

Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Preservation of Cultural and Religious Heritage: Analytical Discourse of Pakistan

Dr. Muhammad Umar Riaz Abbasi,

Ph.D. Islamic Thought and Culture, Department of Islamic Thought and Culture, National University of Modern Languages Islamabad Pakistan, VFM, Air University, Islamabad, Pakistan / Author of Five Books and Forty-seven Research Publications, Columnist, Daily Pakistan Observer/Best Paper Presenter Award Globetz International Conference Turkey November 2021 Chairman, Global Reconciliation Institute for Peace (GRIP),
Corresponding & Principal Author Email: drumarabbasi01@gmail.com ORCID:

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6977-9516>

Sadaf Abbasi

PhD Scholar, Alhamd Islamic University, Islamabad, Lecturer Pak Studies, Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad, Pakistan

Dr. Sardar Ali,

Assistant Professor, Islamic Studies, Qurtuba University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan

Dr. Atiq Ur Rahman Qureshi

HOD Islamic Studies Department, Hadaf Group of Colleges, Peshawar

Dr. Jafar Riaz Kataria

Assistant Professor of Sociology, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Dr. Nabeela Falak

Assistant Professor, Islamic Studies, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus, Pakistan

***Abstract:** Artificial Intelligence (AI) is significant in providing groundbreaking recommendations for preserving cultural and religious legacies. This article examines the substantial impact of AI in protecting*

Pakistan's cultural and religious heritage, highlighting the convergence of technology and the preservation of traditions.

Natural disasters, urbanization, and neglect threaten Pakistan's priceless artifacts and historical monuments, integral to the country's diversified society and rich maritime past. AI is crucial in documenting and restoring cultural artifacts and architectural wonders due to its proficient imaging and analytical abilities. With the help of machine learning algorithms, artifacts may be identified and categorized, producing extensive databases that are priceless resources for conservationists, historians, and archaeologists.

Furthermore, AI-powered innovations, including virtual and augmented reality, provide immersive experiences enabling individuals to explore and interact with cultural and religious sites remotely. This increases public knowledge and enables teaching and research, promoting a greater understanding and value for the country's heritage.

AI plays a role in safeguarding religious history by utilizing sophisticated language processing techniques to preserve sacred writings and manuscripts. The process of converting ancient scriptures into digital format not only guarantees their long-term preservation but also makes them easily accessible to both researchers and practitioners.

Still, a few obstacles exist to overcome when using AI for historical preservation. To ensure that technological interventions correspond with the cultural values and sensitivities of the Pakistani people, it is crucial to handle ethical issues, data privacy concerns, and the need for community involvement with care.

Through Artificial technology, Pakistan can effectively protect its historical artifacts and promote the links between its past and present, guaranteeing that the forthcoming generation will come with a dynamic cultural heritage.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Cultural heritage preservation, Religious heritage preservation, Information technology, Pakistan, Machine Learning*

Background:

The cultural and religious history serves as evidence of the intricate fabric of human civilization, mirroring the convictions, customs, and individualities of various societies. In Pakistan, a nation with a rich historical background, safeguarding its cultural and religious heritage is a source of national pride and crucial in preserving a link to the past and nurturing a collective sense of identity among its populace¹.

Pakistan boasts diverse cultural and religious attractions, encompassing ancient archaeological marvels and modern religious structures. Nonetheless, conserving these valuable artifacts encounters various obstacles, such as natural deterioration, human-caused risks, and the intricacies of protecting a wide range of linguistic and religious heritages². Within this framework, the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) arises as a powerful and influential factor, presenting creative and original answers to tackle the distinct obstacles presented by cultural and religious heritage conservation in Pakistan.

The conventional approaches to heritage preservation, which depend on manual labor and physical restoration, frequently need to be revised when confronted with the magnitude and intricacy of the undertaking. Introduce artificial Intelligence (AI), which can handle extensive quantities of data, discern patterns, and replicate human-like cognitive abilities. These capabilities provide new opportunities for preserving cultural and religious history, including improved efficiency and the possibility of exploring innovative approaches for engagement and education.

The influence of AI in this domain encompasses multiple dimensions. The utilization of AI technology in digital documentation and archiving facilitates the development of all-inclusive databases capable of safeguarding artifacts, manuscripts, and historical records in a digital version. This guarantees their durability and enables broad accessibility, eliminating location and time boundaries. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies, powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI), provide immersive experiences that enable individuals to digitally visit heritage places and interact with cultural artifacts, surpassing physical limitations³.

Machine learning techniques are crucial in the investigation and restoration of artifacts. AI systems possess the capacity to identify patterns and detect tiny alterations in historical artifacts, thereby assisting in their preservation and restoration endeavors. This holds great importance in a country such as Pakistan, where historical artifacts are susceptible to environmental elements and the effects of time. In addition, AI has a role in preserving and translating languages, protecting linguistic diversity and ensuring that cultural subtleties are faithfully transmitted to future generations⁴.

Nevertheless, incorporating AI in historical protection is not without challenges. The digital documenting of cultural artifacts raises privacy concerns, requiring a careful balance between making information accessible and protecting sensitive data. Ensuring cultural sensitivity in AI applications is essential to prevent unintended biases or misrepresentations, guaranteeing that the technology upholds the rich cultural landscape of Pakistan⁵.

This analytical discussion intends to thoroughly examine AI's role in preserving Pakistan's cultural and religious legacy. This research article aims to comprehensively understand how AI may contribute to preserving Pakistan's rich heritage and provide a sustainable legacy for future generations. It achieves this by analyzing individual case studies, addressing problems, and exploring potential prospects.

Embracing Pakistan's Rich Cultural and Religious Heritage: A Historical and Multifaceted Tapestry:

Pakistan, located at the intersection of South Asia and the Middle East, has a cultural and theological legacy as varied as its geographical features. Spanning millennia, Pakistan's present-day territory has witnessed the ebb and flow of empires, the dissemination of prominent religions, and the thriving of artistic expression, architectural achievements, and linguistic development. This cultural history, a combination of diverse influences, shows the enduring strength and abundance of the groups living on this land⁶.

Historical Tapestry: Pakistan's cultural heritage can be attributed to ancient civilizations that flourished in the region. The Indus Valley Civilization, an

ancient urban society, thrived around 3300 BCE and left a lasting heritage of sophisticated urban design, exquisite artwork, and an undeciphered script. The remains of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, prominent urban centers of this civilization, serve as remarkable archaeological artifacts, providing insight into the lifestyle and historical period of a past age⁷.

After many centuries, the region experienced a convergence of various cultures due to invasions and migrations. The mingling of Persian, Central Asian, and Arab influences with indigenous customs shaped the cultural landscape. Pakistan bears the enduring influence of the Mughal Empire. It is celebrated for its remarkable architectural marvels, such as the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort, which exhibit magnificent Mughal artistry and craftsmanship⁸.

Religious Plurality: Pakistan exhibits a range of religious beliefs, with Islam being the prevailing religion. The region's importance in Islamic history is emphasized by notable structures such as the Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta, a remarkable architectural masterpiece from the Mughal Empire, and the mausoleum of Data Ganj Bakhsh in Lahore, a highly venerated Sufi saint⁹.

