

New Data on Cultural Preservation for Globalization Partners vs Traditional Tourism

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received : 15.02.2025 Revised : 19.03.2025 Accepted : 10.04.2025 Keywords: Academic Performance; Curriculum Development; Evidence-Based Learning; Instructional Strategies; Student Outcomes	In 2019, tourism brought in \$5.8 trillion in earnings and 6.7% of the world's GDP or 1.5 billion people traveled globally. Due to the high scale of tourism across global boundaries, these are the terrifying numbers of people we have allowed in to see and show us their ways of living, and to discover our own. This unprecedented growth has had its cultural cross over and social interaction but at the same time there are concerns about the preservation of local traditions and authenticity. This worldwide integration is better positioned to benefit those countries with high globalization levels, as measured by the KOF Globalization Index, and well developed tourism industries. Nevertheless, transnational companies' rapidly growing operations have still had a major impact on local cultures and economies. That is why we can observe a transformation in how to involve globalization partners in tourism development. The recent data from 1970 to 2021 corroborate that tourism globalization varies among countries as some countries like Finland had an annual growth of up to 1.2%. Now through this analysis, we will understand how globalization is changing traditional tourism by taking part in joining with international initiatives to solve major problems of cultural preservation.

1. The Evolution of Tourism in a Globalized World

Global travel has taken on a profoundly different landscape since the early 2000s. In 2023, tourism sector has made significant recovery in terms of international tourist arrivals that reached 89% of pre pandemic levels. In addition, the direct GDP of tourism recovered to the levels before the pandemic, estimated at USD 3.4 trillion, or 3% of global GDP [1]-[4].

1.1 From Mass Tourism to Experience-Based Travel

Now mass tourism meant less the package holidays and the standardised experiences. Recent studies show that 65 of United States travelers prefer to get 'something new' while on vacation as opposed to just feeling 'rested and recharged'. Even more, younger people are more likely to require experiential traveling, as 52% of Gen Z splurge for experiences whereas just 29% of baby boomers do.

The global travel experiences market could reach more than USD 3.00 trillion. Of note, about 25 percent of global spending for experience is attributed to about 25 percent of overseas tourists spending on paid, structured activities in the range of USD 250.00 billion to USD 310.00 billion. This big growth is indicative of traveler taste undergoing a basic change, particularly among younger demographics.

1.2 Global Tourism's Key Statistical Shifts (2010-2023)

Global tourism was undergoing unprecedented changes during the period between 2010 and 2023. Firstly, the pandemic generated a significant shock with the loss of 2.7 billion international arrivals in 2020 and 2022. However, the sector proved quite resilient, export revenues from international tourism amounting to USD 1.8 trillion in 2023, which is close to the level before the pandemic.



Fig 1. UNESCO's Framework for Measuring Cultural Authenticity

It is not limited to numbers. For 40% of travelers in 2022 (42%, in fact, overdubbed by the press as the 'Year of the GOAT': Greatest of All Trips), getting to the new food was really important; for 31%, trying out local delicacies was key. Also, 23 percent of the tourists were specifically on the hunt for more locally oriented experiences, being willing to head into the difficult places [5]-[9].

Youthfully disaggregated, experiential travel has done much more for the rise of younger generations. For example, in Thailand if you look at Airbnb Experience bookings among customer aged 24 or under, they increased by 228% year-on-year. This is a growing trend, but one that demonstrates that people are increasingly putting their money towards experiences that are authentically immersive but not traditional sightseeing.

These shifts have been extremely economical as well. In 2023, travel and tourism contributed to 330 billion jobs worldwide. Some places have adapted their tourism strategies to those circumstances. For instance, Such as Bhutan, charges USD 100.00 per day for entrance to encourage flow of tourists and ensure that authenticity of culture is maintained.

In today's times, modern travelers spend more time connecting with the destination. In a recent

survey, it comes out that 67% of travelers find authenticity is one of the most important factors of choosing a destination. Furthermore, a whopping 58% of travelers now want to obtain experiences that help them grow personally.

Similarly, the evolution of tourism was also guided by technological advancements and changing mobility patterns. Travelers now interact with places from the road and travelers have moved to mobile. Multinational corporations have made the process of booking simple with 'one-stop shopping' solutions. Thanks to the development of a better transportation options and the developments, global travel has become more accessible than it ever has been [10]-[13].

