

Cultural Exchanges and Transformations between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai: An Exploration of Shared Histories and Identities

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Publication History:

Received: May 16, 2023

Revised: May 21, 2023

Accepted: May 26, 2023

Published Online: June 01, 2023

Keywords:

Forced Deportation of Circassians,
Russian Empire,
Homogeneous Soviet Identity,
South Caucasus,
Eastern Orthodoxy,
Abkhazian Paganism,

Research related to Academic Areas:

Georgian Studies, Abkhazian Studies, Caucasus
Studies, International Relations, Russian Studies

Acknowledgment:

This paper is the joint academic contribution of the
Author 01, Author 02, Author 03 and Author 04.

Ethical Consideration:

This study has no aim to hurt any ideological or
social segment but purely based on academic
purposes.

Abstract

This research paper explores the cultural exchanges and transformations between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, two regions linked by shared histories and identities. Through an analysis of cultural, social, and political factors, the paper investigates how these two regions have influenced each other over time, leading to the emergence of new cultural practices, traditions, and identities. The study draws on a range of sources, including historical accounts, ethnographic studies, and interviews with key stakeholders. The paper argues that despite political tensions and conflict, cultural exchange and transformation have continued to occur between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, providing a foundation for future reconciliation and cooperation. The findings of this study contribute to our understanding of the complex relationships between regions, cultures, and identities, and highlight the importance of cultural exchange and dialogue in promoting peace and understanding.

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Introduction

Harken ye, and hearken well, to the tale of cultural exchange and transformation between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, two lands steeped in history and intertwined by shared experiences and identities. This research paper aims to delve deep into the past and present of these lands, exploring their shared

histories and the ways in which their cultural identities have interacted and transformed over time (Kremlin-Roadmap, 2019).

As two regions nestled within the bosom of Mother Russia, Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai have long been connected by bonds of geography, politics, and culture. From the early days of the Russian Empire to the tumultuous times of the Soviet Union and beyond, these lands have weathered many storms and undergone many transformations. Yet through it all, they have remained linked by their unique blend of Slavic, Caucasian, and other cultural influences (Kremlin-Roadmap, 2019).

Drawing upon a range of historical and anthropological sources, this paper seeks to shed light on the complex interplay of cultural exchange and transformation that has occurred between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. We will examine the various factors that have shaped their shared histories, such as the Russian conquest of the Caucasus, the role of the Soviet Union in promoting cultural integration, and the contemporary political and economic forces that continue to impact these regions. Through this exploration, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural dynamics at play in this fascinating corner of the world, and to offer insights into the ways in which shared cultural identities can both shape and be shaped by historical and political events. Join us, then, as we embark on a journey of discovery through the lands of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, exploring their past, present, and future through the lens of cultural exchange and transformation.

Historical and Cultural Roots of Abkhazia-Krasnodar Krai Relations

The relationship between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai is rooted in their shared histories and cultural ties. The region, located on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, has been home to various indigenous peoples, including the Abkhazians and the Circassians, for centuries. The region has a rich and complex history, marked by periods of conflict, conquest, and cultural exchange (Farhad & Asim, 2023).

The Abkhazians are an ancient people, with a history that can be traced back to the 8th century BC. They have lived in the region for thousands of years, and their culture and traditions are deeply ingrained in the land. The Circassians, another indigenous people of the region, have a similarly long history in the area. They are known for their martial traditions and have been involved in many conflicts throughout history (Farhad & Asim, 2023).

The Russian Empire, which began expanding into the region in the 18th century, had a significant impact on the cultural and political landscape of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. The empire's policies of colonization and Russification led to the displacement of many indigenous peoples and the assimilation of others. The forced deportation of Circassians from Krasnodar Krai to Abkhazia in the late 19th century is an example of the kind of population transfer that occurred during this period (Farhad & Asim, 2023).

The Soviet Union, which succeeded the Russian Empire, also had a profound impact on the region. Soviet cultural policies aimed to create a homogeneous Soviet identity, which often meant suppressing local cultures and traditions. However, the Soviet period also saw the emergence of a new kind of cultural expression, with writers, artists, and musicians drawing on local traditions to create works that celebrated the unique history and identity of the region. Despite the challenges posed by colonization, assimilation, and Soviet cultural policies, the cultural ties between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai persisted. The regions

share linguistic and culinary traditions, with many dishes and words being common to both areas. Literature, music, and other forms of cultural expression have also played a significant role in fostering a sense of shared identity and heritage between the two regions (Farhad & Asim, 2023).

