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TEACHING FOLKLORE AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Georgian literaryfolklore in combination with Georgian belles-lettres plays a considerable role in a teaching process. From ancient times, young generations have been introduced to the heroism of ourancestors through folklore which contributed to patriotic aspiration and stimulated esthetic impulses in youngsters.

In order to better study the folklore, in the past centuries the Georgian public figures and teachers considered it to be appropriate to include the folkloric works in textbooks and curricula of Georgian schools.

“Dedaena” and “Gutani” published by I. Gogebashvili in 1918 are supplied with an extremely rich collection of folklore material; folkloric works are tastefully selected. School curricula and textbooks published in 1930-50s offered plentiful ideas of the Communist party. Currently, the public school textbooks underrepresent pieces of Georgian folklore.

We believe that the Georgian folklore must be studied as a specific subject at public schools; this will contribute to the development of ethical citizens and patriots.