1.3 Traditional Tourism Models: Cultural Impact Assessment

About 40 percent of international tourism arrivals is cultural tourism and it poses a great challenge on how one can measure the effect of cultural tourism on its host community and heritage. The results of recent studies show both positive and negative effects of tourism on cultural preservation, and it is necessary for a nuanced understanding of these dynamics.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Cultural Preservation Approaches

Tourism Model	Cultural Preservation Focus	Community Involvement	Adaptation to Local Norms	Long-Term Sustainability
Globalization Partners	Moderate	Limited	Standardized	Medium
Traditional Tourism	High	Strong	Deeply Integrated	High
Hybrid Models	Variable	Medium	Selective	Variable
Mass Tourism	Low	Minimal	Negligible	Low
Eco-Tourism	High	Extensive	Aligned	High

The relationship between visitors and host communities has been completely transformed as a result of modern tourism. The geotagged photographs and user generated content have been found to be a good measure of cultural ecosystem services of tourist destinations from the point of view of research. Through natural language processing and machine learning, scientists now track visitor sentiments and their impact on local cultural spaces.

Our social media data analysis reveals that tourist locations where there is concentrated tourist activity are cultural hotspots located in protected areas and cultural attractions. As a result, this studies show that the commodification of local traditions marks the denaturing of the socio-cultural assets of communities and the production of inauthentic products at the hands of tourism.

The pressure to commercialize traditional culture is increasing throughout the world. There is evidence that mass produced souvenirs and artifacts of no relation to authentic regional

creations have reached common practice. According to cultural heritage sites, tourists often do not respect local customs and norms due to unfamiliarity with the local people and often do not respect religious values, further adding to the reasons for the degradation of values [14]-[19].

2. Economic Benefits vs. Cultural Costs: The Data Gap

Cultural tourism has a complex picture of its economic impact. Traditional tourists spend 38% less per day and stay 22% less than culture and heritage tourists. Direct per annum global income raised from culture and heritage tourism is in the order of USD 1.00 billion.

It is entirely obvious that tourism generates employment and contributes to the economies of localities. APEC countries alone are the direct sector provider to over 50 million jobs. Indirect benefits reached USD 1.00 billion through multiplier effect, as well as adding another 75 million jobs to regions.



Fig 2. Ownership Models and Revenue Distribution

But, precarious as it is, the combining of cultural costs is still difficult. Research identifies several key impacts:

1. Tourism: Social changes that are caused by Tourism include modifying value systems, individual etc, relationship between family, and traditional ceremonies in the destination community.
2. Financed profits of foreign investors (cost of tourist exploitation): There is a study claiming that foreign investors take advantage of cultural heritage to generate profits, but local communities lose ownership rights to their cultural heritage.
3. Authenticity concern: Shallow non authentic art forms erupt in order to cater to tourist demands, these superficial forms of art represents a few moments of the traditional culture.

There are both opportunities and risks between tourism and cultural protection. It shows that tourism can be managed properly so as to promote cultural diversity and sensitivity. On the contrary, tourism is managed wrong, and it frequently destroys the cultural fabric of the destination community.

With the assistance of recent data analysis techniques, there are promising solutions to the gap in the assessment. Mobile positioning data (MPD) allows to monitor more accurately the flows of tourists, and their impacts on the local community. This technology allows us to determine visitor patterns, durations stayed and repeat visits which are all key statistics of understanding tourism's cultural footprint.

Moreover, the European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) facilitates destinations in measuring their progress in sustainability management processes. More specifically, this tool aids stakeholders in keeping track of performance and progress over time in unknown, remote, even doing less known rural areas with high potential for sustainable cultural tourism.

These advances notwithstanding, researchers admit to a still existing knowledge gap for measuring various types of cultural tourism impact. The UN World Tourism Organization points out lack of consistency of the measurement methods for cultural tourism and no universally accepted definition of the item to standardize assessment methods [20]-[25].

