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## 90-ЛЕТИЕ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ В РОССИИ. ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ СТРАНЫ THE 90-TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. THE IMPACT OF THE REVOLUTION ON THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

Работа посвящена вопросу влияния Октябрьской революции, годовщина которой отмечалась 7 ноября этого года, на экономическое и политическое развитие России. Рассматривается альтернативное развитие истории нашей страны, и делается вывод о лживой и губительной сущности советской политической системы.

The Russian October Revolution was the armed, violent capture of the authority in Russia which resulted in overthrowing of the self-proclaimed Temporary Government, and the government formed by II Soviet Congress came to power.

The Russian October Revolution is one of the key events of the XX century, which exerted a great influence on the development of Russia and the whole world. There are various estimations of the Russian Revolution - from the conviction that it was a national catastrophe which led to considerable victims and establishment of the totalitarian system, to recognizing it as an endeavour to construct socialism as a democratic system with social justice. The best way to investigate this question is to analyze the major political and economic reforms of the Soviet authority such as military communism, NEP (the New Economic Policy) and collectivization.

Military communism was the system of social and economic relations based on the elimination of commodity-money relations and the concentration of all the resources in the hands of bolsheviks' government in the conditions of the Civil war; it presupposed the introduction of grocery dictatorship, 'prodrazverstka', direct product exchange between cities and villages; state distribution of products according to class attribute (rationing system); naturalization of economic relations; universal labour duty; leveling principle in payment.

In the conditions of widespread national protest actions against the authorities, the 10-th congress of RKP(b) made a decision to cancel 'prodrazverstka' and replace it with less severe 'prodnalog'. Having paid it, peasants could sell the remaining part of their provisions. These decisions meant the termination of military communism and the beginning of a series of the measures which is known as the New Economic Policy (NEP).

The New Economic Policy (NEP) was accepted in spring, 1921, by the 10-th Congress of the Russian Communist party of bolsheviks; it replaced the policy of military communism. NEP was considered as a restoration of national economy and subsequent transition to socialism. The program dwelled upon the following issues: replacement of 'prodrazverstka' by 'prodnalog' in the villages; usage of market and various patterns of ownership. Foreign capital (concessions) was involved; currency reform was carried out (1922 - 24), which resulted in transforming the rouble into convertible currency. These measures quickly led to restoration of the national economy destroyed by the First World War and the Civil War.

The first attempts to curtail the NEP program began since late 1920-s. Syndicates in the industry were eliminated, private capital was supplanted from the industry and a tough centralized control system of the economy management was created. Stalin based his policy on compulsory withdrawal of bread and violent collectivization of villages. Repressions against administrative staff were carried out. NEP was actually curtailed at the beginning of the 30-s.

Collectivization was a consolidation process of separate country households into a large agricultural enterprise. Collectivization was carried out at a headbreak speed using various violent methods, repressions concerning peasantry. It led to significant destruction of productive forces, reduction of agricultural production and mass famine in 1932-33. The major result of

collectivization was that kolkhoz chairmen managed directly the work of every peasant. It was very difficult to hide "surpluses" from them.

Many peasants did not wish to enter kolkhozs and give them their property, which had been gained by persistent work. Therefore, VKP(b) started the so called 'dispossession of kulaks' and by 1938 93 % of peasant households had been collectivized.

The October Revolution had a disastrous effect on the economical development of Russia. The pre-Revolutionary situation in Russia proves that at that time the country experienced tremendous growth of economy and culture. This statement can be confirmed with various facts. 'The main features of the development of Russia before the Great War (as it was called at that time) in 1914 were the following:

- peasants were sweepingly buying the nobles' lands;
- peasants produced 78% of bread before the war;
- peasants were organizing cooperative movement;
- village had surpassed the city in public education' [1].

It is important to mention the fact that the commander-in-chief in the Empire's armed forces was general Alekseev, peasant by birth, who later became the founder of the White army.

The remains of noble's political dictatorship made up the negative side of Russian political life of that time.

It is not easy to imagine how Russia would develop, but for the October Revolution of 1917. At first we will suppose that the October Revolution was the component of the whole revolutionary process. This process was made up of two main components – the October Revolution and the February Revolution. In that case we can see that Russia could have followed the western bourgeois-democratic model of development. Therefore, the country may have been governed by "Constitutional and democratic party" (known as 'kadeti'). This assumption can be confirmed by the fact that the Temporary government, formed after the February Revolution, was actually represented by kadets. The attitude of people towards kadets was quite benevolent. That time kadets were esteemed as the most 'right' party.

But if we consider the February Revolution as a preliminary stage of the October Revolution, we can conclude that Russia would have continued to follow the course it used to before, if it hadn't been interrupted by the War and the Revolution. But for the Revolution, Russia could have won World War I. This victory would have shown the weaknesses of political views of the 'second-rate intelligentsia', who wanted to discredit monarchical political system. All their activity during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century would have been demolished, as the victory would have shown the advantages of monarchy in comparison with democracy. But for the Revolution, the nobility may have been liquidated as the class by the 1950s in consequence of the fact that peasants had been actively buying their lands before the Revolution. This tendency would prove meaninglessness of the October Revolution, as one of its crucial postulates was 'the abolishment of the nobility'. In the case of the proposed development of Russia ordinary people could have taken the direction of the country under their control, especially if special representative regulatory authority had been formed (not Duma, whose members thought only of their own interests). It is also possible, that the national Noble Bank and the Peasant Bank would have continued their existence under overall state management.

If history had gone that way, there could have been true 'socialism' (such socialism, which is better than socialism described in theory) in Russia, instead of Soviet socialism. As we know, historical socialism brought our country nothing but lie, genocide of Russians and theft.

## ЛИТЕРАТУРА:

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