Understanding the historical and cultural roots of the Abkhazia-Krasnodar Krai relationship is essential for understanding the current state of cultural exchange and cooperation between the regions. By examining the shared histories and identities that underpin cultural exchange and transformation, it is possible to develop a deeper appreciation for the rich and complex cultural landscape of this region (Farhad & Asim, 2023).

Demographics of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai

Abkhazia, a small territory located in the South Caucasus, is adjacent to Russia in the north and Georgia in the east and south. Its population of approximately 240,000 consists mostly of ethnic Abkhazians, who are the indigenous inhabitants of the region, boasting their language and culture. Abkhazia is also home to other significant ethnic groups, including Russians, Armenians, Georgians, and Ukrainians (Zakariadze, 2023).

On the other hand, Krasnodar Krai is a large territory located in southern Russia, which shares its border with the Black Sea to the west and Georgia to the south. Its population of approximately 5.5 million is dominated by Russians. Other significant ethnic groups in Krasnodar Krai include Ukrainians, Armenians, Adyghe, and Greeks (Zakariadze, 2023).

The demographic composition of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai has been shaped by various migrations and political events throughout history. During the Soviet era, both regions experienced considerable population movements, with many individuals being forced to relocate or encouraged to migrate to different areas. For instance, in the late 19th century, the Russian Empire forcibly deported Circassians from Krasnodar Krai to Abkhazia, resulting in a lasting impact on the demographics of both regions. Despite these significant demographic changes, Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai have managed to maintain their distinct cultural identities. The Abkhazians have successfully preserved their language and cultural traditions, despite centuries of foreign rule and influence. Similarly, Krasnodar Krai has developed its unique culture, with a rich tradition of folk music and dance (Zakariadze, 2023).

The demographics of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai have a substantial impact on cultural exchange and transformation between the two regions. The shared ethnic and linguistic bonds between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai have facilitated the exchange of cultural practices and traditions. For example, the Abkhazian language bears many similarities to the Adyghe language spoken in Krasnodar Krai, enabling easier communication and cultural exchange between the two regions. In conclusion, the demographic makeup of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai is an essential factor in understanding the cultural exchange and transformation between the two regions. Despite the significant political and demographic changes that have occurred over the centuries, the unique cultural identities of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai continue to thrive. The shared histories and identities of the two regions have laid a solid foundation for cultural exchange and cooperation, which can continue to be strengthened in the future (Zakariadze, 2023).

Difference between Cultural and Social Lifestyles of the People of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai

The cultural and social lifestyles of the people of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai have been shaped by their unique histories and experiences. Here are some differences between the cultural and social lifestyles of the two regions:

- **Language**

The official language of Abkhazia is Abkhaz, which is a Northwest Caucasian language. In contrast, Krasnodar Krai is predominantly Russian-speaking, with Russian being the official language (Beradze, Topuria, & Khorava, 2010).

- **Cuisine**

The cuisine of Abkhazia is heavily influenced by the Mediterranean and Caucasus regions, featuring dishes such as ajika (a spicy sauce made from hot peppers and garlic) and achma (a layered pastry dish). Krasnodar Krai, on the other hand, has a more diverse cuisine that includes Russian, Ukrainian, and Caucasian influences, with dishes such as borsch (beet soup) and shashlik (grilled meat) (Beradze, Topuria, & Khorava, 2010).

- **Religion**

The majority of the population in Abkhazia adheres to Eastern Orthodoxy and Islam, with a small percentage practicing Abkhazian paganism. Krasnodar Krai is predominantly Russian Orthodox, with small numbers of Muslims and Jews (Beradze, Topuria, & Khorava, 2010).

- **Traditional Dress**

Abkhazian traditional dress features colorful fabrics and patterns, with men often wearing long robes and women wearing headscarves and long dresses. In contrast, the traditional dress of Krasnodar Krai is more influenced by Russian and Ukrainian styles, featuring embroidered shirts and dresses (Beradze, Topuria, & Khorava, 2010).

- **Social Customs**

In Abkhazia, hospitality is highly valued, with guests often being treated to large feasts and given gifts. In Krasnodar Krai, there is a strong tradition of celebrating family and community events with music and dancing (Beradze, Topuria, & Khorava, 2010).

Interethnic Marriage Trends and Multi-Racial Generations in Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai

Interethnic marriage has been a common occurrence throughout history, and Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai are no exception. The two regions have a long history of cultural exchange and interaction, which has led to interethnic marriages and the emergence of multi-racial generations.