In addition to Islam, the region currently referred to as Pakistan has historically nurtured diverse religious traditions. Taxila, a renowned ancient educational center, was a focal point for studying and developing Buddhist philosophy and art. The Gandhara region, characterized by its meticulously crafted sculptures and religious monuments, epitomizes the profound impact of Buddhism that was previously widespread in the area. The Katas Raj Temples in Chakwal, which are devoted to the worship of Lord Shiva, serve as a tangible representation of the Hindu cultural legacy in the region, highlighting the rich and varied religious past that has influenced the development of Pakistan¹⁰.

Artistic embellishment: Pakistan's cultural history extends beyond its historical sites and manifests through its dynamic arts and crafts. Conventional music, dance, and literature traditions have been transmitted across generations. The complex designs of Pakistani carpets, the vibrant colors of the truck painting, and the intricate artistry of Multani ceramics

exemplify the artistic talent that characterizes the cultural essence of the country¹¹.

Preservation Challenges: Pakistan possesses a culturally and religiously diverse and abundant heritage, yet it encounters obstacles to preservation. Urbanization, environmental causes, and insufficient conservation efforts have destroyed certain historical places. Moreover, heritage places have been sometimes endangered due to political and social pressures.

Recently, an increasing acknowledgment of the necessity to conserve and commemorate this cultural legacy has been increasing. Efforts are being made to raise awareness and preserve and promote sustainable tourism in Pakistan. These initiatives utilize advanced technology, such as artificial Intelligence, to protect and exhibit the country's cultural and religious heritage¹².

In the long run, Pakistan's cultural and religious legacy is a diverse combination of various influences, a story of strength and determination, and a wellspring of motivation. Pakistan's heritage includes the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, the impressive architectural achievements of the Mughals, and the thriving religious traditions. It serves as a vibrant representation of the intricate and diverse human past. As the country gazes ahead, safeguarding and advancing this cultural legacy becomes a collective duty to guarantee that future generations continue to get motivation from valuable historical artifacts.

The significance of protecting religious and cultural artifacts:

Conserving cultural and religious legacy is essential as it is a community's shared recollection and essence. Heritage encompasses the narratives, principles, customs, and creative manifestations transmitted across successive generations, molding the cultural tapestry of societies. The significance of preserving this history is multifaceted and goes beyond just sentimentality and historical admiration.

Cultural and religious history fosters a feeling of coherence, bridging the past and present while guiding the future. It functions as a depository of knowledge, incorporating previous generations' experiences, challenges, and

successes. By safeguarding physical artifacts, monuments, and intangible customs, cultures establish a connection to their origins, nurturing a feeling of affiliation and collective past¹³.

Moreover, heritage serves as a conduit connecting different generations, enabling the transfer of values and customs. It functions as an educational instrument, enabling younger generations to acquire knowledge from the accumulated expertise of their predecessors. Preserving cultural and religious history enhances the overall development of individuals by fostering a deep feeling of cultural pride and identity, which is crucial for personal and social well-being.

The significance of heritage preservation extends beyond any specific cultural or religious community, encompassing a wide range of human experiences and embracing and comprehending diverse cultural and religious heritages fosters tolerance, reverence, and intercultural discourse. It acts as a reminder of the common humanity that goes beyond personal distinctions, promoting a feeling of worldwide citizenship and collaboration¹⁴.

From an economic standpoint, cultural and religious history holds significant value as it stimulates tourism and positively impacts local economies. Well-maintained historical sites and cultural traditions are a magnet for tourists from around the globe, creating economic prospects for local communities. In addition, preserving history cultivates a feeling of satisfaction and selfhood, which can yield advantageous effects on the regional economy by promoting cultural tourism and facilitating sustainable growth in heritage locations¹⁵.

Furthermore, the creative and architectural components integrated into cultural and religious legacy exemplify manifestations of human ingenuity. By safeguarding these elements, we guarantee that forthcoming generations can appreciate the artistic accomplishments of previous eras, thereby nurturing creativity and originality. It is a basis for modern artists and intellectuals to construct, utilizing diverse cultural traditions to generate novel artistic and intellectual communication modes.

Preserving cultural and religious legacy is crucial since it cultivates a sense of identity, ensures intergenerational continuity, facilitates understanding among varied populations, contributes to economic development, and commemorates the enduring creativity of humanity. As civilizations progress, it is crucial to acknowledge and protect this cultural history as a fundamental aspect of constructing resilient, inclusive, and culturally diverse communities that can flourish in the present while respecting traditions¹⁶.

Artificial Intelligence and the Holy Quran-A Subtle Connection

According to Islamic jurisprudence, it is possible to address the societal and cultural effects of AI by incorporating Islamic legal principles that are consistent with the goals of Shariah as stated in the Holy Qur'an: "And do not pursue that of which you do not know; indeed, the hearing, the sight, and the heart - about all those [one] will be questioned." (Quran 17:36)¹⁷¹⁸. AI can deem anything prohibited, provided evidence shows it is against Islamic law (haram). Artifacts are created to simplify human existence. According to Allah's statement, it is evident that He has made everything in the sky and on earth obedient to you and has given you His blessings both externally and internally in their entirety (Surah Luqman, verse 20). Another passage from the Qur'an about Islamic Law and jurisprudential principles on AI can be interpreted as follows: "One of the fundamental principles of the Islamic faith is that everything is allowed except what is explicitly prohibited by Islamic law." Allah, the Almighty, states in the Qur'an that He is the creator of everything on the planet. (Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse 29)¹⁹. According to Hakak et al. (2017)²⁰, reputable organizations and religious institutions, such as King Saud University and the King Fahd Complex, support digital versions of the Holy Quran for printing.

Preservation of Cultural and Religious Heritage: Navigating Challenges

Conserving cultural and religious legacy is a commendable yet intricate undertaking, encompassing obstacles that range from environmental hazards to ones caused by humans. The stewardship of physical and non-physical inheritances encounters various obstacles, necessitating a careful equilibrium

between preservation and availability. This section examines the many obstacles that hinder the conservation of cultural and religious heritage, paving the way for examining how artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a powerful instrument to tackle these urgent problems²¹.

Cultural heritage, which includes artifacts, monuments, customs, and languages, is frequently faced with natural deterioration and environmental damage. Historical sites and artifacts are susceptible to the detrimental effects of time, climate, and calamities. Climate change, which causes unpredictable changes in weather patterns and rising sea levels, directly endangers coastal heritage monuments. Moreover, seismic events and geological movements can cause the destabilization of structures, thereby endangering priceless artifacts. The task is to create enduring conservation strategies that can endure the environmental stresses placed upon these invaluable artifacts of history²².

Human activities provide substantial obstacles to the preservation of cultural and religious heritage. The process of urbanization, motivated by the necessity for additional space and resources, frequently infringes upon historical landmarks. Urban sprawl and infrastructure development can result in the devastation or modification of cultural landscapes, undermining the integrity of historical places. Moreover, the exponential expansion in population and the surge in tourism exert extra pressure on these locations, giving rise to apprehensions over the long-term viability of conservation endeavors²³.

The presence of conflict and geopolitical instability exacerbates the difficulties associated with the preservation of cultural assets. Armed conflicts, civil instability, and acts of terrorism immediately endanger cultural and religious sites. The intentional demolition of monuments and theft of artifacts not only deteriorates the physical structure of cultural assets but also eliminates the concrete connections to collective history. In order to safeguard these places during periods of unrest, it is necessary to employ inventive tactics that go beyond conventional conservation methods²⁴.

