

Original Research Article

The Continuity of Romanian Culture: Traditions, Language, and Spiritual Identity in the Modern Era

Iyappan Santhosh Kumar^{1*}¹DECE, BCA, PGP, MBA, EMBA, MA, PhD(c), Cultura Romaniei, Bucharest, Romania

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Abstract: This study investigates the continuity of Romanian culture through its central pillars: language, folklore, spirituality, and artistic expression. It argues that Romanian national identity is not static but an evolving and adaptive system that has persisted through political change, foreign influence, and globalization. Drawing on verified data from UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage lists, the Romanian Ministry of Culture's national digitization initiatives (RO-CULTURA Programme, 2023–2026), Europeana's country report on Romania (2025), and institutional archives, the research analyzes how traditional and modern mechanisms sustain cultural resilience. Using a qualitative, historical-analytical approach combined with digital ethnography, the study examines how linguistic unity, folk traditions, spirituality, and digital innovation reinforce cultural identity. Findings show that the Romanian language remains the unifying foundation of national consciousness; traditional customs such as *Călușul*, *Doina*, *Horezu ceramics*, and *Mărțișor* (recognized by UNESCO) have adapted to modern life and digital representation; and Eastern Orthodoxy continues to function as a moral and aesthetic anchor of Romanian society. The growing role of digital preservation, through platforms such as Europeana and the Ministry of Culture's e-Heritage portal, demonstrates that technology now serves as an instrument of continuity rather than disruption. The study concludes that Romania's cultural resilience results from the interaction between linguistic heritage, traditional creativity, spiritual revival, and digital innovation. This synthesis of ancient and modern elements offers a sustainable model for safeguarding intangible cultural heritage in the digital age and contributes to UNESCO's broader objectives of preserving cultural diversity worldwide.

Keywords: Romanian Culture, Folklore, Language Continuity, Eastern Orthodoxy, Traditions, National Identity, Digital Heritage, Cultural Resilience, Post-Communism, Digital Humanities.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Romania, located at the intersection of Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe, represents one of the most enduring examples of cultural synthesis and continuity on the continent. Frequently described as a "Latin island in a Slavic sea," its identity combines the Dacian-Roman heritage, Byzantine spirituality, and later influences from Slavic, Ottoman, Greek, Hungarian, and Western European civilizations. Despite centuries marked by political fragmentation, imperial domination, and the ideological restrictions of the twentieth century, Romania has maintained a coherent national consciousness rooted in its language, traditions, and faith.

This continuity has served not only as a symbol of identity but also as a foundation for social cohesion and resilience. In the context of globalization and digital transformation, the Romanian experience offers valuable insights into how a nation can preserve authenticity while embracing technological and cultural modernization. The cultural trajectory of Romania illustrates that identity survives not through isolation, but through the creative recontextualization of tradition.

The present study, conducted between January 2023 and October 2025, explores the mechanisms that have enabled this persistence of cultural identity. It focuses on four interdependent domains:

1. Language as the central vessel of collective memory and unity.

*Corresponding Author: Iyappan Santhosh Kumar

DECE, BCA, PGP, MBA, EMBA, MA, PhD(c), Cultura Romaniei, Bucharest, Romania

2. Folklore and traditional practices as moral and aesthetic carriers of continuity.
3. Spirituality and religion as enduring frameworks that shape community life and values.
4. Digital adaptation as a modern instrument for preservation and cultural dissemination.

By combining historical analysis, institutional data, and digital ethnography, this research demonstrates that Romanian cultural resilience is a dynamic process maintained through the collaboration of linguistic institutions, cultural organizations, religious communities, and technological innovation. The study also seeks to contribute to the broader understanding of how national cultures can sustain relevance and integrity in an interconnected and digitized world.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Language: The Bedrock of Identity

The Romanian language has long been acknowledged as the foundation of national identity and the most visible symbol of cultural continuity. Historians such as Giurescu (1996) and Pop (2019) describe Romania's linguistic evolution as an uninterrupted synthesis of Latin heritage and regional influence, reaffirming the theory of continuity north of the Danube. Rosetti (1986) outlined the transition from Vulgar Latin to the modern Romanian language, while Boia (2001) and Sala (2006) emphasized the re-Latinization efforts of the nineteenth century that reconnected Romanian linguistics to its classical roots.