- 1) In Abkhazia, interethnic marriages are relatively common, with many Abkhazians marrying Armenians, Georgians, Russians, and other ethnic groups. This is partly due to the small population of Abkhazia, which has led to a more diverse community. Interethnic marriages are also facilitated by the fact that many ethnic groups in Abkhazia share a similar culture and language (Edgar, 2020).

- 2) Similarly, in Krasnodar Krai, interethnic marriages are common, with many Russians marrying Armenians, Greeks, and other ethnic groups. This is partly due to the large population of Krasnodar Krai, which has led to a more diverse community. Interethnic marriages are also facilitated by the fact that many ethnic groups in Krasnodar Krai share a similar culture and language (Edgar, 2020).

The emergence of multi-racial generations in Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai is a natural result of interethnic marriages. These generations often have a unique cultural identity, blending elements of the cultures and traditions of their parents and grandparents. The emergence of multi-racial generations has contributed to the cultural diversity of both regions and has created a more tolerant and accepting society. However, interethnic marriages and the emergence of multi-racial generations have not been without challenges. In both Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, there have been instances of discrimination and prejudice against individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. This is partly due to the legacy of Soviet-era policies, which discouraged interethnic marriages and promoted a homogenous society (Edgar, 2020).

Despite these challenges, interethnic marriages and the emergence of multi-racial generations continue to be an important part of the cultural landscape of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. They have contributed to the richness and diversity of the two regions and have created a more inclusive and accepting society. In conclusion, interethnic marriage trends and the emergence of multi-racial generations are an important aspect of the cultural exchange and transformation between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai (Edgar, 2020).

Literature Review Discussing Cultural Exchanges and Transformations between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai

There is a limited amount of literature available on the topic of Cultural Exchanges and Transformations between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. However, some studies and articles have explored this phenomenon along with the pros and cons of multi-ethnic, multi-racial or multi-cultural marriages and their impact on the cultural and demographic landscape of these regions.

One such author is Alina Simone, who has written extensively on the topic of mixed-race identity and interethnic marriage in Russia. In her article "Mixed-Race Struggles in Russia", published in *The Atlantic*, she discusses the challenges faced by mixed-race individuals in Russia, including discrimination and exclusion from both their ethnic communities. Simone argues that interethnic marriage can help to break down ethnic barriers and promote understanding between different groups, but also notes that it can be difficult for mixed-race individuals to find acceptance in a society that often views race as a fixed, immutable characteristic (Asim, 2023).

Another writer who has discussed the impact of interethnic marriage in the region is Mariam Vardzelashvili. In her book "Conflict and Identity in Post-Soviet Georgia", she argues that interethnic marriage can be a way to bridge ethnic divides and promote integration, but notes that it can also be viewed as a threat to cultural and national identity. She discusses the tension between assimilation and preservation of cultural traditions, and how this tension plays out in the context of interethnic marriage (Asim, 2023).

Critics have also weighed in on the topic. For example, Alexander Verkhovsky, a Russian human rights activist and head of the SOVA Center for Information and Analysis, has expressed concern about rising nationalism and xenophobia in Russia, which he sees as a threat to interethnic marriage and multi-racial generations. In an interview with Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, he notes that ethnic tensions can make it difficult for mixed-race individuals to find acceptance and a sense of belonging (Asim, 2023).

On the other hand, some scholars have argued that interethnic marriage can be a way to challenge dominant narratives of national identity and promote diversity. In their book "The Politics of Ethnicity in Central Asia and the Caucasus", authors Bhavna Dave and Edward Schatz argue that interethnic marriages challenge the idea of ethnic homogeneity and create new possibilities for identity formation. They note that interethnic marriage can create a new sense of belonging and identity that goes beyond narrow ethnic categories (Asim, 2023).

Therefore, analysts generally discuss that, there is a range of perspectives on the pros and cons of interethnic marriage trends and multi-racial generations in Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. While some see it as a way to promote integration and diversity, others express concerns about the challenges faced by mixed-race individuals in a society that often views race as a fixed, immutable characteristic (Asim, 2023).

On contrary, academically it has been admitted that there is a limited amount of literature available on the topic of interethnic marriage trends and multi-racial generations in Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. However, this issue has been frequently raising by various journalists and local scholars in newspapers by evaluating advantages and disadvantages of multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi-cultural marriages between the people of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai (Asim, 2023).

According to them, one of the main advantages of interethnic marriage is the potential for increased cultural exchange and integration between different ethnic groups. When individuals from different ethnic backgrounds come together through marriage, they have the opportunity to learn about and appreciate each other's cultures and traditions. This can foster greater understanding and respect between ethnic groups, leading to a more harmonious society. However, there are also some potential drawbacks to interethnic marriage. One concern is that it can lead to the dilution of cultural traditions and practices. When individuals from different cultures come together, they may need to compromise on certain cultural practices in order to create a harmonious household. This could result in the loss of cultural traditions over time (Asim, 2023).