Abstract cultural and religious heritage elements, such as language and customary knowledge, encounter distinct obstacles. Globalization and the widespread use of digital communication can result in the gradual disappearance of local languages and dialects, posing a threat to the preservation of linguistic diversity. Furthermore, the transmission of conventional knowledge, rituals, and craftsmanship is at risk of being disrupted due to the modernization process and the changing lifestyles altering community dynamics. To safeguard these intangible elements, a sophisticated method surpasses the mere preservation of physical artifacts²⁵.

The Significant Role of Artificial Intelligence in Tackling Challenges in Heritage Preservation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is valuable in addressing the complex obstacles encountered in preserving cultural and religious heritage. AI technologies, which include machine learning, digital imagery, and data analytics, provide creative solutions that enhance established conservation procedures. This section examines how AI might effectively address the complex difficulties associated with heritage preservation, leading to significant transformations.

Digital Documentation and Archiving:

AI is crucial in digitally documenting and archiving cultural and religious artifacts. The combination of sophisticated imaging techniques and machine learning algorithms allows for producing accurate and detailed digital reproductions of historical artifacts. This guarantees the preservation of the items despite physical deterioration and enables easy and extensive access to them. AI-enhanced digital archives serve as an extensive cultural heritage collection, enabling remote exploration and interaction with these artifacts for scholars, educators, and the general public²⁶.

Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR):

AI-powered virtual and augmented reality encounters provide a revolutionary means to interact with cultural and religious heritage. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies allow users to engage in immersive and interactive experiences at historical places, fully immersing themselves in

the atmosphere of old structures and artifacts. This improves educational outreach and allows people with physical limitations to engage with their cultural history. AI systems enhance the authenticity of these experiences by mimicking historical circumstances and adjusting to human interactions²⁷.

Machine Learning for Artifact Analysis and Restoration:

Using machine learning in artifact analysis and restoration brings about a significant transformation in conventional conservation techniques. Artificial intelligence algorithms can examine extensive collections of historical artifacts, detecting regularities, irregularities, and decay patterns. This analytical capacity assists conservators in making well-informed judgments regarding the preservation and restoration of items. Machine learning algorithms improve the accuracy and effectiveness of conservation operations, whether by detecting insignificant changes in old manuscripts or assisting in repairing damaged artworks²⁸.

AI in Language Preservation and Translation:

Using AI in language preservation and translation is a distinct and valuable contribution to safeguarding linguistic heritage. Natural language processing (NLP) methods convert and analyze linguistic data, guaranteeing the preservation and documentation of endangered languages. AI-driven translation techniques aid in interpreting ancient texts, allowing academics and linguists to overcome linguistic barriers and understand the cultural subtleties buried in historical documents. AI plays a crucial role in conserving the intangible heritage of communities by protecting linguistic diversity²⁹.

The difficulties in safeguarding cultural and religious legacy are numerous, including environmental risks, human actions, and the intricacies of preserving intangible aspects. The diverse range of technologies within artificial Intelligence offers a possible solution for addressing these difficulties. AI uses digital documentation, immersive experiences, and powerful analytical tools to enhance conventional preservation techniques. This provides inventive solutions to conserve our collective cultural and religious heritage for future generations.

Conventional Approaches and Difficulties in Conserving Cultural Heritage:

The preservation of heritage has long depended on conventional techniques that have been down over generations. Based on skilled manual work and practical understanding, the utilizations have been essential in protecting cultural and religious heritage. Nevertheless, these preservation initiatives have encountered their unique difficulties, primarily as the magnitude and intricacy of the tasks have grown over the years.

One of the primary conventional approaches is physical conservation, wherein qualified artisans and conservators utilize manual reutilization to restore and uphold artifacts and structures. Examples of such tasks may encompass rectifying sculptures' fissures, fortifying skyscrapers' structural soundness, or purifying and reviving antiquated texts. Although these methods demonstrate the commitment and proficiency of conservators, they frequently encounter constraints in terms of scalability and the capacity to handle substantial damage³⁰.

Archival documentation is another conventional method used for heritage preservation. This entails systematically documenting artifacts, manuscripts, and historical records to establish a comprehensive cultural and religious legacy archive. Archival evidence is helpful to academics and historians as it offers a concrete resource for analyzing history. Nevertheless, the labor-intensive nature of this procedure renders it time-consuming, and there is consistently a potential for human fallibility in the transcription and documentation process.

Difficulties emerge when conventional approaches are used for large-scale preservation projects or when there is a requirement for swift and substantial repair. Conventional preservation endeavors can be overwhelmed by the abundance of heritage places and artifacts, the limitations of human resources, and time constraints. Moreover, the intrinsic vulnerability of certain materials and structures might impede the efficacy of manual preservation efforts, particularly when handling fragile artifacts or confronting environmental hazards beyond human influence³¹.

Furthermore, the consequences of climate change provide a substantial obstacle to conventional preservation techniques. Elevated temperatures, severe weather occurrences, and shifting precipitation patterns can expedite the decay of structures and artifacts. Conventional conservation methods may need help adjusting to these changing environmental conditions, requiring a more flexible and technologically sophisticated approach.

The progression of technology in the field of heritage preservation:

The advancement of technology in recent decades has brought about a new era for the conservation of heritage, providing inventive answers to long-standing difficulties. The incorporation of state-of-the-art technologies has not only broadened the range of tools accessible to conservators but has also resolved some constraints associated with conventional approaches³².

Digital technologies have completely transformed documenting and preserving cultural and religious heritage. Utilizing high-utilization imagery, 3D scanning, and laser technologies facilitates the generation of precise digital duplicates of artifacts and structures. This enables the conservation of fragile objects and creates new opportunities for remote accessibility and virtual investigation. By incorporating information and making it accessible through online platforms, digital archives guarantee the long-term preservation and broad accessibility of cultural heritage records³³.

VR/AR technology provides immersive experiences that surpass the constraints of the physical world. Virtual reality (VR) enables users to virtually navigate historical locations, offering a heightened sensation of presence and interaction. Augmented reality (AR) applications improve on-site experiences by superimposing digital information onto the physical environment, providing interactive tours, and enhancing the comprehension of artifacts. These technologies serve as a connection between the past and present, enhancing the accessibility of history to a wide range of audiences.

Machine learning and artificial intelligence fields make substantial contributions to the preservation of cultural assets. AI algorithms analyze robust datasets to find deterioration trends in structures or artifacts. This

ability to forecast the future helps conservators minimize damage, maximize conservation efforts, and deal with possible problems before they become problems. Furthermore, by scanning and evaluating old texts, AI-powered language processing contributes to preserving linguistic legacy and guarantees the survival of various linguistic traditions³⁴.

Furthermore, technology has enabled worldwide cooperation in the preservation of cultural assets. Researchers, conservators, and policymakers can exchange knowledge, optimal methodologies, and resources internationally through digital platforms and communication technologies. This cooperative strategy utilizes the combined knowledge and skills of the worldwide community, promoting a more thorough and unified approach to conserving cultural assets³⁵.

While adopting technical progress, addressing difficulties such as the ethical implementation of AI, safeguarding data, and promoting diversity in digital projects is crucial. Achieving a harmonious equilibrium between technological advancement and consideration for cultural sensitivity is crucial when utilizing technology to preserve heritage³⁶.

