**Book:** A Modern History of Soviet Georgia

**Chapter:**

The beginning of the new century was a period of great change. In the political and economic life of the country, one could observe the formation of a new, multi-national state. However, this process was fraught with many challenges. One of the most significant challenges was the issue of national identity. How was it possible to reconcile the interests of different ethnic groups in a single state? This question was not easy to answer, and it required a great deal of political and social effort.

The new government of the Soviet Union was aware of the importance of this issue. They understood that the stability and prosperity of the country depended on the ability to build a strong, multi-ethnic state. To achieve this goal, they implemented a policy of national self-determination, which allowed different ethnic groups to pursue their own political and cultural interests.

The policy of national self-determination was implemented through the creation of autonomous republics. These republics were given a great deal of autonomy, and they were encouraged to develop their own culture and traditions. This policy was seen as a way to build a strong, multi-ethnic state. However, it was also a source of conflict between different ethnic groups.

The conflict between different ethnic groups was a perennial problem in the Soviet Union. It was a source of tension and instability. However, the policy of national self-determination helped to mitigate these tensions and to build a stronger, more united state.

In conclusion, the policy of national self-determination was a significant step in the building of a multi-ethnic state. It helped to reconcile the interests of different ethnic groups in a single state. However, it was also a source of conflict and tension. Nevertheless, the policy was a necessary step in the building of a strong, multi-ethnic state.