


Chapter 2

Protection of Cultural Heritage and Intellectual Property in Occupied Abkhazia

Emilia Alaverdov


 <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-8153-7720>

Georgian Technical University, Georgia

Nino Bochorishvili

Georgian International University, Georgia

Sopo Chkopoia

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7381-4557>

East European Univesrity, Georgia

ABSTRACT

Any culture separates its cultural values while interacting with other cultures and rejects foreign ones. The problem of renewal lies in the fact that a part of the intangible culture makes its presence felt within the framework of non-professional culture; therefore, it is transmitted from generation to generation in different forms. The development of intangible cultural heritage is influenced by daily life. An example of this is folklore, which in a broad sense is a part of intangible cultural heritage that is assimilated in each generation. However, it changes due to the changing rhythm of life, and accordingly, it is transmitted from generation to generation, although it remains part of the cultural heritage that defines the identity of the society. It is also

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3373-2540-8.ch002

interesting that the population living in each region creates its version of intangible cultural heritage, which is in constant contact with other cultures. Renewal of intangible cultural heritage depends on the interest in the past.

INTRODUCTION

Georgia is an ancient, centuries-old country with a rich cultural heritage. This is indicated by cultural monuments and various works of art, the diversity of which was created even in the ancient era. Already in the early centuries, goldsmithing and architecture were developed in Georgian city-states such as Iberia and Kolkheti. During the Eneolithic period, Georgian tribes produced metal. Ancient Greek sources also testify that Georgia was a country rich in gold from time immemorial. Due to its ethnic diversity, Georgian culture was mixed with parts of foreign culture, which enriched the local culture even more. In Georgia, we find a lot of unique architectural buildings, most of which are of historical importance.

Its geographical location at the crossroads of Eastern and Western civilizations played a big role in the formation of Georgian culture. Georgia has created a rich cultural heritage through the fusion and influence of these two civilizations. Icon writing, painting, and enameling were significantly developed in Georgia. Tkruli enamel originated in our country, and therefore, Georgia is considered its homeland.

The development of intangible cultural heritage is related to very complex processes, which include intentional institutional cultural measures and natural, non-institutional events, which are related to everyday culture and society.

The study of battle sites is very important for the country. Archaeology has many branches, one of which is combat archaeology, which studies battle sites. Battle archaeology has never existed in Georgia, even though many battles were fought on the territory of Georgia (Bragvadze, 2021), including in the occupied territories. However, research on such issues cannot be solved without archaeology. In this case, it is noteworthy to say that the territory of Abkhazia preserves many antiquities.

The situation in occupied Abkhazia in terms of the protection of Georgian monuments was made even more complicated by the agreement signed by Russia with Sukhumi on Joint Protection of the Borders, which blocked access roads to cultural monuments. For this reason, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Abkhazia has created a website where video, photos, and information materials depicting the cultural heritage of Abkhazia are published. For the ministry, taking care of cultural heritage became one of the top issues and tasks among its strategic activities.

22 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/protection-of-cultural-heritage-and-intellectual-property-in-occupied-abkhazia/389529

Related Content

Organizational Structure in Indian Context

Sayan Banerjee and Dinesh Srivastava (2017). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 1-12).

www.irma-international.org/article/organizational-structure-in-indian-context/191234

Japanese Visual Arts: Representation and Perfectioning of Reality – Mimesis and Understanding of Japanese Visual Arts

Mika Markus Merviö (2022). *Handbook of Research on Interdisciplinary Studies on Healthcare, Culture, and the Environment* (pp. 279-302).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/japanese-visual-arts/298788

Public Policy and Ethics in Marketing Research for Organizations: Concerns, Strategies, and Initiatives

Pratap Chandra Mandal (2023). *International Journal of Public Sociology and Sociotherapy* (pp. 1-12).

www.irma-international.org/article/public-policy-and-ethics-in-marketing-research-for-organizations/322016

A Sociological Study of the Role of Language in Education

Naima Saeed, Tansif Ur Rehman and Mehmood Ahmed Usmani (2018). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 48-60).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-sociological-study-of-the-role-of-language-in-education/213244

Exclusion and Inclusion of Tribes in Satyajit Ray's Cinema

Susmita Poddar (2020). *Handbook of Research on Social and Cultural Dynamics in Indian Cinema* (pp. 170-184).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/exclusion-and-inclusion-of-tribes-in-satyajit-rays-cinema/257403