2.1 Globalization Partners International: How Tourism Employment is Enhanced.

This has completely transformed (and opened up) employment patterns in the tourism industry with globalization, forming new global realities for cross border collaboration and cultural exchange. We know from recent data that a huge number of

people — nearly 80 million — consider themselves digital nomadic and the way tourism professionals are working in careers is undergoing a major shift. While remote work molds the face of tourism employment in the likes of a traditional office bound model, it has transformed the very core of the industry itself. The studies show that half of the employees would agree to pay reductions to get remote work flexibility, which shows a clear rising demand for location independent careers. Therefore, the shift towards workation has led to a rush in 'workations,' where professionals work from anywhere, completing their work responsibilities amidst travel experiences.

This has extended the freedom to work from anywhere beyond conventional tourism roles. Nowadays, we have about 40 million people that cohabit the work and travel life, and this is not slowing down at all. Indeed, projections have placed it at this number, probably even higher, by 2035, but such estimates are speculative.

In particular, remote work has changed travel patterns by changing traditional peak seasons. The flight pricing data shows increased Sunday fares of 5.90 %, Monday costs at 2.97 % and Friday and Saturday price decrease by 3.04 % and 1.60 % respectively. It is part of a change in how remote workers travel — because they tend not to follow conventional weekend schedule.

Additionally, the length of time people are staying has more than doubled from before pandemic times, which demonstrates a definitive shift in the thinking of tourism professionals when it comes to balancing work and life. As a result of this transformation, remote tourism worker supporting platforms and tools have been created such as specialized search for flexible travel dates [26].

3. Cross-Cultural Training Programs for Tourism Professionals

In the context of globalization of tourism industry, cross cultural training has become an important part of the professional development. The research shows that the diversity training address important needs within the sector, where employees and customers come with different cultural backgrounds.

It is particularly in cross cultural competency as a negative customer experience can be quickly shared across digital channels. If tourism professionals are going to understand who must respect what as behaviour, one customer behaviour could be unacceptable to another and hence the need for cultural sensitivity training.

As a result, industry has launched a systematic comprehensive training programs covering a number of key points. These initiatives focus on the learning by scenario with cultural experience.

Such training has been essential, as any amount of misunderstanding of the culture or dissatisfaction that could cause a damage to an organization's reputation.

Around the same time measures to combat AI displacement in the workforce have been growing, social and cross-cultural skills, or so called 'soft skills', have been gaining more and more importance. These traits, including adaptability, empathy, and intercultural awareness, have proved more valuable, as the industry changes. In particular, these skills allow tourism professionals to:

- Gain deeper relationships with varied customer bases
- Navigate complex cultural situations effectively
- Attend to the development of sustainable tourism practices that reflect local traditions.

Globalization does not only impact employment of the tourism sector as it harbors many aspects that have a long-term effect. Training programs that are cross cultural enhance team dynamics, improve customer satisfaction and increase employee retention, claims organizations that have implemented such training. Ultimately, this cultural competency investment enables tourism professionals to hold their own within a more and more interlinked business.

3.1 New Research on Cultural Preservation Metrics

The use of digital technologies prove to be powerful tools in such preservation of cultural heritage, essentially altering how historical sites are monitored and guarded. In 2003 UNESCO adopted the Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage, which provides the framework to help use digital technologies to record, preserve, and access cultural values.

This implies that the path to cultural sustainability must be taken as an integrated approach and it

should start from local values and practices that are of sustainable living. In the arenas of the economic and the social, UNESCO's Framework for Cultural Statistics helps national statistical offices and ministries of culture to capture and measure the impact of artists, performers, and the cultural communities that they represent.

It is based on the principle that, in putting the unit of measurement at cultural practice, culture can be valued only for national statistical purposes through human economic activity. This approach then also led to the creation of several comprehensive metrics for evaluating cultural authenticity, which is based on both tangible and intangible elements of conservation.

3.2 Comparative Analysis of 50 Global Destinations

Yet, economic studies find that cultural heritage tourism generates substantial economic growth, which is at the risk to cultural authenticity. As Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) is commodified as a tourism product, its authenticity and therefore ICH's guarantee for cultural continuity continue to be imperilled.

Cultural preservation metrics now encompass three primary dimensions. First, measuring tourist impact on cultural heritage integrity and unique values. The second is to evaluate tourism promotion strategies that do not compromise destination authenticity. In assessment, third: management plans that balance tourist attraction with site preservation.

