

კულტურული მემკვიდრეობა და ღირებულებათა ფორმირება

მინდიაშვილი ნინო

სოხუმის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი

დღევანდელ ახალგაზრდობას, სამწუხაროდ, ნებისთ თუ უნებლიეთ, ცხოვრება უხდება არათანაბარ გარემოში. ბუნებრივი, ადამიანური ურთიერთობების ნაკლებობა, მიმე სოციალური გარემო და ა.შ. ახალი თაობის აღზრდის პრობლემა ყოველთვის ერთ-ერთი საჭირობოროტო საკითხი იყო ქართული საზოგადოებისთვის. პიროვნების აღზრდის პროცესი სხვადასხვა დროს განსხვავებულ მიზნებს ემსახურებოდა. ვფიქრობთ, შეუძლებელია ამ თემის განხილვა სულიერებისა და რწმენის განვითარების გარეშე. როდესაც ახალგაზრდა რამისკენ ისწრაფვის, მას ბუნებრივად უგროვდება ბევრი კითხვა. ფსიქოლოგების აზრით, რწმენის ჩამოყალიბებას განწყობა სჭირდება, ხოლო ამ განწყობის ფორმირება ადრეული ასაკიდან იწყება, რასაც ორი ფაქტორი განაპირობებს – შინაგანი მოთხოვნილება და სიტუაციის შექმნა. სკოლისა და უმაღლეს საგანმანათლებლო დაწესებულებებს ნამდვილად შეუძლია განსაზღვრელი როლი შეასრულოს პიროვნების სრულყოფის საქმეში. სწორად შერჩეული საგანმანათლებლო პროგრამა, მისი შინაარსი მნიშვნელოვნად განსაზღვრავს ახალგაზრდის ფორმირების პროცესს. ლიტერატურა, სულიერების ისტორია, სასწავლო მოგზაურობები და თემატურ-შემეცნებითი ექსკურსიები ქმნიან იმ სოციალურ-ფსიქოლოგიურ ფონს, რომელიც ხელს უწყობს შემეცნებითი ძალების განვითარებას. ლიტერატურის დიდაქტიურ ფუნქციას ემატება ემოციური ფონი და განწყობა, რომელიც საფუძველია შემეცნებითი აქტივობის განვითარებისა. ამდენად, სწორედ გეგმაზომიერად მოწოდებული სულიერი საზრდო აყალიბებს და ძერწავს ადამიანის შეგნებას, მსოფლმხედველობასა და ხასიათს. ბუნებრივია, რომ ეროვნული ცნობიერების ფორმირების სხვადასხვა ეფექტური და აპრობირებული მეთოდი არსებობს: სასწავლო პროცესი, ქვეყნის ისტორიის, ლიტერატურისა და კულტურის შეგნობა და ისტორიულ-შემეცნებითი ადგილების მონახულება. ვფიქრობთ, პატრიოტული გრძნობების სრულყოფასა და განვითარებას უნდა ემსახურებოდეს სხვადასხვა სწორედ დაგეგმილი კულტურული ღონისძიება, ექსკურსია თუ ექსპედიცია, რადგან ეროვნული კულტურის საგანძურთან მიახლოებამ, შეიძლება განსაზღვრული როლი ითამაშოს ახალგაზრდის ცნობიერებაზე.

Cultural Inheritance and Forming Values

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Unfortunately, nowadays youth has to live in unequal environment, lack of human, natural relations, heavy environment, etc. The problem of new generation upbringing always have been one of the important issues for Georgian society. Person upbringing process served different goals in various periods of time. It is impossible to discuss this issue without development of spirituality and faith. When a young person strives for something a lot of questions arise in him/her.

According psychologists formation of faith needs sense and forming sense starts from an early age which is conditioned by two factors – internal desire and creating a situation. Schools and higher education institutes truly can take a definitive part in person perfection process. Correctly chosen educational program, its content significantly define young person's forming process. Literature, history of spirituality, educational tours and thematic cognitive excursions create the socialpsychological background which helps development of cognitive powers. To didactic function of literature emotional background and sense are added which represent a base for development of cognitive activity. Thus, exactly regularly delivered spiritual repast forms and models human consciousness, ideology and character.

Also schools and higher educational institutes have special function in formation of teenagers and young people's national consciousness. It is not controversial that loving homeland and patriotic feelings determine happiness of the country and its development. Correctly led formation of patriotic feelings in young people is a general concern for modern society.

It is natural that there are various effective and approved methods in formation of national consciousness: education process, knowledge of country history, literature and culture and visiting historicalinformative places.

Various correctly arranged cultural events, excursions or expeditions must serve perfection and development of patriotic feelings because approaching national cultural treasury can definitely influence youth consciousness.

As it is known, internal tourist tours are mainly conditioned by cultural motivations, such as tours in educational and scientific purposes, learning art to get acquainted better with own country national culture, historical cities, cultural sights, museums or writers and public figures' house museums, various cities of Georgia, theatres, monuments of architecture, etc.

Organizer of concrete cultural event must preliminarily determine levels to be implemented which can be formed as follows:

- 1) Main subject planning ;
- 2) Cultural events theoretic and practical preparing ;
- 3) Event process;
- 4) Event analysis.

It is well-known that non-audience working helps person development and formation process. Correctly organized extracurricular work can be made as a source for teaching quality perfection.