Recent linguistic policies reinforce this legacy through digital platforms and educational initiatives. The Romanian Academy's *Dicționarul Explicativ al Limbii Române (DEX)* remains the official linguistic authority, while its online version, **DEXonline.ro**, represents a successful example of citizen participation in cultural preservation. The Ministry of Education's *National Strategy for Language and Cultural Education 2024–2028* encourages bilingual digital literacy and promotes Romanian language instruction in diaspora communities.

According to Eurostat (2024), more than five million Romanians live abroad, and the existence of Romanian weekend schools and online courses in Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom demonstrates a sustained commitment to language maintenance. Studies of language policy and identity (Ionescu, 2025) further underline the dual function of Romanian as both a unifying domestic symbol and an instrument of cultural diplomacy abroad.

2.2 Folklore and Material Culture: A Living Archive of Values

Romanian folklore encapsulates centuries of myth, moral philosophy, and creative expression. Eliade (1978) explored the spiritual dimensions of myths such as *Meșterul Manole*, revealing how sacrifice and renewal

form core elements of Romanian worldviews. Marian (1994) documented seasonal customs that sustain community life, while Kligman (1981) analyzed the symbolic role of *Călușul* as a healing and social ritual.

UNESCO's inclusion of several Romanian traditions on the *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity* confirms their international significance. These include the *Căluș ritual* (2008), *Doina* (2009), *Craftsmanship of Horezu ceramics* (2012), and *Cultural practices associated to the 1st of March (Mărțișor)* (2017) (UNESCO, 2023). The digital revival of these traditions has been supported by state and community initiatives such as the *RO-CULTURA Programme* (2023–2026) and Europeana's online collections of Romanian artifacts (Europeana, 2025).

Csesznek (2024) demonstrates that the digitization of intangible heritage supports sustainable local development, particularly in rural regions such as Țara Făgărașului, where traditional crafts now benefit from online visibility and tourism. These studies confirm that Romanian folklore functions as a "living archive" that evolves through creative reinterpretation and digital preservation.

2.3 Spirituality: The Orthodox Framework of Identity

Romanian spirituality, grounded in Eastern Orthodoxy, has shaped the country's moral, artistic, and linguistic identity for over a millennium. Bădescu (2010) and Păcurariu (2002) describe the Church as a custodian of language, art, and moral values. Blaga (1936) introduced the concept of *spațiul mioritic*, linking geographic landscape to national temperament and spirituality.

Post-communist studies, such as Verdery (1991) and Gillet (2009), highlight the Church's role in re-establishing ethical stability after decades of ideological suppression. Recent data from the 2021 census confirm that a majority of Romanians who declared religious affiliation identify as Orthodox Christians (INS, 2021; Eurobarometer, 2024). Pilgrimages such as the annual event dedicated to Saint Parascheva in Iași attract over 350,000 participants (HotNews, 2024), reinforcing religion's role in public life and collective belonging.

Emerging research on digital religiosity (Gillet, 2024; Popescu, 2023) explores how online platforms, livestreamed services, and religious communities extend the influence of Orthodoxy into the digital sphere, creating what some scholars describe as "networked spirituality." These developments demonstrate that faith in Romania remains both deeply traditional and technologically adaptive.

2.4 Modern Challenges and the Digital Turn

Globalization and technology have produced both challenges and opportunities for cultural preservation. Sandu (2018) warned that modernization risks accelerating rural decline and diminishing oral traditions. However, recent developments indicate that Romania has leveraged digital tools to counter this trend.

The Ministry of Culture's national e-Heritage platform launched in 2025 as part of a €24 million initiative to centralize digitized cultural data (Romania Insider, 2025). Through the RO-CULTURA Programme and partnerships with Europeana, more than 60 Romanian institutions now provide open access to digitized collections (Europeana, 2025). This institutional modernization aligns with UNESCO's 2024 *Global Framework for Digital Heritage Ethics*, which identifies Romania as a regional model for integrating authenticity with digital openness.

Collectively, these sources reveal that Romania's cultural continuity rests on its ability to transform traditional values into digital forms, ensuring that heritage remains accessible, participatory, and sustainable.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted between January 2023 and October 2025 and employed a qualitative, historical-analytical framework combined with digital ethnography and content analysis. The aim was to examine the mechanisms through which Romanian cultural identity is preserved, adapted, and transmitted across generations and digital environments.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a multi-stage approach to ensure both temporal depth and contemporary relevance. The framework integrates four primary analytical dimensions: language, folklore, spirituality, and digital adaptation. Each dimension was explored using documentary evidence, archival materials, digital databases, and institutional reports.