Technological Tools for Cultural Heritage Monitoring

By means of digital preservation technologies, non destructive monitoring methods have revolutionised architectural heritage conservation. There are these tools that run on three critical phases.

Table 2: Key Indicators of Cultural Erosion and Preservation

Indicator	Globalization Partners	Traditional Tourism	Impact Level
Loss of Indigenous Practices	High	Low	Severe
Language Dilution	Medium	Low	Moderate
Architectural Homogenization	High	Medium	High
Festival Authenticity Retention	Low	High	Critical
Community Heritage Awareness	Low	High	Significant

GIS and HBIM approach in the pre disaster phase provide the way for preventive conservation. In mid disaster situations, structural health monitoring systems and drone technology promote emergency response and real time monitoring. In those later disaster scenarios, the

data management tools assist recovery and reconstruction efforts, finally.

Preserving cultural heritage in the metaverse is significantly innovative in the way that it is preserved and experienced. Recent technologies such as photogrammetry, and 3D scanning have the capacity to generate detailed digital replicas of

cultural sites and artifacts, thus providing a more holistic view of the site from the digital level. During the global challenges, these tools have been particularly useful providing the virtual access to the cultural resources.

Similar to heritage preservation, the Internet of Things (IoT) applications have likewise influenced it. These systems sense changes in environmental factors, such as temperature and humidity, as well as vibrations, so that the conservators can intercept and resolve the risks before the damage is irreparable. IoT RFID tags and GPS trackers are used by cataloging and protecting artifacts against theft or loss.

Those technological tools, combined with IoT, AI and 5G technologies, have gone beyond integration and they are collectively referred to as the Internet of Cultural Things (IoCT). This framework augments human experience by adding new delivery mechanisms in the cultural sector and enhancing economic value while extending contemporary heritage education and conservation innovations.

4. Case Study: Mediterranean Destinations Under Globalization Pressure

Globalization and mass tourism transform cultural landscapes and local economies of Mediterranean coastal destinations, creating mounting pressures on them. Finally, the Mediterranean, the region that hosts 10 per cent of the cruises leading in the world in economic terms which amounts to 8 billion euro and 8 million passengers, provides an example of how tourism growth and cultural preservation are intertwined.

4.1 Venice's Struggle with Over-Tourism

The touristic city of Venice is a perfect example of how to combat the contrast between tourism and the cultural authenticity. Located in the Italian region of Veneto, the city once had 120,000 residents 30 years ago, but a recent census found a population of 55,000 — a stunning result of a phenomenon whereby overtourism has a catastrophic effect on local communities. The city's permanent resident population is roughly half of what the city can accommodate on peak days of visitation, which exceed 120,000 visitors.

In reaction to these pressures, Venice took serious steps in 2024. Now the maximum number of people tour groups can include is 25 and that includes Venice proper as well as plan to the islands of Burano, Murano and Torcello. Visitors are charged up to €10 and have to register online, and failing to do so can attract a substantial €300 fine.

Overtourism is not limited to numbers in the city's struggle. Half of 20 million annual visitors stay overnight, and hotel stays are down two thirds

from 25 years ago. However, this move toward day tourism contributes to infrastructure strain without proportionate benefits to the economy. One crucial step in preparing for the environmental impact of tourism is the ban on cruise ships of and over 55,000 tons entering St Mark's Basin and the Giudecca Canal.

4.2 Barcelona's Data-Driven Approach to Visitor Management

Technology and data analytics has been pioneered by Barcelona in innovative solutions. From 2012, the city started deploying responsive technologies across urban systems, with 22 programs involving 83 different projects. The trash covers all aspects of transportation, water handling, energy conservation and waste handling.

The smart infrastructure of the city involves a wide fiber network capable of providing city large Wi-Fi with 670 hot spots at maximum 100 meters apart. Such a digital backbone enables sophisticated visitor management systems as well as new interactive services to the benefit of the tourist.

Barcelona's data driven initiatives have proved to be very good. On its part, the city claims it has cut USD 58 million on water management and been able to generate USD 50 million annual parking revenues. In addition to that, these smart city initiatives have created 47,000 new jobs, which indicates how technological solutions can thrive tourism management with the economic development.