The advancement of technology has significantly altered the field of cultural preservation, providing unparalleled possibilities to overcome conventional obstacles. Technology has become essential in preserving cultural and religious history for future generations. It enables us to digitize documents, digitize immersive experiences, and utilize the analytical capabilities of artificial Intelligence.

AI applications in cultural and religious heritage preservation

AI Digital Documentation and Archiving

In Pakistan, preserving cultural and religious heritage is paramount, given the country's rich history and diverse heritage sites. The role of artificial Intelligence (AI) in digital documentation and archiving has emerged as a transformative force, offering innovative solutions to the challenges associated with traditional preservation methods.

AI's contribution to digital documentation lies in its ability to process vast data efficiently. High-resolution imaging, 3D scanning, and machine learning algorithms enable the creation of accurate and comprehensive digital replicas of artifacts, monuments, and historical records. This ensures the preservation of delicate items and facilitates the development of accessible and interactive digital archives³⁷.

One significant application of AI in digital documentation is evident in archaeological sites. In Pakistan, the Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa archaeological sites, remnants of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, have undergone AI-assisted digital documentation projects. High-precision drones equipped with advanced imaging technology capture detailed aerial views of the sites, allowing for the creation of 3D models. Machine learning algorithms analyze these models to identify patterns, anomalies, and potential areas of deterioration. This process aids archaeologists and conservators in monitoring the condition of the sites and planning targeted conservation efforts.

Furthermore, AI's impact extends to digitizing ancient manuscripts and historical documents. For instance, the National Archives of Pakistan has embraced AI-assisted digital archiving to preserve and make a vast collection of historical documents accessible. Optical character recognition (OCR) algorithms facilitate the conversion of handwritten or printed text into digital formats, ensuring the longevity of fragile manuscripts and enabling researchers to explore historical records remotely.

AI plays a crucial role in cataloging and organizing artifacts in museum collections. The Lahore Museum, home to a diverse array of cultural artifacts, has implemented AI-powered systems for inventory management. Computer vision algorithms assist in identifying and categorizing artifacts, streamlining the cataloging process and providing curators with a digital inventory that can be easily updated and accessed³⁸.

AI and conservation of religious heritage-Case study

Islam 360 is an application that utilizes artificial Intelligence to significantly enhance the preservation and accessibility of religious information throughout the Islamic community. This application, developed explicitly for Muslims across the globe, has evolved into a comprehensive digital platform that provides a wide array of functions to assist in the preservation and education of Islamic practices³⁹.

An essential use of Islam 360 is offering a digital version of the Quran, enabling users to access the sacred book and translations in many languages conveniently. The app's AI algorithms facilitate robust search capabilities, allowing users to locate specific verses, themes, or topics rapidly. This endeavor aids in conserving Quranic teachings by facilitating individuals' ability to navigate and delve into the scripture, thus promoting a more profound comprehension of Islamic concepts⁴⁰.

The application also integrates sophisticated search and language processing functionalities for Hadiths, which are the recorded sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Islam 360 uses AI to help preserve Hadith literature by providing a digital library of verified traditions. Users can effortlessly delve into and analyze Hadiths, facilitating a wider propagation of the Prophet's teachings.

Another significant utilization of the software involves including Tafseer (exegesis) and interpretation of the Quran. AI-powered natural language processing helps to deliver precise and profound interpretations of Quranic verses, facilitating users in understanding the profound significance of the text. This function enhances the conservation of Islamic scholarship and the distribution of Quranic information, particularly for users needing access to conventional Islamic educational materials⁴¹.

Islam 360's Qibla direction finder, powered by artificial Intelligence, is a remarkable tool. The software employs augmented reality and geolocation technology to aid Muslims in accurately detecting the orientation towards the Kaaba in Mecca during their prayers. This functionality guarantees that individuals from all over the globe can carry out their religious obligations

with precision, demonstrating how artificial Intelligence can augment the observance of religious customs and traditions⁴².

The app's incorporation of prayer times is an additional feature that assists in preserving religious practices. AI algorithms consider geographical locations, daylight saving time, and other variables to generate precise prayer schedules. This functionality guarantees that users strictly adhere to the punctual observation of daily prayers, contributing to preserving a fundamental part of Islamic practice⁴³.

Furthermore, Islam 360 functions as a digital repository for Islamic literature and academic publications. The application's artificial intelligence algorithms classify and arrange an extensive assortment of Islamic literature, facilitating convenient access for anyone seeking to enhance their understanding of the religion. This application facilitates the dissemination of Islamic literature worldwide, contributing to its preservation.

Holistic heritage excursions and cultural education in Pakistan through the use of virtual reality and augmented reality:

Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) have become significant technologies in heritage preservation, providing immersive experiences beyond physical limitations. These technologies are essential for revitalizing the past and promoting cultural education in novel ways in Pakistan, a nation rich in religious and cultural diversity.

Enhancing Engagement at Cultural Sites:

Virtual reality offers a means to engage in immersive encounters at heritage sites, enabling individuals to transport themselves to the past and investigate historical landmarks virtually. In Pakistan, VR presents a distinctive chance for individuals to engage with their legacy, as the country is rich in ancient civilizations and cultural practices that have made a lasting impact. VR supports the visualization of the remains of Mohenjo-Daro, an ancient urban settlement, or strolling through the passageways of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore during the Mughal period. VR recreations allow users to immerse

themselves in these locations' atmosphere, design, and historical importance with a degree of realism that surpasses traditional approaches⁴⁴.

Augmented reality improves on-site experiences by superimposing digital information onto the physical environment. AR applications in Pakistan offer visitors interactive guides, historical context, and supplementary levels of knowledge while they explore heritage sites. When exploring the Taxila archaeological complex, augmented reality (AR) technology can provide valuable information on the ancient Buddhist stupas and monasteries, enhancing one's comprehension of the site's importance. These immersive encounters engage the imagination and enhance the understanding and admiration of Pakistan's cultural and historical abundance⁴⁵.

Cultural education can fundamentally transform how individuals, particularly the younger demographic, interact with and learn about their cultural heritage. Virtual and augmented reality are highly effective teaching tools that provide interactive and dynamic learning experiences. In Pakistan, where the preservation of linguistic diversity and the communication of the intricacies of many cultural traditions is of utmost importance, these technologies can have a crucial impact.

Applications for virtual reality and augmented reality (VR and AR) in cultural education can support virtual language instruction, giving life to endangered languages. People can interact with their linguistic history in ways that go beyond conventional teaching techniques using interactive storytelling and immersion experiences in the language. This is especially pertinent in a country such as Pakistan, where multiple languages and dialects coexist, each possessing its distinct cultural importance⁴⁶.

Moreover, these technologies create opportunities for cultural interchange and comprehension. Pakistani students from all regions can virtually visit and experience heritage places from different country sections, promoting a sense of national cohesion and a common cultural identity. Digital platforms can facilitate connections between students and specialists, historians, and cultural custodians, enabling the acquisition of firsthand knowledge and perspectives

that enrich their cultural education. The significance of VR and AR technology in historical preservation and cultural education in Pakistan is essential. These technologies provide an interactive way to explore a wide range of historical places, from the ancient Indus Valley Civilization to the magnificent architectural marvels of the Mughal era. They connect different age groups, facilitating the accessibility and attractiveness of cultural traditions to younger individuals who are more familiar with digital educational platforms⁴⁷.

