Historical memory as a factor in the development of agriculture in Udmurtia

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Abstract. The article discusses the preservation of historical memory in the Izhevsk State Agricultural Academy and the transfer of teachers' experience to future specialists of the agro-industrial complex. This work uses information from catalogs, exhibitions, expositions of the university, as well as information obtained as a result of interviewing experts-heads of museums. It is shown how the Izhevsk State Agricultural Academy pays great attention to the preservation of the continuity of generations. The introduction of students to the cultural heritage, the memory of their ancestors plays an important role in improving the quality of training of agricultural university students. A specialized museum forms many important properties and professionally orients a future specialist. It is in such a museum that a student can get the experience of personal contact with historical reality, samples of culture. He will gain the joint experience with time through a space containing values that have been preserved by historical memory. Eventually to be inspired by the idea of applying the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in practice, in farms. This is especially important in conditions of weak settlement of young specialists in rural areas. The feeling of professional pride does not arise by itself, it is formed gradually by getting acquainted with the cultural heritage. Thus, the museum in an agrarian university carries a heavy burden in the promotion of agrotechnical knowledge and the training of highly qualified agricultural specialists. It is concluded that the historical memory also acts as an important factor in the agriculture development in Udmurtia, contributing to its staffing.

1. Introduction

Historical memory is the collective experience of society. Its formation and preservation is an urgent task facing modern Russian society. This is the only way to resist the trends of rewriting and falsification of history, which have intensified recently. The appeal to the past and cultural traditions allows to firmly defend the national interests of the country.

The museum is a traditional means of preserving, reflecting and forming historical memory. The importance of the museum in the development of modern Russian society is determined by the fact that it is a key institution that performs the functions of ensuring the continuity of epochs.

Speaking of university museums, E.A. Rostovtsev and I.V. Sidorchuk attributed them to a special type aimed at maintaining and preserving corporate memory [1, p. 18]. Familiarization with historical memory socializes young people. Indeed, familiarity with the accumulated experience in the chosen profession acts as an important motivator for many students both for successful training and for choosing a place of their work in the specialty in the future. Various aspects of historical memory were
considered in historiography. Nevertheless, probably, there are no works in which its connection with the development of agriculture is traced.

2. Materials and methods
In the course of the research, such methods as analysis, interview, generalization, systematization were used. The material of the study was experience of museum activities, career guidance, patriotic education of students accumulated by the teachers of the Izhevsk State Agricultural Academy (hereinafter – Izhevsk SAA) [2-5].

3. Results
Despite the restrained optimism expressed by many researchers regarding the agro-industrial complex of Russia, many problems remain in the industry. Such problems should include the shortage of qualified personnel recognized by all specialists and by the villagers, caused by the low level and quality of life in rural areas. Probably, it is the lack of competent specialists that should be recognized as one of the most important reasons for the difficult situation in agriculture. Active and talented villagers find use for their abilities in cities where life has become much more attractive. Young people, having received an education, also prefer to find work in cities, even after fulfilling contract obligations for employer-sponsored education [2].

Therefore, a full-fledged revival of agriculture on the basis of its modernization, sustainable development of rural areas, increased employment and living standards of the rural population, competitiveness of Russian agricultural products is impossible without eliminating the shortage of personnel in the agro-industrial complex. First of all, it is necessary to overcome the shortage of specialists with higher education, on whose managerial abilities the development at all levels of the agricultural sector depends, from an individual farm to the industry as a whole. The leading role in this, of course, belongs to the state, which must ensure decent working and living conditions in the countryside, and agricultural universities, which direct responsibilities include personnel training for agriculture.

At the same time, it is necessary to use all opportunities to improve the quality of students' training. It is necessary both to improve the professionalism of graduates and to orient them to work in the agro-industrial complex. What role do historical memory and museum play in this as means of its preservation and reflection?

The introduction of students to the cultural heritage, the memory of their ancestors plays an important role in improving the quality of training of agricultural university students. A specialized museum forms many important properties and professionally orients a future specialist. It is in such a museum that a student can get the experience of personal contact with historical reality, samples of culture. He will gain the joint experience with time through a space containing values that have been preserved by historical memory. Eventually to be inspired by the idea of applying the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in practice, in farms. This is especially important in conditions of weak settlement of young specialists in rural areas. The feeling of professional pride does not arise by itself, it is formed gradually by getting acquainted with the cultural heritage. Thus, the museum in an agrarian university carries a heavy burden in the promotion of agrotechnical knowledge and the training of highly qualified agricultural specialists.

The uniqueness of the Izhevsk SAA is that along with the Academy's history museum, there are faculty local museums that have their own profile, their own "face". Nevertheless, due to the special requirements of the legislation imposed on this type of institution, formally there are currently no museums in the Izhevsk State Agricultural Academy. They were transformed into classrooms of visual aids (the Museum of the history of the Izhevsk SAA is now an exposition and exhibition hall). But in reality, they all continue to perform museum functions.

The main museum in the Izhevsk SAA is the museum of its history. Currently it is called the exposition and exhibition hall. The Museum of the History of IzhSAA appeared in 1989 on the initiative of V.D. Derendyaeva. Now it is located in a small room with an area of only 25 m², but one
more room is allocated for the demonstration of exhibitions. Since 2010, the museum has been headed by Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor L.V. Smirnova, who has done a gigantic work of systematizing the available material, bringing it into a decent form. Before her, the custodian was I.P. Snisarenko.

