



## KHARITON MURTAZASHVILI - A WORTHY TUSHI TEACHER

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<b>Received:</b> December 26 <sup>th</sup> 2020 <b>Accepted:</b> January 4 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> January 24 <sup>th</sup> 2021	<p>The establishment of the soviet totalitarian regime in the 1930s has left its mark on all spheres of Georgian culture, especially education. In order to strengthen the ideology in the countryside, the soviet government paid great attention to the development of a new school curriculum, the content of which was in line with the interests of the soviet state and would become the main tool for the spread of soviet ideology. The study of memoirs and archival documents confirms that under the soviet regime there were people who could not cope with the prevailing regime in the country and more or less organized the study of georgian traditional culture, the preservation of education. In this regard, Khariton Murtazashvili, a tushi teacher from the circle of people, is noteworthy. In his "memoirs" he clearly shows his inner position and love for the georgian language. Khariton served his people under a totalitarian regime, opened schools and taught not soviet literature, but georgian writing and reading, georgian literature. Which was contrary to soviet interests.</p> <p>The aim of our research is to cover the current changes in the field of education in Kakheti, in particular in the upper and lower Kvemo Alvni, in the 1930s, based on the study of archival documents, which were related to the soviet ideology.</p>

**Keywords:** Soviet ideology, education, repressions, Khariton Murtazashvili

### 1. RESEARCH METHODS;

"Memoirs" written by Khariton, field surveys and archival documents are mainly used in the work.

### 2. INTRODUCTION:

"A worthy citizen of his country, a patriot who loves his homeland, a highly decent person and a distinguished person," - this is how **Khariton Murtazashvili** is characterized by former students, friends and family members. He has been a teacher for 42 years and has made a significant contribution to the teaching-education process. He bore the brunt of the "traitor", the short period of his life spent in interrogation and prison, but described it in his memoirs in very impressive language.

Khariton Murtazashvili was born on January 21, 1899, in the village of Kvemo Alvani, to a simple peasant family. He was brought to the first grade of Telavi civic school. Chariton was a gifted and diligent student, passing from class to class with a sheet of praise. As an excellent student he was exempted from tuition fees for 4 years of his stay at the school.

When he graduated from the Telavi civic school, the 1917 revolution came to an end. Due to the chaos, popular unrest and shortage in the country, Khariton was unable to continue his studies in higher education and began to study for a teacher's degree, for which he trained with teachers: Niko Ghudushauri and Alexander Barnov (brother of writer Vasil Barnov. , started working as a teacher in Kvemo Alvani primary school in the same year. [1, 7]

After the establishment of the soviet government, when primary education became compulsory, **Khariton Murtazashvili** was actively involved in public activities. At his initiative, schools were opened in a number of villages of Akhmeta municipality: Sakobiano, Tsinubani, Magraani, Babaneuri, Khorbalo and Koreti. He continued to teach in almost all the schools founded by him for a certain period of time, often teaching in several of them at the same time.

In 1926, the Department of Education sent Khariton to work in the Pankisi Valley, in the village of Sakobiano, where, in fact. The school did not exist.

He diligently started caring and brought the case to an end despite the difficulties. Here is how he recalls in his "memoirs": "After starting to work in Sakobiano, i started describing children and founded a school where the children of Sakobiano pshaveli and ossetians were educated. We had a school in a rented building. I opened a new school here as well. mostly ossetian children studied, they could hardly get used to reading and writing. "[1. 11-12]

By nature, thought and view «benshevik» worked hard at school for years, day and night shifts, it required a lot of work and energy, especially in winter, when a person tired of lessons had to travel long distances from one village during heavy snowfall. in the second village, [2.]

In the 1930s, following in the footsteps of rural collective farm construction, the soviet government focused on developing the school network, teaching soviet literature, and training new teachers. In 1930, at a meeting of the upper Alvani council, a government representative, Al. Sujashvili noted the passive work of local teachers: "There are still menshevik teachers in schools who teach reactionary writing, and some teachers take reactionary writing as proletarian writing. There is an urgent need to cleanse the school of these unsuitable teachers and for our students to study the proletarian line. " [3. 47]

Despite his great merit, **Khariton Murtazashvili** was arrested in 1930, when the painful processes of collectivization and "debauchery" of wealthy peasants were taking place in Georgia. As a "reactionary" teacher, he was called an oppositionist, severely beaten and released after three days in jail. He was under the supervision of the Red Army for years.

In 1938, **Khariton** was arrested again, charged with participating in an anti-soviet organization, and severely tortured for months in a Telavi prison on charges of secretly collaborating with Datiko Rostomashvili and Giorgi Pitskhelauri. "They would meet a person i had no idea about," recalls Khariton. Then he was taken to Tbilisi prison. **Khariton's** uncle Lazar and nephew Rezo Murtazashvili were arrested. [4. 2]

After three months in prison, he was deported to the far east. "They were acquitted only 18 years later, when none of them were alive," the manuscript reads.

**Khariton Murtazashvili** miraculously escaped being shot. In february 1939 he was released. The returnee continued his pedagogical work again in the 7-year school of Kvemo Alvani. Tired of life and rusty, Khariton Murtazashvili voluntarily quit teaching at the age of 60 and limited himself to family activities. He painted diligently until the end of his life. To this day, the interesting paintings created by him are kept in the family with special care and attention. Khariton Murtazashvili died on october 16, 1976. Thus ended the life of a valiant pedagogue who silently, without any self-satisfaction, conscientiously fulfilled his civic duty to the country and the people.

### USED LITERATURE

1. Murtazashvili, Kh. "Memories", manuscript
2. Narrator - Elene Murtazashvili,
3. Kakheti Regional Archive, f. 7. case 28
4. Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, f. 8. case 38439