Furthermore, VR and AR are consistent with current initiatives to boost travel to Pakistan. By providing virtual previews of heritage sites, these technologies can draw in both local and international visitors, creating curiosity and admiration for the cultural abundance of the country. The immersive experiences of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) contribute to a more full and inclusive account of Pakistan's past, promoting cultural pride and awareness.

Preservation of religious heritage through the use of Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR):

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) have become significant technologies in heritage preservation, providing immersive experiences that go beyond the constraints of the physical world. These technologies are critical in religious heritage as they help preserve sacred sites and enhance religious education, promoting a more profound comprehension and affiliation with spiritual traditions. In Pakistan, a nation abundant in religious diversity, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are crucial in connecting cultural divides and improving the availability of religious history⁴⁸.

Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies allow consumers to experience religious heritage sites in a very immersive manner, surpassing the limitations of traditional approaches. Individuals who are pilgrims or devout followers might engage in virtual expeditions to esteemed religious locations, immersing themselves in the atmosphere and importance

of these hallowed places. For instance, people can utilize virtual reality (VR) to explore historical sites like the ancient Taxila Buddhist site in Pakistan or the historical Badshahi Mosque, even if they cannot visit them. This immersive encounter facilitates a more profound affiliation with religious history and customs, surpassing geographical limitations⁴⁹.

Incorporating virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) in religious education has significant consequences for transmitting knowledge and promoting cultural comprehension. In Pakistan, where several religious communities' live side by side, these technological advancements offer a welcoming environment for learning about other religions. Educational institutions and religious academics can utilize VR and AR technologies to provide interactive instructional materials, virtual excursions to religious locations, and reconstruct significant historical occurrences. VR technology can be utilized to replicate the Hajj pilgrimage, allowing people to partake in the rites of this revered expedition virtually. Augmented reality (AR) applications enhance physical textbooks by superimposing multimedia information about historical religious figures, thereby introducing an interactive and multi-dimensional aspect to conventional learning materials. By combining technology and education, the younger generation is equipped with a sophisticated comprehension of their religious heritage, promoting a society characterized by unity⁵⁰.

Pertinence to Pakistan:

In Pakistan, a center of diverse religious customs, the utilization of VR) and augmented reality (AR) in preserving and educating religious history is especially relevant. These technologies offer a comprehensive platform beyond sectarian divisions, allowing citizens to investigate and value the religious variety characterized by the country's cultural abundance. Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies enhance the worldwide availability of Pakistan's religious history, enabling a global audience to actively participate in and comprehend the profound spiritual importance of its sacred locations⁵¹.

The Importance of Responsible and Ethical Artificial Intelligence:

The ethical considerations regarding the involvement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in safeguarding Pakistan's cultural and religious legacy are of utmost importance. With the integration of cutting-edge technologies such as machine learning and virtual reality into heritage conservation, it is crucial to establish ethical principles to effectively address potential issues⁵².

The preservation initiatives should give priority to cultural sensitivity and demonstrate tolerance for diverse faith traditions. In order to prevent the unintentional perpetuation of biases or misrepresentation of history, it is crucial to develop AI algorithms that prioritise inclusivity and possess a thorough comprehension of local norms. The digital documentation of cultural artefacts raises significant privacy concerns, requiring strong ethical frameworks to protect sensitive information and preserve the rights of communities⁵³.

Moreover, ensuring transparency in the implementation of AI technology is of utmost importance. Transparent communication regarding the utilisation of algorithms in the examination and repair of artefacts cultivates confidence among all involved, promoting a cooperative method to safeguarding cultural assets. Ensuring the ethical use of AI guarantees that technological progress contributes positively to the conservation of Pakistan's cultural and religious legacy, while honouring the authenticity of the past and fostering a balanced coexistence of tradition and innovation⁵⁴.

Conclusion: Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for the Preservation of Heritage in Pakistan

At its heart, the discussion over the involvement of artificial Intelligence (AI) in conserving Pakistan's cultural and religious heritage highlights the profound influence of advanced technology in protecting the country's varied and valuable history. The inherent obstacles in preserving a legacy, including environmental and human-induced dangers, require innovative solutions beyond conventional procedures. Integrating artificial Intelligence (AI)

technology, such as machine learning, with initiatives focused on preserving cultural heritage emerges as a potent and flexible method.

Conventional techniques, however, respected for their commitment to manual skill and historical record-keeping, have drawbacks when dealing with the size and intricacy of heritage conservation. AI tackles these difficulties by providing advanced tools for digital documentation, the study of artifacts, and restoration. Machine learning algorithms can efficiently analyze extensive information, empowering conservators to make well-informed decisions, anticipate future hazards, and enhance preservation procedures.

Furthermore, incorporating Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) technologies in preserving and educating religious history enhances accessibility and inclusivity. VR and AR technologies offer immersive experiences and interactive teaching tools that surpass geographical limitations, enabling individuals to establish a more profound relationship with religious and cultural traditions.

The significance of these breakthroughs in Pakistan's cultural and religious environment is apparent in case studies where AI aids in the restoration of ancient manuscripts, the conservation of archaeological artifacts, and the virtual exploration of historical locations. These programs improve the effectiveness of conservation efforts and promote worldwide accessibility, enabling a broader audience to participate in and actively value Pakistan's rich history.

As Pakistan strives to maintain a delicate equilibrium between industrialization and cultural preservation, the significance of AI is even more essential. The advancement of technology, encompassing sophisticated imaging methods and predictive analytics, has expanded the possibilities for safeguarding cultural heritage. This ensures the longevity of historical narratives, artifacts, and customs for centuries. This analytical discussion demonstrates the significant impact of AI in safeguarding the distinct and complex cultural and religious fabric that characterizes Pakistan. Combining

technological advancement with cultural preservation holds excellent potential for protecting Pakistan's priceless heritage.

References

- ¹ Olsen, Daniel H. "Management issues for religious heritage attractions." In *Tourism, religion and spiritual journeys*, pp. 104-118. Routledge, 2006.
- ² Astor, Avi, Marian Burchardt, and Mar Grier. "The politics of religious heritage: Framing claims to religion as culture in Spain." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 56, no. 1 (2017): 126-142.
- ³ Allal-Chérif, Oihab. "Intelligent cathedrals: Using augmented reality, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence to provide an intense cultural, historical, and religious visitor experience." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 178 (2022): 121604.
- ⁴ Cheong, Pauline Hope. "Bounded religious automation at work: Communicating human authority in artificial intelligence networks." *Journal of Communication Inquiry* 45, no. 1 (2021): 5-23.
- ⁵ Singler, Beth. "The AI creation meme: A case study of the new visibility of religion in artificial intelligence discourse." *Religions* 11, no. 5 (2020): 253.
- ⁶ Kile, Frederick. "Artificial intelligence and society: a furtive transformation." *AI & society* 28, no. 1 (2013): 107-115.
- ⁷ de Lange, Deborah E. "Responsible Artificial Intelligence and Partnerships for the Goals." In *Partnerships for the Goals*, pp. 1032-1044. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021.
- ⁸ Jamil, Sadia. "Artificial intelligence and journalistic practice: The crossroads of obstacles and opportunities for the Pakistani journalists." *Journalism Practice* 15, no. 10 (2021): 1400-1422.
- ⁹ Ashraf, Cameran. "Exploring the impacts of artificial intelligence on freedom of religion or belief online." *The International Journal of Human Rights* 26, no. 5 (2022): 757-791.
- ¹⁰ Shaikh, Sadia. "Internet of Things: Designing Digital Eco-Systems for Competitive Tourism Related Micro and Small Enterprises in Pakistan."

