WHAT CHANGED AFTER OCTOBER?

- •The Bolsheviks were totally opposed to private property
- Most industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917
- Land was declared social property and peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility
- In cities Bolsheviks enforced the partition of large houses according to family requirements
- They banned the use of the old titles of Aristocracy
- To assert the change new uniforms were designed for the army and the officials
- The Bolshevik party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)
- In November 1917 the Bolsheviks conducted the election to the constituent assembly but failed to gain majority.
- In January 1918 the Assembly rejected Bolshevik measures and Lenin dismissed the Assembly
- He thought that the All Russian Congress was more democratic than an assembly elected under uncertain conditions.

Contd.....

- •In March 1918 despite opposition by the political allies the Bolsheviks made peace with Germany at Brest Litovsk
- In the years that followed, the Bolsheviks became the only party to participate in the elections to the All Russian Congress of Soviets, which became the parliament of the country.

• Russia became a one party state.

- > Trade unions were kept under party control.
- ➤ The secret police (called the Cheka first and later OGPU and NKVD) punished those who criticized the Bolsheviks.
- ➤ Many young writers and artists rallied to the party because it stood for socialism and for change.
- ➤ After October 1917 this led to experiments in art and architecture.
- ➤ But many became disillusioned because of the censorship the party encouraged.

THE CIVIL WAR

- Not everyone was happy with the new communist government and allies wanted Russia back in the war.
- When Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, the Russian army began to break up.
- Non Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy condemned the Bolshevik uprising
- Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (The Reds).
- During 1918 and 1919 the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (Pro Tsarists) controlled most of the Russian empire.
- They were backed by French, American, British and Japanese troops, who were worried at the growth of socialism in Russia.
- These troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war.

Contd.....

- Supporters of private property among whites took harsh steps with peasants who had seized the land.
- These led to loss of popular support for the non Bolsheviks.
- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire.
- They succeeded due to cooperation with non Russian nationalities and Muslim Jadidists.
- Most non Russian nationalities were given political autonomy in the Soviet.

 Union (USSR) the state the Bolsheviks created from the Russian empire in 1922.

Civil War

Russia's October Revolution of 1917 produced a civil war between the Bolshevik government (Reds) – who had just seized power - and a number of rebel armies (Whites). This civil war is often said to have started in 1918, but bitter fighting began in 1917.

Although most of the war was over by 1920, it took until 1922 for the Bolsheviks, who held the industrial heartland of Russia from the start, to crush all opposition.

MAKING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY

- A process of centralised planning was introduced.
- Officials assessed how the economy could work and set targets for a five year period.
- On this basis they made the Five Year Plans.
- The government fixed all the prices to promote industrial growth during the first two 'Plans' (1927 32 and 1933 38).
- Centralised planning led to economic growth.
- · New factories came into being and industrial production increased.

IMPACTS OF SOCIALISM ON RUSSIA

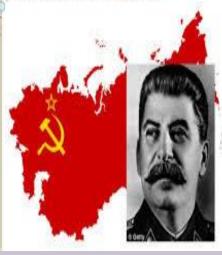
- Workers lived hard lives and resulted in stoppage of works often.
- In living quarters, in extreme winter time, people had to climb down from the fourth floor and dash across the streets even to meet their primary needs.
- Rapid construction led to poor working conditions.
- Developed an extended schooling system and arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities.
- Creches were established in factories for children of women workers.
- Cheap public health care was provided.
- Model living quarters were set up for workers. However the effect of all these was uneven due to limited government resources.

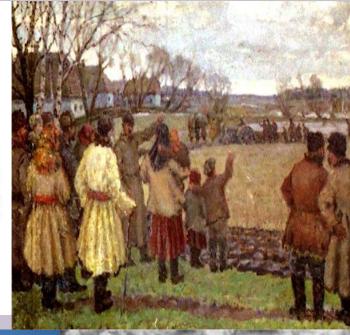
STALINISM AND COLLECTIVISATION

- After the death of Lenin, *Stalin* headed the party.
- He introduced firm emergency measures.
- Adopted strict measures to speculation and hoarding.
- Eliminated 'kulaks (well-to-do farmers) and modernised farms to run them along industrial lines.
- •Took away land from peasants and established state controlled large farms.
- From 1929, the party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz).
- Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.
- •They were severely punished and many were deported and exiled.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately.











Stalin's Objectives for Collectivisation

- To increase agricultural output from large scale mechanized farms, to bring the peasantry under more direct political control.
- · Make food production efficient.
- Tax collection more efficient.
- Lesser farmers needed for agricultural, the rest can work in the cities.



Thank you!!!!!!

Nancy George

TGT(SS)

AEGS, Mysore