

Sociological sciences

EDUCATION AND GEORGIAN NATIONALISM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY (1918-1921)

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Abstract

From the second half of the 19th century, Georgia faced new challenges. On the one hand, it had to overcome the problems that arose as a result of the breakdown of the feudal system and establish itself in a new socio-economic environment and, most importantly, continue the struggle for the restoration of Georgia's independence in a different way: instead of armed protests, through education, knowledge, organization and its demand. to be relevant to the interests and capabilities of the era and Georgia. On the other hand, this is the period when a part of the Georgian cultural elite tries to propagate nationalism, increase knowledge, introduce the country's history to the wider strata, idealize the past, and stir up the consciousness of protecting national values. Also, since the 90s of the 19th century, new social strata have appeared: the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the foundation is laid for the formation of political parties, which had their own visions of gaining independence and the future development of Georgia. This is the period of the struggle for freedom, for the formation of the national idea, which became the basis for the restoration of Georgia's state independence in 1918. Based on the above, the research of the mentioned problem is relevant because: 1. In the modern period, great importance is given to the factor of education in the formation of society's thinking. The issue of studying education is important not only from the point of view of the spread of knowledge, but also from the point of view of the development of national consciousness and the formation of state thinking. 2. Today, when the issue of nationalism is so relevant and some of them, such as modernism, pay great attention to the factor of spreading education in the formation of a modern nation, it should not be without interest to study one of the important stages of the history of Georgia, 1918-1921, from the point of view of the educational system.

The establishment of the capitalist system contributed to the formation of new social layers - the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The abolition of serfdom significantly changed the political, social and economic system. New requirements and challenges have arisen in the new environment. Not only the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but the whole society was undergoing fundamental transformations. All the more so that in the 19th century, the national liberation movement in Europe became quite strong, which resulted in the formation of national states. Georgia perceives these changes differently. As a conquered part of the Russian Empire, it is naturally affected by the events taking place here, and while the process of forming national states is underway in Europe, Georgia is looking for new ways to fight for freedom, and the Georgian cultural and political elite are trying to create a common Georgian space through different methods of struggle through the raising of the public's national consciousness. It tries to involve all social strata equally in the struggle for independence. This process continues in 1918-1921. That is why it is important to analyze in what form, with what peculiarities the national idea was developed in Georgia and how the importance of the issue of education was understood in this process.

In addition to being an educational institution, the school was also subject to new demands in the new era. Therefore, it is necessary to find out: 1. What was the role and by what methods did the Georgian cultural elite demand education in the Georgian language. 2. In what form should schools raise economic, economic education and national consciousness and involve all social strata in the process of struggle for freedom.

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In 1918, on May 26, the state independence of Georgia was restored, and along with solving many other problems, one of the important places was the education reform. For 117 years, the Russian education system left a negative mark on the Georgian national consciousness, and therefore the adjustment of the mentioned event to the Georgian reality was a matter of state importance.

The role of education has always occupied a special place in Georgia, and in the Amatur century, it had a great influence on the formation and development of society's consciousness based on the challenges of the era. In the period when attention was paid to the educational space and the school, higher education institution was given not only the function of providing education, but the national and state function, Georgia finds itself in a different reality of all this. The Russian system of government used education to the maximum for the education and transformation of the Georgian people. That is why the political and cultural elite who came to power after the restoration of independence assumed a double responsible mission. Along with solving the issues of national importance, in the background of solving foreign and domestic problems, education reform has become the starting principle of the country.