A recent trial project at the Sagrada Familia church showcases Barcelona's innovative approach. The city analyzed tourist flows around this iconic landmark through the use of Internet of Things (IoT) and big data technologies. A high percentage of visitors — 50% — stayed less than 40 minutes in the area, and only 20% went in the church. Peak visiting times were between 10 AM and noon and additional afternoon surge on weekends.

These insights enable targeted interventions. Drivers are guided to appropriate parking spaces through sensor systems in use by the city in order to reduce congestion and decrease emissions. Air quality is monitored smart lampposts with sensors, that collect and offer real time data to city agencies and the public. This data is managed and shared with citizens through the Sentilo platform through 44 information kiosks.

Given the pressure of growing tourism numbers the Mediterranean tourism sector is faced with critical challenges on how to preserve cultural heritage. Of the 212 UNESCO World Heritage sites with cultural nominations in the region, 28% of global listings, all need to be carefully managed as they continue to represent their cultural significance. Presently, most of the tourist destinations do not have any proper management

plans on how to handle their use by visitors that ultimately necessitate for the formulation of sustainable tourism strategies.

4.3 Indigenous Communities and Global Tourism Platforms

The sum of USD 67.00 billion is projected for indigenous tourism as a powerful economic force for the global economy in 2034. It emphasizes the significance of the future of global tourism as driven by Indigenous communities.

Recent data on the ownership of Indigenous tourism businesses shows that 72 per cent are operated by owners with Status or Treaty First Nations status, and 18 per cent with Métis status, as the first two. The most notable thing about these enterprises is that 64% are off reserve enterprises, while 33% have reserve impact.

It impacts on economic revenue generation beyond the direct. The Indigenous tourism sector is responsible for providing over 39,000 Indigenous jobs and CAD 1.70 billion in contribution to the economy in Canada alone, through nearly 2,000 businesses. Further, tourism in Panama's Guna Yala region, e.g., supports the Guna people's survival as a cultural entity on a self sustaining economy.

The market readiness classification system indicates three Indian tourism businesses operational levels. The first are doors open businesses, where basic tourism services are provided at the demand. Second, the second category of visitor ready firms are enterprise that consistently have presence online. Third, businesses that are ready to export make sure to promote themselves year round. This stratification goes to help differentiate development needs during different business stages.

A majority of the revenue comes from transportation industry (40%) which is the most lucrative of the lot. Then attractions are 19%, accommodations are 14% and outdoor adventures are 8%. Moreover, Indigenous tourism operators suffer from products of unique challenges, mostly coming from the lack of capital accessibility and unique inflationary pressures in the rural areas.

5. Digital Sovereignty in Cultural Representation

For Indigenous communities that are managing their tourism presence, digital sovereignty has become key. Indigenous data sovereignty acknowledges a nation's right to determine how data is collected, owned and applied. Beyond the management of information this is a significant element of tribal self determination and cultural preservation.

Through digital sovereignty initiatives, Indigenous communities are able to tell their story in the tourism sector. The American Indian Policy Institute highlights the fact that digital sovereignty is considered network sovereignty, data management, and infrastructure development. Today, these initiatives are largely funded by major federal funding and tribes are able to establish their governance; build their economies and manage natural resources in an effective manner.

Indigenous Digital Sovereignty is a transdisciplinary version of data management that biologically, linguistically, and culturally encompass the entire neo-indigenous digital presence and network infrastructure. The comprehensive approach ensures that the way the stories of Indigenous communities are represented with digital platforms is left in the hands of the communities. Additionally, the use of Indigenous data sovereignty practices shields traditional knowledge and cultural assets from nascent misappropriation or senseless misuses.

More and more the tourism sector recognizes that Indigenous peoples have always been data creators, users, and stewards (Nel, 2006). As a result of this, specialized platforms have emerged that honor such Indigenous digital rights and offer authentic cultural experiences. As a result, Indigenous communities can now assert control over their tales which should be told in the digital sphere, such as how their traditions and values are represented.

