The relevance of the study lies in the fact that at present, the work acquires importance for history in the context of elucidating the evolution of the view on
agricultural landlords in the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries. It is important to understand the role of landowners - practitioners in overcoming the crisis during the post-reform period, as well as the degree of representation and awareness of the population about them in view of the frequent study of the question raised about the future of landowners in the future.

The main purpose of this work is to conduct a study on the question of the prospect of a landlord economy, as well as conduct surveys and identify the degree of awareness of the respondents about the historical personality of A.N. Engelhardt, his attitude to the problems of the post-reform economy in the second half of the 19th century, and what, in their opinion, is a promising study of the topic of the social and economic life of landowners in the countryside.

The main objectives of the study are:
1) Consider the theoretical foundations of the study of socio-economic life of the post-reform economy;
2) Create a questionnaire on Google Forms of 19 questions to organize a survey of teachers, students and people interested in history;
3) To analyze the results and draw certain conclusions on this topic and suggest possible solutions for the development of citizen awareness if the results are unsatisfactory.
4) Assess the degree of awareness of citizens of the Russian Federation about the causes of the crisis of the landlord economy in the post-reform period;

The main methods of this study are the use of questionnaires to organize a survey; comparison method to ensure the results of the theoretical aspect in the literature under study.

2. Theoretical basis
Throughout the XX - XXI centuries, the theme of the life of the post-reform life of landowners was one of the main topics in the study of the social and economic reorganization of Russia in the second half of the XIX century. In this regard, the problem acutely this topic has been studied by modern historians. In the scientific electronic library «eLIBRARY.RU», «cyberleninka.ru» there are many articles devoted to the topic of the reform of the landlord economy. Let’s consider some of them.
The first article examined is called «The Russian Post-Reform Village through the Eyes of a Writer and Practice (A. I. Ertel and A. N. Engelhardt)» The author of this work is Anatoly Ivanov, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Head. Department of Journalism, Tambov State University. G.R. Derzhavina. In his article, the author considers two points of view on life in the post-reform village of the writer A.I. Ertel and the scientist-chemist who became the landowner, A.N. Engelhardt. In the end, the author concludes that similar views on life in the new economic conditions of the landowner estate.

The second article examined is devoted to the next topic - «The contribution of Professor A. N. Engelhardt to the development of crop rotation in world agriculture in the second half of the 19th century». The author of the article is a leading researcher in the sector of science of science, candidate of agricultural sciences National Scientific Agricultural Library of NAAS N.P. Kovalenko Engelhardt Nikolai Alexandrovich is considered in the article not just as a landowner, but as a learned publicist who created the famous book «Letters from the Village», in which he analyzed the newly introduced developments on crop rotation at the world level. Further work A.N. Engelhardt gave impetus to the improvement of the post-reform landowner economy in the second half of the 19th century. This work is a good source of general theoretical knowledge about the social and economic life of landowners in the countryside.

The following article is called «A.N. Engelhardt is a man of labor and a researcher of the national cultural and industrial tradition in the conditions of post-reform Russia». The author of the article is Smirnova Olga Alekseevna, Ph.D. East. sciences, professor, associate professor Orenburg State Institute of Arts. L. and M. Rostropovich. Olga Alekseevna studies the work of Alexander Nikolaevich «From the village. Twelve Letters. « For her, the author presents herself as a modernizer of the post-reform life in the villages for landowners. The activities of the scientist are given careful study on aspects of the national production tradition. This article really confirms the fact that A.N. Engelhardt is not given due attention, as a result of which there are problems in studying the social and economic life of the post-reform village.
The following article is called «The owner first ...». Author Sergey Kozlov. The article discusses the business strategy of Professor A.N. Engelhardt and the process of studying the fundamentals of the national production tradition, which are reflected in his journalistic heritage, in particular, in the work «Letters from the Village». The article explores A.N. Engelhardt, as a rationalizer, scientist and educator, who primarily cares about the continuation of landlord management.