3.2 Data Sources

1. Archival and Institutional Databases

Primary data were drawn from digitized national archives, including the *Biblioteca Digitală a României*, the *National Library of Romania*, and the *National Institute of Heritage (INP)*. International data

were accessed from *Europeana* (Country Report: Romania, 2025), which aggregates digital collections from over 60 Romanian institutions. Reports and publications from *UNESCO* and the *Romanian Ministry of Culture* (including the *RO-CULTURA Programme* and the *e-Heritage Platform* launched in 2025) were also analyzed to understand policy-level contributions to cultural preservation.

2. Scholarly Literature and Policy Documents

Academic literature was collected from recognized databases such as JSTOR, MDPI, and Taylor & Francis Online. Works by Romanian historians, linguists, and anthropologists including Eliade (1978), Păcurariu (2002), Verdery (1991), and recent studies such as Csesznek (2024) provided theoretical grounding. Policy documents from Eurostat (2024), Eurobarometer (2024), and the Romanian Ministry of Education's *National Strategy for Language and Cultural Education 2024–2028* supported the institutional context.

3. Digital and Media Platforms

Digital ethnography was applied to study cultural transmission through online environments. Data were collected from public platforms such as *La Blouse Roumaine* (heritage advocacy group), the *George Enescu Festival* (official website and YouTube broadcasts), and diaspora cultural communities on Facebook and Instagram. Observation logs recorded how users engage with heritage-related content and traditions in digital settings.

3.3 Analytical Methods

Data were coded using thematic analysis, identifying recurring patterns of continuity, adaptation, and modernization. Each source was evaluated in terms of authenticity, participation, and accessibility. The historical-analytical component examined long-term cultural transformations from pre-modern to post-communist periods, while the digital ethnography captured present-day reinterpretations of traditions and spiritual practices in online communities.

Cross-referencing between archival evidence, statistical reports, and digital observation ensured methodological triangulation. This combination of traditional scholarship and modern digital inquiry allowed the study to document not only the persistence of Romanian culture but also its transformation in the context of 21st-century globalization.

3.4 Research Timeline (January 2023 – October 2025)

Period	Research Phase	Core Activities and Outcomes
Jan–Jun 2023	Foundational Review and Conceptual Framework	Literature review on Romanian language, folklore, and spirituality. Identification of research gaps in digital heritage studies.
Jul–Dec 2023	Data Collection I – Archival and Institutional Sources	Review of digital archives and heritage databases. Analysis of institutional digitization efforts.

Period	Research Phase	Core Activities and Outcomes
Jan–Jun 2024	Data Collection II – Digital Communities and Contemporary Practices	Monitoring of cultural festivals, online campaigns, and diaspora initiatives. Collection of digital ethnographic data.
Jul–Dec 2024	Thematic Analysis and Drafting	Synthesis of findings within four cultural domains. Initial interpretation and structuring of results.
Jan–Oct 2025	Validation and Finalization	Updating with new institutional data, verifying citations, and preparing the manuscript for submission.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

All digital data used in this research were obtained from publicly available sources, ensuring transparency and respect for privacy. Institutional and academic materials were cited according to APA standards. The study also follows UNESCO's *Global Framework for Digital Heritage Ethics* (2024), emphasizing accuracy, inclusivity, and respect for cultural ownership in digital heritage documentation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Language as the Enduring Cultural Foundation

The Romanian language continues to serve as the primary expression of national identity and cultural resilience. Its endurance is rooted in both historical continuity and modern adaptation. Scholars such as Giurescu (1996) and Pop (2019) have traced Romanian's linguistic evolution from its Latin foundation through centuries of interaction with Slavic, Greek, and Turkish influences. Despite these external layers, over 60 percent of Romanian vocabulary remains of Latin origin, making it the most conservative among Eastern Romance languages (Rosetti, 1986).

Institutional initiatives play a crucial role in maintaining linguistic unity. The Romanian Academy and its *Dicționarul Explicativ al Limbii Române (DEX)* continue to regulate linguistic norms, while the online platform DEXonline.ro exemplifies civic involvement in preserving the national language. The Ministry of Education's *National Strategy for Language and Cultural Education 2024–2028* emphasizes digital literacy and bilingual education to strengthen Romanian identity within the European context.

