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THE LANGUAGE REFORMS OF 1921 BY PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT FOR EDUCATION OF GEORGIA

Following the establishment of unlawful Soviet system through violence in Georgia in 1921, the representatives of the new government were implementing drastic reforms in every field the most significant of which was the reorganization of education.

The proposed article reveals the language policy, and the language reforms under the independent Georgian government, implemented in the system of education of that period.

It could be argued that an explicit aim of the reforms was to strengthen the functions of the Russian language at the expense of the the role of Georgian.

Promotion of learning for part of the population in their native languages (rather than Georgian) and diminishing the role of the Georgian language in schools for ethnic minorities aimed at creating the conflict due to language issues between the Georgians and other demographic segments of the country. That way the various ethnic groups were denied the possibility of further integration into the mainstream population, and the use of the third language (Russian) would even further deepen the estrangement.