Article L.S. Lyubarsky «Outstanding figure of Russian agricultural chemistry A.N. Engelhardt. « The article is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the death of the scientist - chemist. A detailed analysis of the chemical works of Alexander Nikolayevich is given, old editions of the scientist’s work are used to describe the contribution of the ideas of the landowner to science.


Author M.I. Vtorushin in his article «On the Theory of the Question of the American and Prussian Options for the Development of Capitalism in Russian Agriculture of the 19th – Early 20th Centuries». It analyzes the debatable problems about the ways of development of the post-reform time. The author identifies two options for the path to the landowners. The American and Prussian version of the development of capitalism in the agricultural sector of the national economy of Russia, including the Siberian region, in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The conclusions reached by the author are that the specifics of the American and Prussian ways of developing capitalism in agriculture have not yet been studied; historians disagree on the application of these ways in the Siberian region.
Article by Gordeeva I.A. « « Batishchevsky affair «: A social experiment A.N. Engelhardt and his place in the history of the social movement of the last quarter of the 19th century». The author describes the debate about how far the economic, social and political structures of Russia are in the second half of the 19th century, advanced along the path of modernization, far from complete. The author observes that Engelhardt created the trend of «intelligent schools». These organizations carried purely rationalization ideas for the modernization of landowners in the post-reform period.

The final article was the work Bakaryagina S. S. «A. A. Fet and A. N. Engelhardt: Two Views on a Rational Economy». The author describes the experience of two prominent landowners of the second half of the 19th century and believes that their approaches to maintaining a rational economy went against the times. The author considered these two farms not by chance, they, in his opinion, used new methods: the use of fertilizers on previously used lands also could not withstand competition with the land first introduced into the crop rotation. But despite all the innovations, A.N. Engelhardt did not see the development of landlord economy in the future, and the economy of A.A. Feta proved this theory. This article to some extent confirms some aspects of the results of the study identified below.

3. Methodology.

In the framework of the study on the topic «Socio - economic problems of the reform of the landlord economy in the works of A.N. Engelhardt. « The main stages of the survey and analysis:

1) Based on the study of the theoretical foundations, a questionnaire was developed, in which it is necessary to involve the participation of 80 people;

2) By the method of comparative analysis, it was determined how much the representatives of the age group of schoolchildren and representatives of the age category from 20 to 50 years old are familiar with the problem of the reform of the landlord economy;

3) Conclusions from the results of the survey showed what opinion representatives of different ages have regarding the topic under study, as a result of which the attitude of society to this historical problem was identified.
I compiled a questionnaire that gives an idea of how the society is aware of the topic under study. It is presented in the form of a table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Possible answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your age</td>
<td>• Less than 20 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 20-30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 30-50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Over 50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s your gender</td>
<td>• Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your place of residence</td>
<td>• Republic of Tatarstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Russian Federation (except RT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What event does this image relate to?</td>
<td>• Decembrist revolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Archery Execution Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Easter religious procession on Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Abolition of serfdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know the name Engelhardt? *</td>
<td>• Yes I know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No, I do not know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the name of the main work of A.N. Engelhardt?</td>
<td>• «Capital»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• «Letters from the village»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• «Works and days»</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did the abolition of serfdom take place?</td>
<td>• 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1804 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the main difficulty faced by the landowners after the abolition of serfdom?</td>
<td>• Inability to apply extra-economic coercion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not perfect book for Russian farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High level of science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does the term «non-economic coercion» refer to? *</td>
<td>• Mutual responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Entrepreneurial ability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is mining? *</td>
<td>• Work on the landowner after the abolition of serfdom, which was a surviving form of serfdom in the conditions of «free» capitalist labor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you understand the concept of «capitalist economy»?</td>
<td>• The land belongs to the capitalists, the tools and means of production are concentrated in the hands of the exploiters, production is subordinated not to the principle of improving the material situation of the working masses, but to the principle of ensuring high capitalist profits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you met the name A.N. in modern literature Engelhardt? *</td>
<td>• Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think modern agronomists need the advice of A.N. Engelhardt?</td>
<td>• Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which of these personalities wrote about the socio-economic problems of the post-reform village? *
- IN AND. Lenin
- Adam Smith
- IN. Klyuchevsky