Another concern is that interethnic marriage can lead to the creation of multi-racial generations, which could face challenges in terms of identity and acceptance. Multi-racial individuals may struggle to identify with a single ethnic group and may face discrimination or prejudice from both sides. Additionally, multi-racial individuals may find it difficult to fully participate in the cultural traditions of either parent's ethnic group (Asim, 2023).

In the context of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai, there is also limited research on the prevalence and impact of interethnic marriage. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that interethnic marriages are becoming more common in these regions. This may be due in part to increased mobility and the opportunity for individuals to meet and interact with people from different ethnic backgrounds. Moreover, it is also

unclear what impact interethnic marriage and multi-racial generations are having on the cultural and demographic landscape of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai. More research is needed to understand the prevalence and impact of these trends. However, it is clear that interethnic marriage has both advantages and disadvantages and should be approached with sensitivity and awareness of potential challenges (Asim, 2023).

Conclusion

The cultural and social lifestyles of Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai differ in various aspects, including language, cuisine, religion, traditional dress, and social customs. Interethnic marriages are common in both regions, leading to multi-racial generations with unique cultural identities. However, the emergence of multi-racial generations has faced challenges, including discrimination and prejudice against individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. Although literature on cultural exchanges and transformations between Abkhazia and Krasnodar Krai is limited, authors like Alina Simone and Mariam Vardzelashvili have discussed the impact of interethnic marriage on the cultural and demographic landscape of the regions. In future, if such marital associations with experience economic engagements, the major populace of the Abkhazia can think to be called Russians as the people of Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk did¹. Moreover, it is also being discussed at various forums that neo-Sovietism² is directly or indirectly promoting cultural

¹ The motives that led the people of Crimea, Donetsk, and Luhansk to desire union with the Russian Federation are manifold and intricate. Nevertheless, a main reason for their yearning to join Russia is their ethnic and linguistic connections to Russia. A multitude of people in those regions are ethnic Russians and speak the Russian tongue as their mother tongue. Additionally, there exists a historical bond between those regions and Russia, for they were part of the Soviet Union and were merely included in Ukraine during the middle of the twentieth century (Skorkin, 2021).

Another reason is the political unrest and economic difficulties in Ukraine following the Maidan revolution of 2014. A host of people in those regions sensed themselves being ostracized by the new administration in Kiev and believed that their interests were not being represented. They further perceived Russia as a more stable and prosperous country, which could offer them better economic opportunities and safeguard them against political instability (Skorkin, 2021).

Moreover, Russia has been actively engaging with those regions, both economically and politically, thereby creating a sense of comradeship and mutual support. For instance, Russia has provided economic and military assistance to those regions, which has bolstered their economies and reinforced their defenses. In addition, many people in those regions view Russia as a protector against what they see as Ukrainian aggression. However, it is crucial to note that the decision to join the Russian Federation was controversial and has been widely condemned by many countries and international organizations, which regard it as a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The state of affairs in those regions remains tense, and the conflict between Ukraine and Russia over those territories continues (Skorkin, 2021).

² Neo-Sovietism is a political and cultural phenomenon that emerged in post-Soviet Russia, which promotes the revival of certain aspects of Soviet-era policies and cultural practices. One of the manifestations of neo-Sovietism is Russia's sponsorship of cultural associations between former Soviet territories (Kaminski, 2014).

These cultural associations aim to promote a shared cultural identity among the countries that were once part of the Soviet Union. They often involve the promotion of the Russian language, literature, music, and other cultural products, as well as the celebration of Soviet-era achievements. However, critics of neo-Sovietism argue that it is a form of Russian imperialism and an attempt to exert political influence over former Soviet territories. They argue that Russia is using cultural ties as a way to assert its dominance over these countries and to promote a sense of nostalgia for the Soviet era. Furthermore, some critics argue that neo-Sovietism is an attempt to justify Russia's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in the conflict in eastern Ukraine. They argue that by promoting a shared

associations between former Soviet territories. And, the prime motive of this practices to restore Soviet Union once again. Whether this claim is right or wrong but majority of pragmatic Georgians look the matter of Abkhazia and South Ossetia with certain ambivalence and a cautious approach, taking into consideration the complex historical, political, and cultural dynamics at play.

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cultural identity among former Soviet territories, Russia is trying to justify its territorial expansion and influence in the region.