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### 3 Conclusion

The cultural contents were created in Korea to classify digital contents at first. But the singular form, cultural content was widely used in the West from 1960s. It referred to the content based on analog culture, changing into digital content in the 21st century. In other words, the cultural contents of the West have developed from analog to digital content while the Korean concept of cultural contents started from digital contents to analog. At the present time, cultural contents include cultural archetype, visual contents, literary contents, broadcasting content, internet content, mobile contents, game contents, edutainment contents, character contents, music contents, performing contents, exhibit contents, spacious contents, and multicultural contents. These concepts comprehend contents that actually consist of consumptive popular culture. That is, cultural contents are products of consumptive popular culture; the creative contents based on culture or cultural archetype planned and created according to ludic desire of the public, especially, the cultural contents contained in diverse media.

### References

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<sup>3</sup> From 2006 to 2008, the books titled 'cultural content' or 'culture content' were searched regularly; the number of the books was relatively insignificant, however, the Korean books titled the western style, 'cultural content' or 'culture content,' appeared quite often in the past few years. As of May 25, 2014, the books written by the western authors also appeared five times.