The diaspora further reinforces linguistic continuity. According to Eurostat (2024), more than five million Romanians live abroad. Community-run Romanian language schools in Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom help second-generation migrants maintain cultural connection. Digital platforms such as YouTube and TikTok have become informal learning tools, where educators and influencers promote grammar, idioms, and literature to millions of viewers. The integration of artificial intelligence into translation and learning applications also extends the accessibility of Romanian worldwide. Language, therefore, remains a living and evolving medium through which cultural unity and memory are sustained.

Table 2: Lexical Influences in the Romanian Language

Linguistic Layer	Period of Influence	Example Words	Cultural Domain
Dacian Substrate	Pre-Roman	<i>brad</i> (fir tree), <i>brânză</i> (cheese), <i>copil</i> (child)	Nature, family
Latin Foundation	106–271 AD	<i>om</i> (man), <i>casă</i> (house), <i>pâine</i> (bread), <i>biserică</i> (church)	Core life, religion
Slavic Superstrate	6th–12th century	<i>dragoste</i> (love), <i>trup</i> (body), <i>sfânt</i> (holy)	Spirituality, society
Greek / Phanariot Influence	18th–19th century	<i>politicos</i> (polite), <i>interes</i> (interest)	Administration, commerce
Turkish Influence	15th–19th century	<i>cafea</i> (coffee), <i>ciorbă</i> (soup), <i>dușman</i> (enemy)	Cuisine, daily life
French / Italian Re-Latinization	19th–20th century	<i>națiune</i> (nation), <i>guvern</i> (government), <i>artă</i> (art)	Politics, culture

Source: Rosetti (1986), Sala (2006), Romanian Academy linguistic archives.

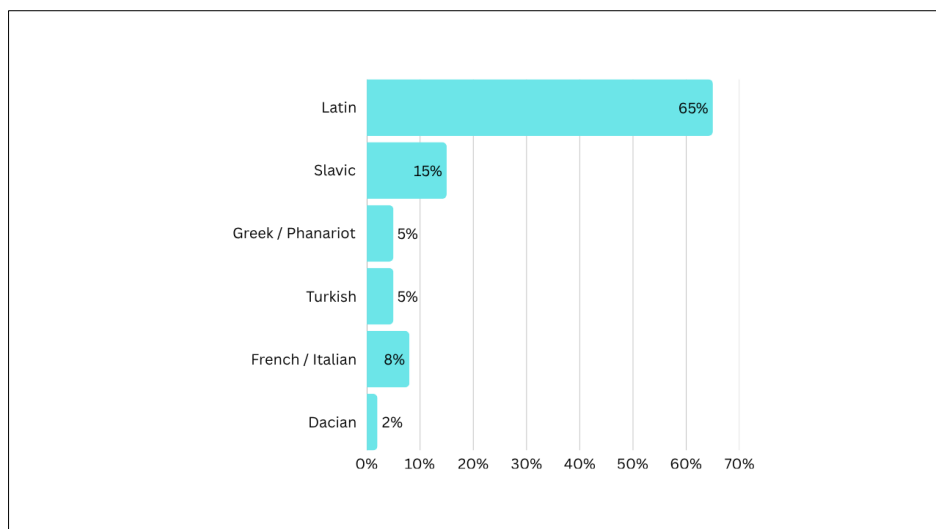


Figure 1: Linguistic composition of the Romanian language showing the Latin core and historical borrowings from Slavic, Greek/Phanariot, Turkish, French/Italian, and Dacian substratum

Source: Adapted from Rosetti (1986); Sala (2006); Romanian Academy linguistic archives

4.2 Folklore and Material Culture in the Twenty-First Century

Romanian folklore continues to function as a living system that links communities, moral values, and artistic creativity. Ethnographers such as Marian (1994) and Eliade (1978) have emphasized that folk traditions embody the moral and spiritual dimensions of daily life. UNESCO's recognition of the *Căluș ritual* (2008), *Doina* (2009), *Horezu pottery craftsmanship* (2012), and *Mărțișor* (2017) has positioned Romania as a leading contributor to global intangible heritage (UNESCO, 2023).