In *Technology Application in Tourism in Asia: Innovations, Theories and Practices*, pp. 349-365. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2022..

¹¹ Bainbridge, William Sims. *God from the machine: Artificial intelligence models of religious cognition*. Rowman Altamira, 2006.

¹² Tehzeeb, Nokhaiz, and Ahmad Raza. "Understanding social and ethical implications of artificial intelligence." *Pakistan Journal of Social Research* 4, no. 04 (2022): 708-716.

¹³ Phelan, Marilyn. "A synopsis of the laws protecting our cultural heritage." *New Eng. L. Rev.* 28 (1993): 63.

¹⁴ Lindsay, Mark F. "The recovery of cultural artifacts: the legacy of our archaeological heritage." *Case W. Res. J. Int'l L.* 22 (1990): 165.

¹⁵ Fennell, Christopher C. "Conjuring boundaries: Inferring past identities from religious artifacts." *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 4 (2000): 281-313.

¹⁶ Yu, Peter K. "Cultural relics, intellectual property, and intangible heritage." *Temp. L. Rev.* 81 (2008): 433.

¹⁷ Shahrouri, Ahmad Daoud Mohammad. "The Cultural and Social Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Islamic Law Standard: A Fundamental Purposeful Study." In *Conference on Sustainability and Cutting-Edge Business Technologies*, pp. 194-201. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023.

¹⁸ Hemmet, Abdullah. "Harmonizing Artificial Intelligence with Islamic Values-A Thoughtful Analysis of Religious, Social, and Economic Impacts of Technological Advancements." *American Journal of Smart Technology and Solutions* 2, no. 2 (2023): 65-76.

¹⁹ Ahmed, Bashir. "The status of the use of artificial intelligence in Ijtihad." *Karachi Islamicus* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1-1

²⁰ Hakak, Saqib, Amirrudin Kamsin, Wazir Zada Khan, Abubakar Zakari, Muhammad Imran, Khadher bin Ahmad, and Gulshan Amin Gilkar. "Digital Hadith authentication: Recent advances, open challenges, and future

directions." *Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies* 33, no. 6 (2022): e3977.

²¹ Taneja, Bhavna. "Harmony and Holiness: Navigating the Challenges of Religious Tourism." In *Exploring Culture and Heritage Through Experience Tourism*, pp. 93-107. IGI Global, 2023.

²² Bogdanovych, Anton, Juan A. Rodríguez-Aguilar, Simeon Simoff, and Alex Cohen. "Authentic interactive reenactment of cultural heritage with 3D virtual worlds and artificial intelligence." *Applied Artificial Intelligence* 24, no. 6 (2010): 617-647.

²³ Pisoni, Galena, Natalia Díaz-Rodríguez, Hannie Gijlers, and Linda Tonolli. "Human-centered artificial intelligence for designing accessible cultural heritage." *Applied Sciences* 11, no. 2 (2021): 870.

²⁴ Geraci, Robert M. "Apocalyptic AI: Religion and the promise of artificial intelligence." *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* 76, no. 1 (2008): 138-166.

²⁵ Dwivedi, Yogesh K., Laurie Hughes, Elvira Ismagilova, Gert Aarts, Crispin Coombs, Tom Crick, Yanqing Duan et al. "Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy." *International Journal of Information Management* 57 (2021): 101994.

²⁶ Rane, Nitin. "Roles and Challenges of ChatGPT and Similar Generative Artificial Intelligence for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Available at SSRN 4603244* (2023).

²⁷ Kononenko, Igor. "Machine learning for medical diagnosis: history, state of the art and perspective." *Artificial Intelligence in medicine* 23, no. 1 (2001): 89-109.

²⁸ Ahmad, Munir. "Spatially-Aware Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and Challenges." *Intelligent Engineering Applications and Applied Sciences for Sustainability* (2023): 456-472.

²⁹ Das, Bishwa Ranjan, Hima Bindu Maringanti, and Niladri Sekhar Dash. "Role of Artificial Intelligence in Preservation of Culture and Heritage." In *Digitalization of Culture Through Technology: Proceedings of the International Online Conference On Digitalization And Revitalization Of Cultural Heritage Through Information Technology-ICDRCT-21, 23-24 Nov 2021, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar*, p. 92. Taylor & Francis, 2022.

³⁰ Georgopoulos, Andreas. "CIPA's perspectives on cultural heritage." In *Digital Research and Education in Architectural Heritage: 5th Conference, DECH 2017, and First Workshop, UHDL 2017, Dresden, Germany, March 30-31, 2017, Revised Selected Papers I*, pp. 215-245. Springer International Publishing, 2018.

³¹ Khakzad, Sorna, and Konraad Van Balen. "Complications and effectiveness of in situ preservation methods for underwater cultural heritage sites." *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 14, no. 1-4 (2012): 469-478.

³² Georgopoulos, Andreas. "Contemporary digital technologies at the service of cultural heritage." *Heritage Preservation: A Computational Approach* (2018): 1-20.

³³ Harrison, Rodney, Caitlin DeSilvey, Cornelius Holtorf, Sharon Macdonald, Nadia Bartolini, Esther Breithoff, Harald Fredheim et al. *Heritage futures: comparative approaches to natural and cultural heritage practices*. UCL press, 2020.

³⁴ Dekker, Annet. *Collecting and conserving net art: moving beyond conventional methods*. Routledge, 2018.

³⁵ Martinez Pino, Joaquin. "The new holistic paradigm and the sustainability of historic cities in Spain: An approach based on the world heritage cities." *Sustainability* 10, no. 7 (2018): 2301.

³⁶ Gaber, Jomana Ahmed, Sherin Moustafa Youssef, and Karma Mohamed Fathalla. "The Role of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in

preserving Cultural Heritage and Art Works via Virtual Restoration." *ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* 10 (2023): 185-190.

³⁷ Mohammed Mahmoud Mohammed Ahmed, Ola. "New approach for digital technologies application in heritage architecture conservation." *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technology* 3, no. 2 (2020): 24-56.

³⁸ Ghimire, Prashamsa. "Digitizing Cultural Heritage of Nepal: Tools for Conservation and Restoration." *Unity Journal* 4, no. 01 (2023): 254-279.

³⁹ Elsayad, Reham Ezzat, and Alaa Mohamed Elaishy. "Documentation of heritage religious buildings using Virtual Reality techniques."

⁴⁰ Abdelazim Ahmed, Tarek Sayed. "Assessment of students' awareness of the national heritage (Case study: The preparatory year students at the University of Hail, Saudi Arabia)." *Cogent Social Sciences* 3, no. 1 (2017): 1306202.

⁴¹ Kabir, Arif Abdal. "Memorizing the Sacred in the Digital Age: Exploring Qur'an Memorization Experiences Using Physical & Digital Formats." PhD diss., University of Maryland, College Park, 2021.

⁴² Alsharbi, Bayan M. "Mobile technology and Islamic education for non-native Arabic children." (2022).

⁴³ Rahman, Yusuf, Irma Riyani, Dadang Darmawan, Izzah Faizah Siti Rusydati Khairani, and Jajang A. Rohmana, eds. *ICONQUHAS 2018: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Quran and Hadith Studies Information Technology and Media in Conjunction with the 1st International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology, ICONQUHAS & ICONIST, Bandung, October 2-4, 2018, Indonesia*. European Alliance for Innovation, 2018.