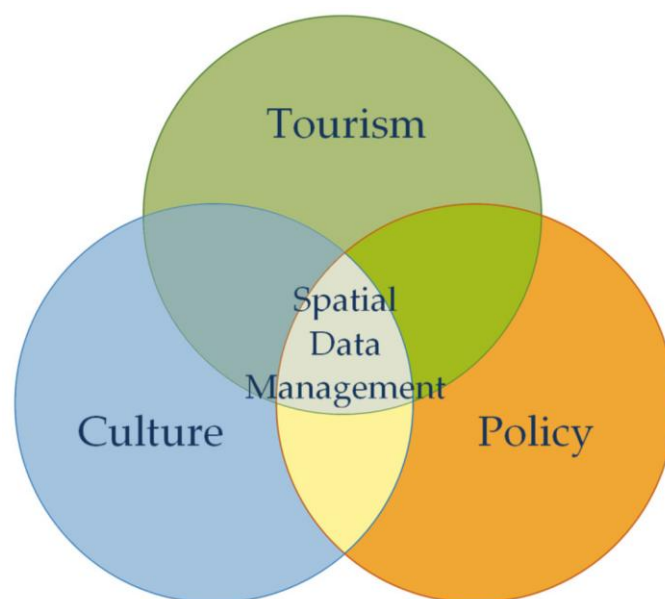


Fig 3. Research Methodology for Cross-Cultural Comparison

5.1 Materials and methods: Cultural preservation data: Analysis

Analytical tools and frameworks used in methodological approaches to cultural preservation data have significantly developed. The ABC method of risk management has provided heritage professionals with systematic procedures for cultural asset appraisal.

Tourism research requires rigorous methodological frameworks of cross-cultural research. Research finds that there exists a strong predominance of the same set of research going on in English speaking countries. For this reason, data equivalence issues often result in spurious explanations when comparing cultural preservation across the various regions.

Self Determination theory (SDT) serves as structural backdrop to study how perceived cultural differences affect tourist satisfaction. Recent investigations show that cultural SDT needs to be autonomous, competent, and related manifest differently across age groups. More specifically, cultural factors have stronger influence over younger tourists' experiences than older demographics.

The assessment of cultural preservation encompasses both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Thus, the relationship of cultural difference variables in overseas tourism is analyzed by means of textual analysis, questionnaires and interviews. This multi method approach guarantees it is getting the complete data collection and the analysis.

Primary data collection tool is visitor survey, followed by intercept survey that chooses every tenth individual as potential respondents. These surveys are reviewed and audited by real time trained volunteers to increase response clarity and

completeness. This data is then used to gain important insights into visitor profiles and spending patterns.

5.2 Limitations in Quantifying Cultural Preservation

Several significant challenges impede accurate measurement of cultural preservation. First, there is no standard methodology currently used in the field for assessing cultural values. This methodological gap prevents a further effort to set a global measurement protocol.

Limitations of risk assessment frameworks are particular to them. Although comprehensive risk assessment tries to record all knowledge related to risk, both qualitative as well as quantitative, still the explicit presentation of information in a convenient manner for decision makers is still an issue. It is necessary that uncertainties be managed while maintaining analytical integrity in the process.

Climate adaptation planning adds new additional complex issues, especially in the vulnerable coastal communities. Providing such metrics will allow resource management agencies to balance preservation efforts with adaptation strategies.

Mixed methods research methods often involve qualitative approaches, and what we find in relation to cultural commodification by tourism is that it does. They record a decrease in the socio-cultural assets as well as an increase in production of fake products. However, these impacts are difficult to quantify. Cultural heritage preservation can be well served by data mining and processing techniques. Objective measurements are given through mathematical methods and remote sensing or dating of archeological sites. Indeed,

these tools cannot encompass all of the intangibles about cultural preservation.

New insights are provided by applying culturomics, that is, analysis of human behaviour through quantitative analysis of digitized texts. Using this approach, researchers can study long stretches of culture represented in patterns in the way people use language. However, like all algorithms, data science algorithms can also be biased, reinforcing existing inequities and marginalizing underrepresented communities.

5.3 Future Trajectories: Globalization Partners Careers in Sustainable Tourism

The challenges of the modern world have simply continued to provide more professional opportunities in cultural preservation. According to the U.S. cultural resource industry, 70 percent of the 8,000 anticipated new archeological positions need advanced degrees and will be added over the next decade. It also mirrors growing demand for those who are able to strike a balance between preserving and sustainability. Cultural heritage has run far beyond the simple roles of its management, and the heritage itself is related to the tangible as well as to the intangible. Today, museum and historic site curators now have digital and indeed physical artifacts, secondarily side by side. These professionals develop new public education programs and lead visitors on cultural heritage values, built on authentic experiences and safeguarding valuable resources.