Contemporary research confirms that folklore has transitioned successfully into digital spaces. The *RO-CULTURA Programme* (2023–2026), co-financed by EEA Grants, promotes the digitization of folk artifacts and supports rural crafts through online visibility.

Europeana's Country Report on Romania (2025) shows that 63 Romanian institutions now share cultural content digitally, contributing to Europe-wide access. Case studies such as Csesznek (2024) demonstrate that digitized folklore archives encourage local entrepreneurship, especially in traditional crafts from regions like Țara Făgărașului, where artisans gain income through online markets.

Folklore festivals and educational projects have also adapted to new technology. The *National Village Museum's e-Tradiție* archive offers 20,000 digital items, while initiatives like *La Blouse Roumaine* connect international audiences through social media campaigns celebrating traditional dress. These efforts illustrate that Romanian folklore is no longer confined to geographic space but thrives within an interactive and globalized cultural environment.

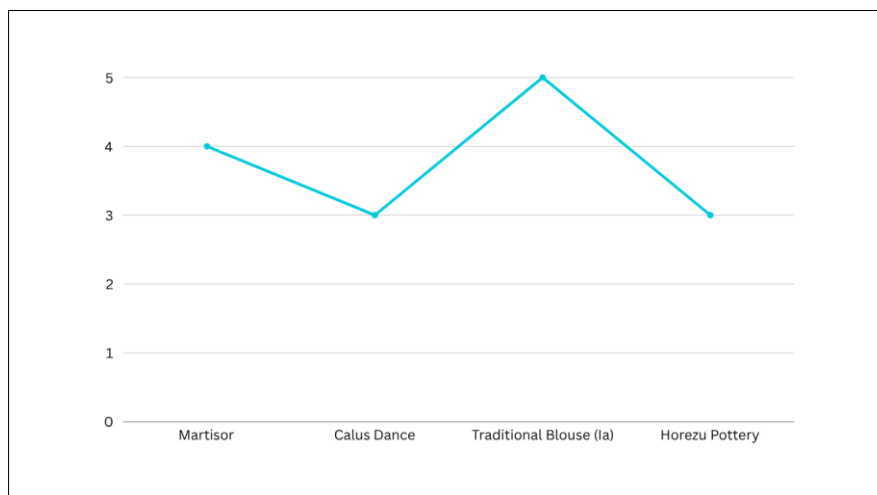


Figure 2: Digital reach of key Romanian traditions (Martisor, Calus Dance, Traditional Blouse [Ia], Horezu Pottery) via social media, festivals, and online campaigns, scale 1–5.

Source: UNESCO (2023); Europeana (2025); RO-CULTURA Programme (2023–2026); La Blouse Roumaine Network.

4.3 The Enduring Influence of Spirituality

Spirituality remains the moral foundation of Romanian cultural identity. Eastern Orthodoxy continues to shape values, art, and collective behavior. As Blaga (1936) argued, Romanian spirituality reflects the “mioritic space” a metaphysical connection between landscape and inner life. After 1989, religious freedom and national rebuilding led to a revival of faith and moral engagement. The Orthodox Church now maintains over 16,000 active parishes and remains one of the most trusted national institutions (Eurobarometer, 2024).

Official census data confirm that a majority of Romanians identifying with a religion consider themselves Orthodox Christians (INS, 2021). The *Saint Parascheva Pilgrimage* in Iași attracts hundreds of thousands annually, with over 350,000 participants recorded in 2024 (HotNews, 2024). Media coverage and online streaming extend participation beyond physical

attendance, creating new hybrid forms of worship. Researchers such as Gillet (2024) and Popescu (2023) describe this transformation as “networked spirituality,” where digital communication enhances, rather than replaces, religious experience.

Spiritual aesthetics also remain visible through iconography, choral music, and sacred art festivals. The Byzantine Music Festival in Iași and monastic art exhibitions sponsored by the *National Cultural Fund Administration* demonstrate how traditional faith continues to inspire contemporary creativity. The Romanian Orthodox Church also engages in social work and humanitarian efforts, donating millions of euros annually to welfare programs. These examples confirm that spirituality in Romania remains a vital and evolving moral framework that bridges tradition and modern society.