⁴⁴ Khalid, Asma. "Conservation Challenges and Emerging Trends of Digital Preservation for UNESCO Architectural Heritage, Pakistan." *Conservation* 2, no. 1 (2021): 26-37.

⁴⁵ Jamil, Madiha. "Augmented Reality for Historic Storytelling and Preserving Artifacts in Pakistan." *IJASOS-International E-journal of Advances in Social Sciences* 5, no. 14 (2019): 998-1004.

⁴⁶ Salimullah, A. H. M., and Rakiba Nabi. "Protection of Sacred Tourism Sites, Festivals and Events in Bangladesh over Augmented Reality: An Experience of Cultural Heritage Based Tourism." In *Technology Application in Tourism Fairs, Festivals and Events in Asia*, pp. 99-118. Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2022.

⁴⁷ Shaikh, Sadia. "Internet of Things: Designing Digital Eco-Systems for Competitive Tourism Related Micro and Small Enterprises in Pakistan." In *Technology Application in Tourism in Asia: Innovations, Theories and Practices*, pp. 349-365. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2022.

⁴⁸ Mehmood, Anjum, and A. M. Shahid. "Digital reconstruction of Buddhist historical sites (6th BC-2nd AD) at Taxila, Pakistan (UNESCO, world heritage site)." In *Proceedings Seventh International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia*, pp. 177-182. IEEE, 2001.

⁴⁹ Nazir, Farhad, Ana Maria Caldeira, and Cláudia Seabra. "Heritage tourism and terrorism: media coverage of the destruction and rebuilding of Jahanabad Seated Buddha in Pakistan." *Journal of Heritage Tourism* (2023): 1-27.

⁵⁰ Al-Shaery, Ali M., Hamad Aljassmi, Soha G. Ahmed, Norah S. Farooqi, Abdullah N. Al-Hawsawi, Mohammed Moussa, Abdessamad Tridane, and Md Didarul Alam. "Real-Time Pilgrims Management Using Wearable Physiological Sensors, Mobile Technology and Artificial Intelligence." *IEEE Access* 10 (2022): 120891-120900.

⁵¹ Abalkhail, Asma Abdulaziz Abdullah, and Sumiah Mashraf Abdullah Al Amri. "Saudi Arabia's Management of the Hajj Season through Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability." *Sustainability* 14, no. 21 (2022): 14142.

⁵² Neri, Emanuele, Francesca Coppola, Vittorio Miele, Corrado Bibbolino, and Roberto Grassi. "Artificial intelligence: Who is responsible for the diagnosis?." *La radiologia medica* 125 (2020): 517-521.

⁵³ Santoni de Sio, Filippo, and Giulio Mecacci. "Four responsibility gaps with artificial intelligence: Why they matter and how to address them." *Philosophy & Technology* 34 (2021): 1057-1084.

⁵⁴ Dignum, Virginia. *Responsible artificial intelligence: how to develop and use AI in a responsible way*. Vol. 2156. Cham: Springer, 2019.

Bibliography

1. Abalkhail, Asma Abdulaziz Abdullah, and Sumiah Mashraf Abdullah Al Amri. "Saudi Arabia's Management of the Hajj Season through Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability." *Sustainability* 14, no. 21 (2022): 14142.
2. Abdelazim Ahmed, Tarek Sayed. "Assessment of students' awareness of the national heritage (Case study: The preparatory year students at the University of Hail, Saudi Arabia)." *Cogent Social Sciences* 3, no. 1 (2017): 1306202.
3. Ahmad, Munir. "Spatially-Aware Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and Challenges." *Intelligent Engineering Applications and Applied Sciences for Sustainability* (2023): 456-472.
4. Ahmed, Bashir. "The status of the use of artificial intelligence in Ijtihad." *Karachi Islamicus* 1, no. 1 (2021): 1-1
5. Al-Shaery, Ali M., Hamad Aljassmi, Soha G. Ahmed, Norah S. Farooqi, Abdullah N. Al-Hawsawi, Mohammed Moussa, Abdessamad Tridane, and Md Didarul Alam. "Real-Time Pilgrims Management Using Wearable Physiological Sensors, Mobile Technology and Artificial Intelligence." *IEEE Access* 10 (2022): 120891-120900.

6. Alsharbi, Bayan M. "Mobile technology and Islamic education for non-native Arabic children." (2022).
 7. Ashraf, Cameran. "Exploring the impacts of artificial intelligence on freedom of religion or belief online." *The International Journal of Human Rights* 26, no. 5 (2022): 757-791.
 8. Bainbridge, William Sims. *God from the machine: Artificial intelligence models of religious cognition*. Rowman Altamira, 2006.
 9. Bogdanovych, Anton, Juan A. Rodríguez-Aguilar, Simeon Simoff, and Alex Cohen. "Authentic interactive reenactment of cultural heritage with 3D virtual worlds and artificial intelligence." *Applied Artificial Intelligence* 24, no. 6 (2010): 617-647.
 10. Das, Bishwa Ranjan, Hima Bindu Maringanti, and Niladri Sekhar Dash. "Role of Artificial Intelligence in Preservation of Culture and Heritage." In *Digitalization of Culture Through Technology: Proceedings of the International Online Conference On Digitalization And Revitalization Of Cultural Heritage Through Information Technology-ICDRCT-21, 23-24 Nov 2021, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar*, p. 92. Taylor & Francis, 2022.
 11. de Lange, Deborah E. "Responsible Artificial Intelligence and Partnerships for the Goals." In *Partnerships for the Goals*, pp. 1032-1044. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021.
 12. Dekker, Annet. *Collecting and conserving net art: moving beyond conventional methods*. Routledge, 2018.
 13. Dignum, Virginia. *Responsible artificial intelligence: how to develop and use AI in a responsible way*. Vol. 2156. Cham: Springer, 2019.
- Dwivedi, Yogesh K., Laurie Hughes, Elvira Ismagilova, Gert Aarts, Crispin Coombs, Tom Crick, Yanqing Duan et al. "Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and

- policy." *International Journal of Information Management* 57 (2021): 101994.
14. Elsayad, Reham Ezzat, and Alaa Mohamed Elaishy. "Documentation of heritage religious buildings using Virtual Reality techniques."
15. Fennell, Christopher C. "Conjuring boundaries: Inferring past identities from religious artifacts." *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 4 (2000): 281-313.
16. Gaber, Jomana Ahmed, Sherin Moustafa Youssef, and Karma Mohamed Fathalla. "The Role of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in preserving Cultural Heritage and Art Works via Virtual Restoration." *ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* 10 (2023): 185-190.
17. Georgopoulos, Andreas. "CIPA's perspectives on cultural heritage." In *Digital Research and Education in Architectural Heritage: 5th Conference, DECH 2017, and First Workshop, UHDL 2017, Dresden, Germany, March 30-31, 2017, Revised Selected Papers I*, pp. 215-245. Springer International Publishing, 2018.
18. Georgopoulos, Andreas. "Contemporary digital technologies at the service of cultural heritage." *Heritage Preservation: A Computational Approach* (2018): 1-20.
19. Geraci, Robert M. "Apocalyptic AI: Religion and the promise of artificial intelligence." *Journal of the American Academy of Religion* 76, no. 1 (2008): 138-166.
20. Ghimire, Prashamsa. "Digitizing Cultural Heritage of Nepal: Tools for Conservation and Restoration." *Unity Journal* 4, no. 01 (2023): 254-279.
21. Hakak, Saqib, Amirrudin Kamsin, Wazir Zada Khan, Abubakar Zakari, Muhammad Imran, Khadher bin Ahmad, and Gulshan Amin Gilkar. "Digital Hadith authentication: Recent advances, open