Is it necessary to study the socio-economic history of Russia? *
- Yes
- Not

Where can we study literature on the social history of the village? *
- National Library of the Republic of Tatarstan
- State Archive of the Republic of Tatarstan
- Scientific library of KFU N. I. Lobachevsky
- In Internet resources

In what form do you prefer to read books?*
- In plain paper
- In electronic
- In Audio
- I do not read books

Do you often visit the Archive?*
- Once a week
- Once a month
- Once a year
- I do not visit archives

Do you watch television programs on history?*
- Yes
- Not

The questionnaire provided only a small part of the answers, concerning the study of the topic on the history of the second half of the 19th century, because, as it turned out, first of all people do not know about the works of the scientist, the landowner is the practice of A.N. Engelhardt, so this does not detract from the fact that the research topic is precisely the study of people’s historical knowledge of the history of our country. To complete all the tasks in full, the questionnaire met questions that can be answered more than one, and not all of them were mandatory, there was a question with an illustration, and questions about people’s awareness of historical knowledge, which was done in order to obtain an extensive picture of what is happening and the expression of this in a comparative analysis. Moreover, the questionnaire group could share a comment on this survey,

4. Analysis.

As part of the survey, from March to April 2020, a survey was conducted among various groups of the population of the Russian Federation. The majority were female representatives - 53%, the percentage of young people was 47%, respectively. Representatives of both sexes passed a practically equal amount as a percentage.
The main age group of respondents is youth. People from 20 to 30 years old account for 67.5%. However, among all the respondents there were representatives of the younger - up to 20 years old (12%) - and the older generation - from 30 to 50 years old (15.7%). It is not surprising that we have such a result, because participation in the questionnaire was mainly accessible to the older generation until the age of 50, several pupils and students took part before the age of 20, but we hope the younger generation is as knowledgeable about the subject as the older one.

The Republic of Tatarstan mainly took part - 90, 4%, I attracted several participants from the city of St. Petersburg, and also spread to other areas of our country. We count them - 8.4%. It is not surprising that a larger number are from the Republic of Tatarstan, as I tried to attract people from my Republic whom I know.
Everyone knows that work with illustrations goes back to school. The purpose of this assignment was to find out how much people remember historical paintings. Presented is a picture from the school encyclopedia «History of Russia of the 18-19th centuries.» 2003 year. The title of the painting «Liberated Peasants Bring Bread and Salt to Alexander II», by A. D. Kivshenko. The survey was attended by several students. Consider the options for this illustration. The options scored an approximately equal amount, but when analyzing the picture, it is clear that this cannot be the Decembrist uprising, and the morning of the shootings’ execution, as groups of people hostile to each other are not shown. It would be more difficult to understand that this is not a rural gathering on Easter, but here you can guess that there are no Easter attributes. But the overall result showed that 62 people (74.7%) know this picture.

Fig. 4. The answer to the question «What event does this image relate to?»

The next question contains the answer to this question, do people know about the name Engelhardt. Since most of my respondents live in Tatarstan, I expected to see that most know about this name. Since in Tatarstan there is an astronomical observatory named after V.P. Engelhardt of Kazan State University. But my expectations were not fulfilled; only 53% of the participants know this name; 47%
do not know. This suggests that this observatory needs to be informed, since an interesting museum is concentrated in this place, which tells about astronomical science. Perhaps some people who have taken the survey know about the Smolensk State Agricultural Experimental Station named after A.N. Engelhardt, this scientist directly and takes part in the study of the history of the second half of the XIX century, as a landowner - practitioner. But as I already said, many do not know about this surname, and therefore do not know about two interesting historical moments in the history of our country. I believe that it is worth increasing historically interesting material in school history textbooks, as well as carrying our Kazan Observatory on excursions.