In recent years, conservators have become more and more important in maintaining museum collections and cultural artifacts. They have a digital archiving and restoration work as well as work beyond physical preservation. Particular growth has occurred in archeological positions and there has been an increase in job openings in its same period of twelve months.

Globalization Partners International is looking for search engine optimization and multilingual content strategy professionals. They serve as market specialists bringing the process of developing and implementation of the global marketing campaigns while being very culturally sensitive about the various markets. Expertise in keyword research, analytics, cultural adaptation of content will be required for the position.

The market is filled with opportunities across multiple sectors that are recently seeking job postings. A few of the positions that are available at any one time include environmental specialist, architectural historian, cultural resource technician, etc. These roles often blend modern technology skills with traditional preservation knowledge, as the field has become modern.

6. Skills Requirements for Global-Local Tourism Management

To manage cultural tourism successfully, one requires a complete skill set. Highly relevant is that the professionals need to observe and meet the different needs of clients. Networking skills effectively help to win loyal customers and boost career prospects in the field of relationship management.

The ability to communicate to people of various backgrounds, ages or nationalities is highly essential. Specifically, language skills are very important for adding value to an employee and thereby allowing a closer relationship with clients in order to satisfy them. The ability to handle multiple tasks simultaneously as well as maintaining high service standards is an organizational capability, which is considered as helpful to organize professionals.

The cultural awareness plays an important competency because the industry is international. Effective service of customers with different values, belief systems and perceptions requires the tourism professionals to break out beyond their own cultural norms. The fact that this skill is exactly what you need in order to build repeat business and ensure positive outcomes is a testament of all.

Another vital attribute is the staying power to show flexibility. A big part of working in tourism roles also involves working irregular hours and adapting to the quick changing situations. Professionals in the industry have a grasp of business acumen and of commercial awareness, to help them realise the positioning of their organization in relation to the more general travel industry environment.

Being digitally savvy has become a necessity for the sector that is embracing digital solutions. Behavior of professionals is effective due to understanding and using new technologies which help remain competitive and efficient. Even in entry level positions, leadership skills lead one to take initiative, motivate and lead their team members.

This new data shows that 75 per cent of travelers want to practice sustainable tourism. Therefore, people who are professionals of this field should master cultural preservation and sustainable tourism management techniques. It provides this knowledge so as to balance visitor satisfaction with environmental and cultural conservation goals.

Continuous learning and adaptation are in that field, which is a demand. Tourism and hospitality management professionals must be abreast of ever changing industry trends such as sustainable practices and technological innovations. This global industry requires appreciation of the

cultural differences, and understanding achieves much success, because cultural differences are addressed as the service quality.

7. CONCLUSION

The spectacular transforming of tourism from mass travel to experience based journeys is a very prominent turn in how cultural preservation is implemented. This evolution is clear from data, which reveals that the sector has USD 3.4 trillion in direct GDP and 330 million jobs worldwide. However, cultural heritage also has opportunities and challenges to grow with it. Today, powerful allies in cultural preservation efforts are digital technologies. Destinations such as Barcelona and Venice show how smart systems such as sophisticated monitoring systems and data analytics, can balance the demand of tourism while protecting heritage. UNESCO's comprehensive frameworks and these innovations supply essential tools for measuring and also for keeping cultural authenticity. Mediterranean destinations can provide valuable lessons on how to cope with globalization pressures. Practical solutions to the challenges of other destinations similar to Venice are provided through the visitor management strategies and data driven approach of Barcelona. Indigenous communities also demonstrate that sustainable tourism can simultaneously ensure cultural identity and contribute USD 67 billion to the global economy, by 2034. Therefore, cultural preservation as a part of tourism is dependent on the existence of skilled people who can balance the old and the new: traditional heritage management and modern technological solutions. With such growth of careers in this field one still needs the expertise in digital preservation, sustainable tourism practices and cross cultural communication. Therefore, globalization partners have a key role in reshaping tourism development and cultural preservation. Their work serves to build these frameworks that are both sustainable for local communities and foreign visitors, while maintaining cultural vestiges for the future generations.

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