Let us discuss one example:

2008 Russian-Georgian war attracted attention of the whole world and Gori became an epicenter of events. Houses were bombed, peaceful population died. This bloody unequal tragedy rose many foreigners' interest to Gori what is proved by many projects executed by them listing of which is not needed here.

Unfortunately, most of the Georgian youth have never even been in this city and they have no information that there are many monuments of cultural importance kept there. Due to famous Georgian-Osset conflict, which has been prolonged because of the third force intervention, conditions of very important some historical-cultural monuments are unknown. For example: Achabeti castle (XVI c.), St. George's temple (X c.) village Eredvi, St. George's church (late Middle Ages) Tskhinvali, St. George's church of Kavti (IX-X cc.) Tskhinvali.

In our opinion visiting Gori region and its historical-cultural monuments is very important for intensification of patriotic striving in student-youth and pupils:

Cultural Immovable Monuments of National Significance category. Gori Municipality:

(7 November 2006 #665 order of Georgian president)

# Title of the monument	Date of construction	Place of the monument
1.Gori castle 1.Castle 2. Small church 3.Tower 4.Tsxrakara 5. Prison church	Middle Ages	Gori
2. Monastery, semi-cave 1.Single-nave church 2.Fraternity 3.Towers 4.Caves	IX-XI c	Surroundings of the village Bieti
3. Virgine Mary's church in Vere	X-XI c.	Village Gardateni, ravine of river Vere
4. Vere castle	IX-XI c.	Village Gardateni, ravine of river Tanna

16. Tiri monastery 1. Godmother's basilica XI c. 2. Bell-tower 3. Fraternity 4. Fence 5. Cave	XI c.	Village lower monastery
17. St. Saba's Monastery 1. Basilica church 2. Tower 3. Cave 4. Fence 5. Other constructions	Middle Ages Middle Ages Middle Ages Middle Ages	Surroundings of village Kheiti
18. St. George's church	Late Middle Ages	Somekhi str. #16 Tskhin- vali
19. St. Gerge's church of Kavti	IX-X c.	Telmani str. #85 Tskhinvali

In our opinion it is not controversial that Shida Qartli (Central Qartli) is rich of historical monuments of national significance and visiting them is very important and necessary for young people.

Georgia has lost its most important regions south Osset and Abkhazia for about 20 years. At different times, at significant levels, particular positives were noted in the region, however, August war proved that those encouraging events went back to their original state, if we do not consider the fact that the number of refugees and homeless people increased very much in their homeland.

Observation students-young people trough recent years let's make a conclusion:

- 1) The problem of Abkhazia and South-Osset is not as painful for students anymore as it was before;
- 2) Students can not realize entirely their responsibility according this issue;
- 3) They are indifferent due to the situation in the country.

Schools, high schools and higher educational establishments assume special responsibility in formation of young people's patriotic striving, it was mentioned above as well. All professors, lecturers or teachers must assume responsibility for working in this direction with young people using various methods and scales.

Students, as a citizens with full rights, must realize:

- 1) who they are;
- 2) where they come from;
- 3) where they are going;
- 4) what they fight for;
- 5) what they want.

As it was abovementioned, the best form of educational-cognitive working in this direction is excursion. In particular: after the tragedy in Gori meeting students of different universities with Gori university students was necessary. Sharing ex-

perience, listening terrifying stories of the war personally from young people of the same age. Meeting professors, teachers, inhabitants and refugees of that region. Thus perception of the tragedy personally.

Visiting historical places and cultural monuments, recognizing own past mistakes and stressing that Tskhinvali region existing in several kilometers, where Georgians and Ossetes lived friendly, does not belong to us anymore, is necessary.

In addition, one condition must be considered: for Georgian youth Ossete is absolutely strange concept. This estrangement was naturally caused by the existing situation. They can not live together anymore, particular forces from Osset could manage to create an image of enemy. Of course, Osset youth has the same attitude, for them Georgian is a potential enemy.

We must carefully explain to young people that Ossetes do not represent an enemy. We must pay attention to the fact that creating an image of the enemy represents a part of policy of both sides for what the third force Russia constantly strives.

Fortunately, several famous inhabitants of Tskhinvali and Sokhumi are still alive and continue productive working. Professors and teachers of that region work in Sokhumi and Gori universities.

During this excursion meeting students with these people will be very good and paying attention not to conflict but what existed before: love, warmth, mutual understanding and respect. Implementing such cultural educational arrangements lets make a conclusion: after this excursion significant skills are formed in students young people.

- 1) Make contact with society;
- 2) Impress positively;
- 3) Deserve and keep authority;
- 4) Make relationships with different type of people;
- 5) Influence intellectual and emotional state of friends;
- 6) Express deep internal culture in all situations;
- 7) Perception and cognition;
- 8) Sharing impressions.

In our opinion leadership of schools and higher educational institutes must be included in development of this field of cultural tourism more actively because various educational or thematic excursions give only positive results for young people. Educational, upbringing process is led better. Young person observes subjects or events unknown before in the result of which receives new knowledge.

Implementing educational excursions at such places as: museums, historical monuments historical city, housemuseum, always have didactic function. This form of cultural tourism must be brought into the educational program periodically and in particular doses, as a particular part of teaching system.

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