![Graph](image1)

**Fig. 5. The answer to the question «Do you know the name Engelhardt?»**

If you look at the previous question, we can conclude that of those 53% who know the name Engelhardt, 50% of them know his main work, «Letters from the Village,» which naturally cannot but rejoice. It should be concluded that people mainly from Tatarstan know who A.N. is Engelhardt and that his main work is «Letters from the Village». This work must be involved in a lesson with students on the history of the second half of the XIX century. Since Engelhardt colorfully and reliably describes the life of peasants and landlords in the village. Thanks to this study, students will better understand the material on history, and it will be more interesting for them to study it.

![Graph](image2)

**Fig. 6. The answer to the question «What is the name of the main work of A.N. Engelhardt?»**
Then I wanted to find out whether people know the year of the abolition of serfdom, because this is an important date that has radically changed the history of our country. I am glad that people basically know this date 63 people out of 83, or 75.9%.

![Figure 7](image_url)

**Fig. 7. The answer to the question «When did the abolition of serfdom take place?»**

The next question is to identify the main topic of the survey - the problems of landowners after the abolition of serfdom. The options «Impossibility to apply non-economic coercion» were chosen by 70 people (64.4%), «Not perfect desk books for Russian rural owners» were chosen by 25 people (23.1%), «High level of science» was chosen by 13 people (12.5%). It is noteworthy that here are two correct answers, as Soviet and modern historians point out that the problem is the impossibility of applying extra-economic coercion. And the author of «Letters from the Village» himself, believes that the main problem was the imperfection of books on agronomy and it was because of this that the landowners, unable to rebuild their farms, went bankrupt and sold estates. The choice of only the first option suggests that this option is considered when studying in school topics on the history of the second half of the XIX century.

![Figure 8](image_url)

**Fig. 8. The answer to the question «What is the main difficulty landowners faced after the abolition of serfdom?»**
In the question of what non-economic coercion is, only 40 people (48%) gave the correct answer. Although this is a school course in economics and history. Statistics of the results of this question does not leave indifferent, as soon as half of the respondents know the correct answer. We are faced with yet another task at school, to draw the attention of children to the definition of «non-economic coercion».

![Bar chart showing percentages of responses to the question about non-economic coercion.]

**Fig. 9. The answer to the question «What relates to the concept of «non-economic coercion?»**

The next question is to determine how much people are interested in literature. Naturally in ordinary literature you will not find the name of A.N. Engelhardt, only historical or agronomic. Therefore, the result showed that 66.3% did not meet his name, and 33.7% did. This suggests that the second part of my respondents read specialized literature, although they are fewer in number.

![Bar chart showing percentages of responses to the question about meeting A.N. Engelhardt in modern literature.]

**Fig. 10. The answer to the question «Have you met the name A.N. in modern literature? Engelhardt?»**

The next question is more likely for those who are familiar with the works of A.N. Engelhardt. Asking whether knowledge of the second half of the 19th century on agronomy is necessary at the moment. Personally, I will say yes, since Engelhardt
was the founder of the use of chemical fertilizers to increase the amount of yield. He was the first to study phosphate rock fertilizers, which are still used by gardeners today. Statistics showed that the majority of 58.2% agree with my opinion, and 41.8% disagree.

Fig. 11. **The answer to the question «Do you think modern agronomists need the advice of A.N. Engelhardt?»**

Under the following question, we wanted to find out whether people know historical figures, namely, what studies they were engaged in. The question was about who was studying the village in the post-reform period. 48 people answered correctly (57.8%), many believed (30.1%) that it was V.O. Klyuchevsky is a historian, but he nevertheless dealt with earlier history, and not with contemporary history. Adam Smith scored 12%, but he could not be, since he lived in the XVIII century. Thus, we can say that most people know that V.I. was engaged in social and economic life. Lenin, but apparently people mistakenly assume that this is the historian V. O. Klyuchevsky, since this is a historical topic and he lived at that time.

