

Industrial heritage of the Soviet period for the example of Film factory No. 8 in Kazan

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Abstracts

The article explores the formation of the identity of the Soviet industrial heritage in the context of the current transformation processes. On the example of the Film Factory No. 8 in Kazan, the author examines the regional features of the industrial development of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and analyzes the existing approaches to transforming the legacy of Soviet production plants. Based on the results of the study, formulates the value features of the heritage of Soviet industrialization and reveals the place of Kazan Film Factory No. 8 in the structure of the identity of the Soviet industrial heritage

The manifestation of interest in the heritage of the industrial period originates in many countries in the first half of the 20th century and is associated with the awareness of the importance of studying this historical stage. During the Soviet period, in the domestic scientific research environment, the process of identifying and studying evidence of the industrial past also took place. The study of the history of factories and plants was given great importance for political and ideological reasons, numerous publications were formed that published the chronicle of industrial enterprises. The development of activities for the study and preservation of the heritage of the period of Soviet industrialization led to the deployment of a wide network of industrial and technical museums that arose in the structure of most medium and large factories of the Soviet Union. However, the socio-economic changes at the beginning of the 21st century negatively affected both the activities of the enterprises themselves and the public attitude towards their heritage. With the impressive scale of industrial development of the Soviet period, the legacy of the overwhelming majority of former industrial enterprises today remains without due attention. One of these enterprises is Film factory No. 8 in Kazan, once a grandiose industrial complex, twice as large as the entire photo and film industry operating in the Soviet period and produced 1/6 of the world's total film production.

The appearance of the factory in 1933 is inextricably linked with the industrial formation of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and Kazan in particular. Due to the growing demand for film products, the construction of the third film factory in the Soviet Union began following the existing production in the city of Shostka in Ukraine and Pereslavl-Zalessky in the Yaroslavl region. During the Second World

War, the Kazan factory was the only operating enterprise in the country for the production of film materials. From 1965 to 1985, the staff of the plant was up to 12.5 thousand people. In 1964, the reverse side of the Moon, the Milky Way and the spiral galaxy were filmed by an unmanned spacecraft for the first time in the world on film of the Kazan plant. Every second feature film in the USSR was filmed on film produced at a factory, and its products were supplied to 38 countries.

After the collapse of the USSR, the activities of factory production were negatively influenced by many external and internal factors. Despite a significant reduction in the initial production profile during a deep socio-economic crisis as a result of a change in the political situation in the 1990s in Russia, the adopted concept made it possible to reform the territory of the former industrial giant, turning it into a petrochemical complex with the location of small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises. Despite the renovation, a significant problem of changing the format of the studied factory remains the lack of an integrated approach to the development and understanding of the value of its heritage. The approaches to the transformation of the overwhelming majority of industrial territories still do not take into account the priority of the factors of history and culture, and the issues of preserving the heritage of Soviet industrialization and its cultural identity are poorly formulated.

Taking into account the formulated problem, the purpose of the study is to determine the value features of the industrial heritage of the Soviet period and to identify the location of Film factory No. 8 in the structure of the identity of the Soviet industrial heritage.