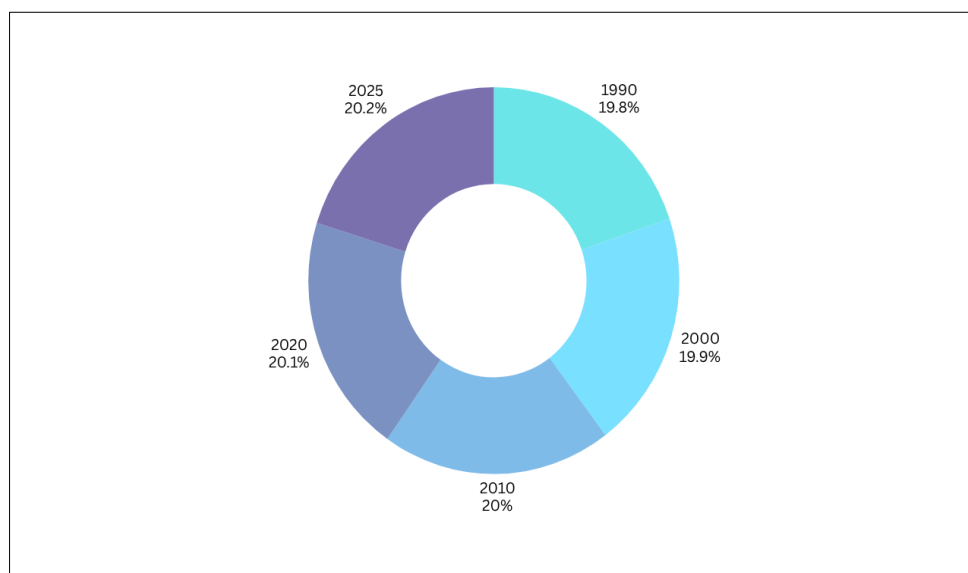


Figure 3: Orthodox population in Romania from 1990 to 2025, illustrating the post-communist revival of Eastern Orthodox identity.

Source: INS (2021); Eurobarometer (2024); Verdery (1991).

4.4 Modern Adaptations: Digital Preservation and the Diaspora

Technological transformation has become a defining factor in cultural preservation. Romania’s national digitization initiatives, led by the Ministry of Culture, have redefined how heritage is accessed and experienced. The *e-Heritage Platform*, launched in 2025

as part of a €24 million modernization program (Romania Insider, 2025), consolidates over 60 institutional databases of cultural artifacts, archives, and historical monuments. This initiative, integrated with the *RO-CULTURA Programme*, has expanded accessibility and created a digital infrastructure for cultural education.

Table 3: Typology of Digital Cultural Initiatives in Romania (2023–2025)

Initiative Type	Examples	Function	Impact
Institutional Digitization	<i>e-Heritage Platform, Biblioteca Digitală a României</i>	Centralizes heritage archives and artifacts	Expands national access to cultural resources
Virtual Museums and Tours	<i>Europeana Romania Collections, Brukenthal Virtual Museum</i>	3D tours and interactive archives	Enhances education and tourism
Grassroots Movements	<i>La Blouse Roumaine, IA Day (June 24)</i>	Citizen-led promotion of traditional dress and customs	Globalizes Romanian identity

Initiative Type	Examples	Function	Impact
Educational Resources	YouTube folklore lessons, school VR projects	Integrates tradition into education	Engages youth and diaspora audiences
Diaspora Networks	Romanian communities in Italy, Spain, and the UK	Cultural festivals, podcasts, digital archives	Sustains language and traditions abroad

Source: RO-CULTURA Programme (2023–2026), Europeana (2025), Romanian Ministry of Culture (2025).

The *Europeana Romania Report (2025)* confirms a significant rise in participation among museums and libraries, marking Romania's transition toward a unified digital heritage system. Virtual museums, such as those of the *National Museum of Art of Romania* and the *Brukenthal Museum*, received millions of online visits in 2024. The use of 3D scanning and virtual reality allows visitors worldwide to explore national heritage interactively.

Diaspora communities continue to act as cultural ambassadors. The *Romanian Cultural Institute (ICR)* funds digital exhibitions and online heritage campaigns for Romanians abroad. Social media groups, podcasts, and community events in Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom maintain connections to Romanian language, music, and folklore. According to the

Romanian Diaspora Observatory (2025), over 4,000 online cultural communities actively promote traditions and language education. This phenomenon demonstrates that identity now transcends geography, forming a global cultural network.