Fig. 12. **Answer to the question «Which of these personalities wrote about the socio-economic problems of the post-reform village?»**

The next question I wanted to know about how people think there are prospects in the study of this area in history. The survey showed that 92.8% believe that this
topic requires further consideration, while 7.2% think that it does not. It is likely that the topic is interesting to people.

Fig. 13. Report on the question «Is it necessary to study the socio-economic history of Russia?»

Thanks to the following question of the questionnaire, it became clear that 39.8% of people in the National Library of the Republic of Tajikistan actively study literature, then opinions were divided that literature on this topic should be studied in the State Archive of the Republic of Tajikistan and the N.I. Scientific Library Lobachevsky on 21.7%, 16.9% of respondents believe that it is enough to study Internet resources.

As for the scientific side of this issue, there really are a lot of literature and sources at the N.I. Lobachevsky. But studying this topic will not be enough if you turn only there, so all four options are necessary.

Fig. 14. The answer to the question «Where can we study literature on the social history of the village?»
The question showed in what form people prefer to read books. The most amazing thing is that 10.8% do not read books at all. 6% listen to them, 13.3% read on electronic media. 63.9% read on paper. It is scary that 10.8% of the 83 respondents do not read at all. After all, books form a worldview - reading the right books, a person gradually forms a worldview, broadens and deepens his view of the world, his convictions. And in order to understand oneself, to understand the surrounding life, to simulate a possible course of events - this is why history needs to be studied.

![Fig. 15. The answer to the question «In what form do you prefer to read books?»](image)

The next question showed whether people visit archives. 6% once a week, 8.4% once a month, 15.7% once a year. And 69.9% of respondents do not visit the archives at all. A visit to the archive is first of all necessary for historians, since new open documents give an idea of old, long-forgotten materials and open up new approaches to study for historians.

![Fig. 16. The answer to the question «Do you often visit the Archive?»](image)
The last question is to identify interest in the study of history. Fortunately, 62.7% are interested in history, 37.3% of respondents are not interested. From the above it can be concluded that although most of the respondents are not informed about the issue, some of the respondents still have an idea that what problems and consequences after the reform of 1861 faced Russia, and who is the landowner A.N. Engelhardt. And we found out how much people are interested in history.

Fig. 17. The answer to the question «Do you watch television programs on history?»

5. Discussion.

Studying the theoretical aspects of history through questionnaires made it possible to find out the position of society, in particular people from 20 to 50 years old, regarding the problems of the post-reform life of the landlord economy. This is indeed a necessary measure, since the results obtained during the survey within the framework of this study can become an impetus for the Ministry of Education and Science to take concrete actions to study this topic in schools and higher educational institutions.

The survey also revealed a relatively high degree of indifference to books, literature, and archives. I suppose that such disinterest may be due to the lack of teachers and teachers in the study of this topic or teaching this topic is conducted in an uninteresting way for children.

6. Conclusion.

Summing up, we can say that the purpose of this study was fulfilled: an analysis was made of the materials obtained during the survey and conclusions were drawn.
The theoretical aspects of the works of many authors were also summarized, including Anatoly Ivanovich Ivanov, L.S. Lyubarsky, A.V. Ostrovsky, M.I. Vtorushina and other researchers who studied the topic of socio-economic problems of the reform of the landlord economy in the works of A.N. Engelhardt.

The tasks set in the course of this work were also fulfilled, namely: all the points indicated in the introduction were considered, analytics was formulated based on the basis of the questionnaire we created. As a result, general trends in the attitude of the population of the Russian Federation to the problem of the post-reform landlord economy were identified.

Our study showed the general opinion of a group of people aged 20 to 50 years on the problem of socio-economic life of the reform of the landlord economy in the works of A.N. Engelhardt, and unfortunately the results turned out to be positive results. More than half of the respondents, namely 62%, are interested in history using television programs, 80%, in various forms, read or listen to books. 53% know the name Engelhardt, and 63% know that he wrote the work «Letters from the Village.» 75% know the year of the abolition of serfdom. This suggests that this topic is given enough time in the media, at school, at the university.

References:


