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SOME ISSUES OF VAZHA-PSHAVELA'S NATIONAL IDEOLOGY

Following the Russian occupation of Georgia the 19th century Georgian society including the writers was divided mainly into three major separate groups in terms of national-political views: conditionally, the first group consisted of those Georgian public figures who believed that it was in fact impossible to overcome the Russian colonial oppression; therefore, the country had to submissively adapt to the circumstances and imperial forces while seeking a vision of the future national development, taking into consideration an existing reality.

Conditionally, the second group consists of those Georgians who thought that under those circumstances the complete liberation of Georgia from the Russian imperial rule was both impossible and undesirable in terms of national policy; thus the most acceptable option for our country would be attainment of national-state autonomy within Russian empire. Many of our fellow countrymen not only supported the very idea theoretically but also practically contributed to its implementation.

Finally, the representatives of the third group of our society of that time actively and relentlessly fought against the Russian colonialism for the most part of their lives; they believed that striving for restoration of state independence of our country was the main responsibility of every Georgian patriot.

The above-mentioned three groups feature Vazha Pshavela among those patriots who actively and uncompromisingly struggled for the revival of Georgia's state independence.

This supreme national ideal totally inspires the writer's entire creative work and enriches civil self-consciousness of many of his characters with the essence of life. Unlike many of his contemporaries or predecessors Vazha's worldview is fundamentally free of any conjuncture uncompromisingly revealing the author's genuine national aspirations.