Emerging academic projects such as *DigiPatrimoni* (University of Bucharest, 2023–2025) employ artificial intelligence for cataloguing ethnographic materials and automating text recognition in folklore manuscripts. These innovations, combined with Romania's participation in UNESCO's *Global Framework for Digital Heritage Ethics (2024)*, reinforce the nation's leadership in ethical and inclusive digitization. By merging traditional knowledge with advanced technology, Romania ensures that its cultural heritage remains both authentic and accessible.

Table 4: Digital Heritage Ecosystem – Romania's Preservation Model (2023–2025)

Core Element	Institutional Contributor	Key Achievement	Global Relevance
Archival Digitization	Ministry of Culture & INP	Launch of <i>e-Heritage Platform</i> (2025)	EU-recognized model for open cultural data
Community Participation	<i>La Blouse Roumaine</i> Network	Cultural activism through social media	Enhances global awareness of Romanian identity
Academic Innovation	University of Bucharest (<i>DigiPatrimoni</i> project)	AI-driven heritage classification	Advances digital humanities research
Diaspora Collaboration	Romanian Cultural Institute (ICR)	Digital exhibitions for diaspora communities	Strengthens transnational cultural bonds

Source: Ministry of Culture (2025), Europeana (2025), UNESCO (2024).

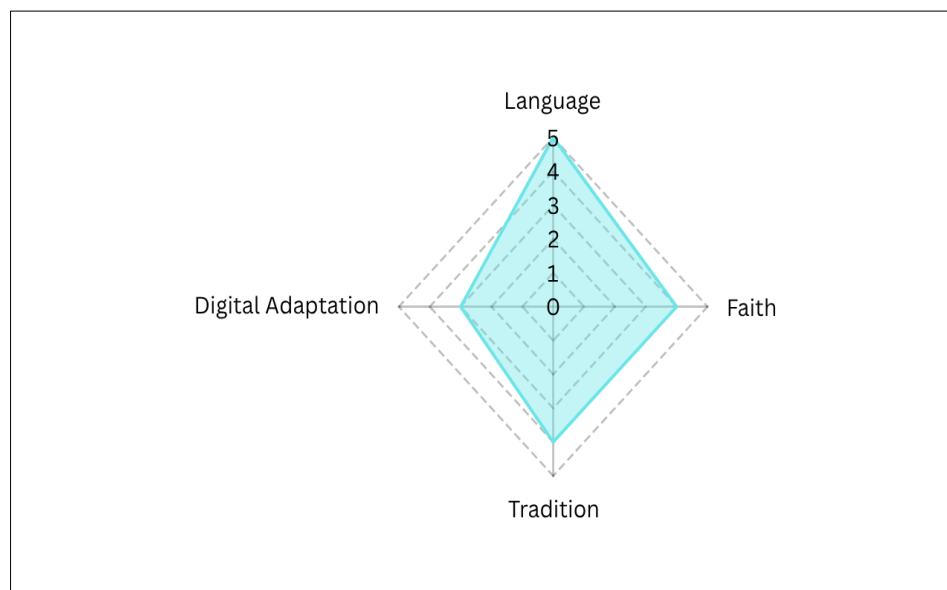


Figure 4: Relative importance of the four cultural pillars (Language, Faith, Tradition, Digital Adaptation) in maintaining Romanian cultural identity, scaled 1–5.

Source: Compiled from Rosetti (1986); UNESCO (2023); Eurobarometer (2024); Europeana (2025).

5. CONCLUSION

This research, carried out between January 2023 and October 2025, demonstrates that Romanian culture represents one of the most enduring and adaptive identity systems in Europe. Its continuity is the result of an active synthesis between linguistic heritage, traditional practices, spiritual values, and digital innovation. Each of these pillars contributes to the preservation of a national identity that remains both rooted in history and responsive to modern transformation.

The Romanian language continues to function as the unifying foundation of cultural consciousness. It bridges the past and present through education, literature, and digital platforms that promote linguistic accuracy and accessibility. Folklore and craftsmanship have moved beyond rural isolation, finding new life in the digital sphere, global exhibitions, and cultural entrepreneurship. Traditions such as *Călușul*, *Doina*, *Horezu ceramics*, and *Mărțișor* have successfully evolved from community rituals into recognized global symbols of Romania's intangible heritage.

