the necessity of integrating into the virtual cultural world, the library aims to ensure the continuity of safeguarding our intangible cultural heritage and collective memory for future generations. On another note, the Ministry of Culture and Arts has initiated a program to engage with experts in the field of local and global heritage. Coordinated with the main library for public reading and in collaboration with the Directorate of Culture in the province, the program includes organizing virtual exhibitions, poetic sessions featuring heritage poets, and contributions from university professors in history and archaeology. This enriches the discourse on re-evaluating cultural assets through communication with experts in intangible heritage. The program also involves religious readings, competitions, and the inclusion of religious eulogies and hymns, contributing to the broad project undertaken by the Ministry of Culture to preserve cultural heritage.

Strategies for communication and interaction with patrons of the main library for public reading, "Asia Jabbar," hold great importance in creating an engaging environment that requires fostering communication within the community or between communities. Among the valuable visions the study library has planned are awareness and marketing strategies in the digital environment to establish communication links and enhance cultural identity. Some of the key strategic objectives for the library in preserving the cultural heritage of the Tipaza community include:

1. Building a strong and steady identity: The library aims to create a visible identity that reflects its cultural role by focusing on human culture characterized by cultural diversity and differences. This approach ensures the highest level of trust between the library and its diverse audience.

2. Utilizing digital communication channels: The library prioritizes the creation of digital gateways and social media platforms. These have become essential for reaching its community across different age groups, educational levels, and cultural preferences. The goal is to engage them in the library's world, allowing them to form online communities, stay updated on library content, and enhance their participation in its smart services.

3. Integration with the community and organizing exemplary events: Collaboration and exchange are crucial for organizing workshops and initiatives among various libraries to ensure maximum benefit and a broad network to attract new beneficiaries. Cultural events, such as reading clubs, exhibitions, and theatrical performances held annually at the main library for public reading, play a pivotal role in communication, learning, and interaction, contributing to the unification of intangible cultural heritage.

IV. Conclusion:

Focusing on the horizon of intangible cultural heritage is an integral part of the living and continuous memory of peoples. Its uniqueness lies in encompassing the events and knowledge that societies have experienced, especially as international agreements, recommendations, and decisions emphasized the need to enhance cultural, social, and economic awareness. This is crucial, particularly among the younger generations, aiming to create dynamics for cultural exchange and creativity. Notably, the manifestations of intangible cultural events, such as oral heritage masterpieces, play a significant role in ensuring the highest levels of closeness, exchange, understanding, and a spirit of connection. This ensures mutual respect and appreciation among communities, considering them cultural capital, and enhances ways to protect our intangible cultural heritage. In conclusion, we propose a set of recommendations, among which the most important are:

- ✚ Promoting cultural exchange among various scientific and social institutions and social partners to establish a framework ensuring guidelines for the effective and sustainable protection of our intangible cultural heritage.

- ✚ The Ministry of Culture and Arts adopting scientific and practical strategies to support the main libraries of public reading, such as "Assia Jabbar," in their essential role in preserving the diversity of our cultural and civilizational heritage.
- ✚ Enhancing cooperation and cultural exchange, benefiting from experiences in the field of protecting our intangible cultural heritage, and promoting its sustainability at the local, regional, national, and international levels.
- ✚ Activating the role of local communities, in coordination with public reading libraries, in protecting our cultural heritage, expanding its sphere of interest, and activating specialized bodies and technical committees for its protection.

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