- challenges, and future directions." *Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies* 33, no. 6 (2022): e3977.
22. Harrison, Rodney, Caitlin DeSilvey, Cornelius Holtorf, Sharon Macdonald, Nadia Bartolini, Esther Breithoff, Harald Fredheim et al. *Heritage futures: comparative approaches to natural and cultural heritage practices*. UCL press, 2020.
23. Hemmet, Abdullah. "Harmonizing Artificial Intelligence with Islamic Values-A Thoughtful Analysis of Religious, Social, and Economic Impacts of Technological Advancements." *American Journal of Smart Technology and Solutions* 2, no. 2 (2023): 65-76.
24. Jamil, Madiha. "Augmented Reality for Historic Storytelling and Preserving Artifacts in Pakistan." *IJASOS-International E-journal of Advances in Social Sciences* 5, no. 14 (2019): 998-1004.
25. Jamil, Sadia. "Artificial intelligence and journalistic practice: The crossroads of obstacles and opportunities for the Pakistani journalists." *Journalism Practice* 15, no. 10 (2021): 1400-1422.
26. Kabir, Arif Abdal. "Memorizing the Sacred in the Digital Age: Exploring Qur'an Memorization Experiences Using Physical & Digital Formats." PhD diss., University of Maryland, College Park, 2021.
27. Khakzad, Sorna, and Konraad Van Balen. "Complications and effectiveness of in situ preservation methods for underwater cultural heritage sites." *Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites* 14, no. 1-4 (2012): 469-478.
28. Khalid, Asma. "Conservation Challenges and Emerging Trends of Digital Preservation for UNESCO Architectural Heritage, Pakistan." *Conservation* 2, no. 1 (2021): 26-37.
29. Kononenko, Igor. "Machine learning for medical diagnosis: history, state of the art and perspective." *Artificial Intelligence in medicine* 23, no. 1 (2001): 89-109.

30. Lindsay, Mark F. "The recovery of cultural artifacts: the legacy of our archaeological heritage." *Case W. Res. J. Int'l L.* 22 (1990): 165.
31. Martinez Pino, Joaquin. "The new holistic paradigm and the sustainability of historic cities in Spain: An approach based on the world heritage cities." *Sustainability* 10, no. 7 (2018): 2301.
32. Mehmood, Anjum, and A. M. Shahid. "Digital reconstruction of Buddhist historical sites (6th BC-2nd AD) at Taxila, Pakistan (UNESCO, world heritage site)." In *Proceedings Seventh International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia*, pp. 177-182. IEEE, 2001.
33. Mohammed Mahmoud Mohammed Ahmed, Ola. "New approach for digital technologies application in heritage architecture conservation." *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technology* 3, no. 2 (2020): 24-56.
34. Nazir, Farhad, Ana Maria Caldeira, and Cláudia Seabra. "Heritage tourism and terrorism: media coverage of the destruction and rebuilding of Jahanabad Seated Buddha in Pakistan." *Journal of Heritage Tourism* (2023): 1-27.
35. Neri, Emanuele, Francesca Coppola, Vittorio Miele, Corrado Bibbolino, and Roberto Grassi. "Artificial intelligence: Who is responsible for the diagnosis?." *La radiologia medica* 125 (2020): 517-521.
36. Phelan, Marilyn. "A synopsis of the laws protecting our cultural heritage." *New Eng. L. Rev.* 28 (1993): 63.
37. Pisoni, Galena, Natalia Díaz-Rodríguez, Hannie Gijlers, and Linda Tonolli. "Human-centered artificial intelligence for designing accessible cultural heritage." *Applied Sciences* 11, no. 2 (2021): 870.
38. Rahman, Yusuf, Irma Riyani, Dadang Darmawan, Izzah Faizah Siti Rusydati Khairani, and Jajang A. Rohmana, eds. *ICONQUHAS*

- 2018: *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Quran and Hadith Studies Information Technology and Media in Conjunction with the 1st International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology, ICONQUHAS & ICONIST, Bandung, October 2-4, 2018, Indonesia*. European Alliance for Innovation, 2018.
39. Rane, Nitin. "Roles and Challenges of ChatGPT and Similar Generative Artificial Intelligence for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Available at SSRN 4603244* (2023).
40. Salimullah, A. H. M., and Rakiba Nabi. "Protection of Sacred Tourism Sites, Festivals and Events in Bangladesh over Augmented Reality: An Experience of Cultural Heritage Based Tourism." In *Technology Application in Tourism Fairs, Festivals and Events in Asia*, pp. 99-118. Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2022.
41. Santoni de Sio, Filippo, and Giulio Mecacci. "Four responsibility gaps with artificial intelligence: Why they matter and how to address them." *Philosophy & Technology* 34 (2021): 1057-1084.
42. Shahroui, Ahmad Daoud Mohammad. "The Cultural and Social Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Islamic Law Standard: A Fundamental Purposeful Study." In *Conference on Sustainability and Cutting-Edge Business Technologies*, pp. 194-201. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023.
43. Shaikh, Sadia. "Internet of Things: Designing Digital Eco-Systems for Competitive Tourism Related Micro and Small Enterprises in Pakistan." In *Technology Application in Tourism in Asia: Innovations, Theories and Practices*, pp. 349-365. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2022.
44. Taneja, Bhavna. "Harmony and Holiness: Navigating the Challenges of Religious Tourism." In *Exploring Culture and Heritage Through Experience Tourism*, pp. 93-107. IGI Global, 2023.

45. Tehzeeb, Nokhaiz, and Ahmad Raza. "Understanding social and ethical implications of artificial intelligence." *Pakistan Journal of Social Research* 4, no. 04 (2022): 708-716.
46. Yu, Peter K. "Cultural relics, intellectual property, and intangible heritage." *Temp. L. Rev.* 81 (2008): 433.
47. Allal-Chérif, Oihab. "Intelligent cathedrals: Using augmented reality, virtual reality, and artificial intelligence to provide an intense cultural, historical, and religious visitor experience." *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 178 (2022): 121604.
48. Astor, Avi, Marian Burchardt, and Mar Griera. "The politics of religious heritage: Framing claims to religion as culture in Spain." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 56, no. 1 (2017): 126-142.
49. Cheong, Pauline Hope. "Bounded religious automation at work: Communicating human authority in artificial intelligence networks." *Journal of Communication Inquiry* 45, no. 1 (2021): 5-23.
50. Kile, Frederick. "Artificial intelligence and society: a furtive transformation." *AI & society* 28, no. 1 (2013): 107-115.
51. Olsen, Daniel H. "Management issues for religious heritage attractions." In *Tourism, religion and spiritual journeys*, pp. 104-118. Routledge, 2006.
52. Singler, Beth. "The AI creation meme: A case study of the new visibility of religion in artificial intelligence discourse." *Religions* 11, no. 5 (2020): 253.