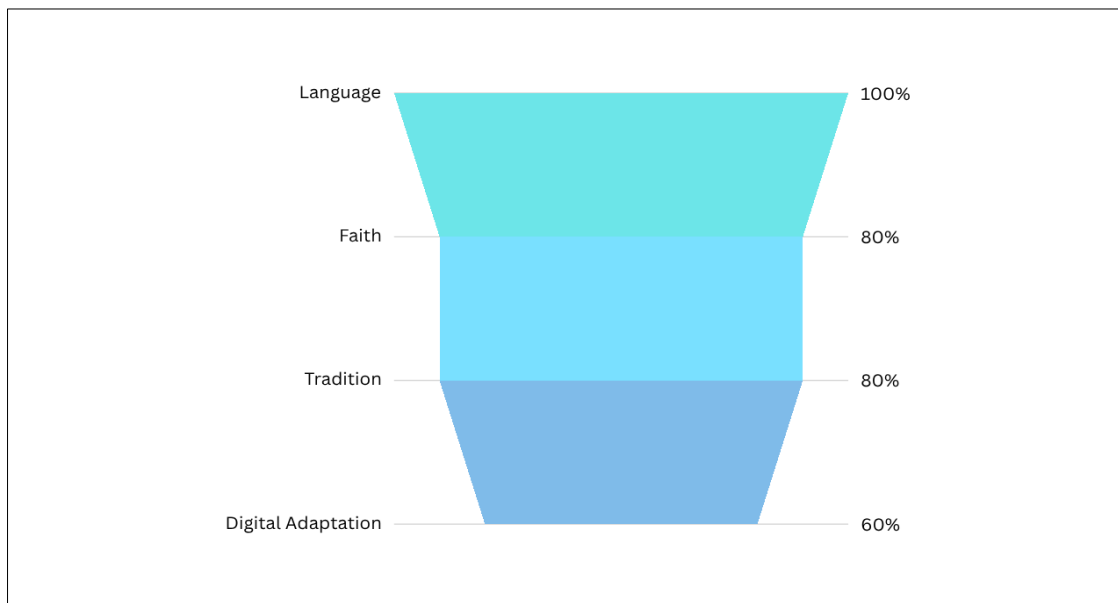


Figure 5: Contribution of the four cultural pillars (Language, Faith, Tradition, Digital Adaptation) to overall cultural continuity in Romania, presented as percentage values.

Source: Compiled from UNESCO (2023); Eurostat (2024); Ministry of Culture (2025); Europeana (2025).

Spirituality remains a vital source of moral guidance and creative inspiration. The Romanian Orthodox Church continues to play a significant role in community building, social assistance, and artistic expression. Its integration into digital communication channels demonstrates that faith in Romania is capable of adapting to technological change while preserving authenticity.

The digital transformation of cultural heritage marks one of the most significant developments of the past decade. National programs such as *RO-CULTURA* and the *e-Heritage Platform*, along with Romania's active participation in *Europeana* and UNESCO frameworks, illustrate how technology can enhance cultural preservation and democratize access to heritage. The Romanian diaspora, supported by institutions like the *Romanian Cultural Institute (ICR)*, extends these efforts globally, ensuring that identity is sustained across borders.

The findings of this study confirm that cultural continuity in Romania is not passive inheritance but an active and collaborative process. Language, tradition, spirituality, and digital adaptation interact dynamically to create a living cultural ecosystem. Romania's model of cultural sustainability demonstrates how a nation can embrace modernization without losing authenticity, offering a valuable framework for other countries seeking to protect their intangible heritage in an increasingly digital world.

In conclusion, Romanian culture endures not by resisting change but by transforming it into continuity. Through the combined efforts of its people, institutions, and technological innovation, Romania stands as a model of how tradition can coexist with progress preserving identity while participating fully in the modern global dialogue of cultures.

Table 5: Relative Importance of Cultural Pillars in Maintaining Romanian Identity

Cultural Pillar	Relative Contribution (1–5 Scale)	Observed Mechanisms
Language	5	Education, media, and diaspora engagement
Tradition and Folklore	4	Festivals, UNESCO heritage recognition, crafts
Spirituality and Religion	4	Orthodox faith, pilgrimages, sacred art
Digital Adaptation	3	Institutional digitization, online communities

Source: Compiled from Eurostat (2024), UNESCO (2023–2024), and the Romanian Ministry of Culture (2025).

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