The museum exposition is represented by photos and documents placed on stands (there are 10 of them in total) and in showcases (the total number is 15). There are also unique exhibits – devices, books, personal items - reflecting the history of the university since its emergence. A peculiar section of the exhibition is the paintings of the Udmurt artist A.M. Senilov (a graphic designer in the Izhevsk AI in the 1970s).

The Izhevsk SAA traditionally pays great attention to the preservation of the continuity of generations. This can be clearly observed by the example of museum work. Expositions and exhibitions reflect the life and work of scientists of the Academy, who have made a huge contribution not only to domestic, but also to world science. Their beliefs, views, morals, habits were passed from older generations to younger ones.

There are also local museums at the Academy, called visual aid classrooms. The oldest of them is the Soil and Mineralogical Museum. It was founded by the Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, Professor V.P. Kovrigo back in 1955. The museum is considered as departmental, since it belongs to the Department of Agrochemistry and Soil Science. It occupies three halls with a total area of 200 m². They represent the soils of the country and Udmurtia, there is a department with minerals and rocks. The museum is used for academic, scientific, and educational purposes. 60 stands and more than 1000 samples of rocks and minerals show soil formation and other processes. Soil maps together with explanatory notes, agrochemical cartograms, which students study with pleasure, are kept in museum.

Since the soil and mineralogical museum is the only one in Udmurtia, it is often visited by schoolchildren, students of agricultural colleges and other universities of the republic (the guide is Professor, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences T.Yu. Bortnik). Relations have been established with the soil and agrochemical service, the ecological center, and agricultural producers of the Udmurt Republic. The museum is included in the list of museums of Ural universities [3].

The Zoological Museum appeared a little later, in the 1960s. Since 1986, the head of the museum was the candidate of Biological Sciences L.B. Zabelin. Under his leadership, laboratory assistants and university students significantly replenished the collection fund during training practices. Currently, the work is headed by Associate Professor, Candidate of Biological Sciences T.G. Krylova. The museum is also considered as departmental, occupying one room with an area of 54 m². It has sections dedicated to mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, arthropods. There are 60 stuffed animals.

In addition to educational purposes, museum collections are used in ecological and environmental education. There is a biological student circle at the museum, where students hone their practical skills and improve their knowledge. After graduation, they bring exhibits from the districts. Thus, the red book Dytiscus latissimus discovered in Udmurtia; a collection of butterflies brought from the Far East; stuffed birds created by hunters appeared in the museum [3].

The Anatomical Museum was established at the Department of Anatomy and Physiology by Professor, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences N.P. Perfileva in October 1999. Since 2000, the work has been headed by Professor, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences N.N. Novykh. Now Associate Professors, Candidates of Veterinary Sciences M.V. Knyazeva and N.V. Isupova conduct excursions. The museum occupies one hall with an area of 60 m². It contains skeletons of domestic (10 exhibits) and wild (4 exhibits) animals, a horse mummy, more than 500 macro- and micro-specimens for all organ systems. Students, under the guidance of teachers, make bone and wet specimens. The work in the museum is considered as a continuation of the educational process, as a result of which the material is accumulated, and then used in scientific research [3].

The Anatomico-pathological Museum has been functioning since October 1999. The museum is departmental (assigned to the Department of Infectious Diseases and Pathological Anatomy), located in three classrooms with a total area of 50 m². The first specimens were brought from Stavropol by the creator of the museum – Professor, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Honored Scientist of the Udmurt
Republic A.A. Novykhh. Since 2009, the head of the museum was the Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, associate professor M.E. Mkrtchyan. Today, Associate Professor, Candidate of Veterinary Sciences E.V. Maximova is the head. The material collected during the educational process or through scientific contacts is exhibited.

A bank of specimens with various properties plays an important role (especially in the educational process). For each macro-specimens (350 copies), micro-specimens (more than 1000 copies) were made, reflecting micro-level changes occurring in the body of animals. A student scientific society has been established on the basis of the museum, within the framework of which work is underway to create specimens for further use in the production of livestock products. Experimental material replenishes the museum fund [3].

4. Discussion

Without the knowledge preserved by museums about the consequences of mistakes, misconceptions, examples of scientifically unsubstantiated management decisions, the normal development of the agro-industrial complex of UR is impossible. Historical memory, broadcasted by museums, allows "not to fall into the same trap twice". Therefore, the creation and functioning of expositions and exhibitions solves a number of important scientific and educational tasks. Among the most significant are the following: attracting students' attention to the historical past of agriculture in Udmurtia, Izhevsk SAA; activation of research activities of students; formation of the idea of continuity in the Academy.

The personnel and scientific potential of the Academy plays a very important role in the development and improvement of the educational process. Through the organization of lifestyle, not only special knowledges in disciplines are transmitted to the young generation, but also moral values, spiritual traditions of the university.

5. Conclusion

The work of museums on the education of future specialists should be carried out purposefully. The mass scientific and educational work of the museum of university history is an essential aspect of its activities. In 1995, according to the results of the review of the scientific and educational work of the university museums of Russia, the Museum of the Izhevsk SAA entered the top ten, taking 9th place. In 2007, it was awarded a diploma, in 2010 - a commendation from the Federal Museum of Vocational Education. We can say that historical memory is an important factor in the agriculture development in Udmurtia. In this context, the functioning of the Academy's museums is important for the process of professional education of students.

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