

Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

The Policy Of "Military Communism" As An Instrument For The Formation Of The Soviet Political System.

Evgeny Vasilyevich Tufanov*, Sergey Petrovich Zolotarev, Ivan Ivanovich Gulyak, Inna Nikolayevna Kravchenko, and Nikolay Gavrilovich Guzynin.

Stavropol State Agrarian University, Zootekhnicheskiy lane 12, Stavropol 355017, Russia.

ABSTRACT

The article presents the results of the process of the formation of the Soviet political system, through the prism of the policy of the "Military Communism" conducted by the ruling party, and an analysis of its legislative development is carried out. Based on the research of historical experience, assumptions are made about the possible consequences of the civil war and the policy of "Military Communism", which changed both the ruling party and the political system of the state.

Keywords: ruling party, "Military Communism", political system, nationalization, food deployment, administrative command system

**Corresponding author*

INTRODUCTION

At present, in the context of the transformation of the system of power, it is of great importance to study the experience of previous periods of Russian history. The problem of socio-political development of the Soviet state in the period 1917-1920 a lot of works in the national historiography have been devoted. The steady interest in this problem by social scientists is determined by the need to comprehend the historical experience accumulated by our country in the twentieth century. The study of the formation of the Soviet political system of the country is of great practical importance. In modern conditions, the political system is one of the factors that determines the sustainable development of Russian society. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that Russia has entered a new stage of socio-economic development, choosing the path of the country's long-term socio-economic development. From what path will be chosen, which directions of social and economic development will be stimulated by the economic policy of the state, on what social base will the society develop, not only integration into the world community but also its formation into a socially-oriented state depends. Achievement of these goals is possible only on the basis of an analysis of domestic historical experience. In this paper, the process of forming the Soviet political system, through the prism of holding the ruling party of the policy of "Military Communism", is considered. This policy fully corresponded to and responded to the daily realities of the Soviet political system. The analysis of the legislative formation of the domestic policy of the ruling party has been analyzed, since "military communism" was not introduced by one legislative act during the period under investigation. This policy was formed gradually from many administrative and economic measures. By the term "military communism" the ruling party began to denote the whole aggregate of social, economic transformations in the era of the Civil War. This policy has largely determined its influence on the subsequent history of Russia. The main attention is focused on the analysis of domestic policy, which in the conditions of the "emergency situation" required unpopular reforms among the society. The experience of the civil war and the policy of "military communism" changed both the ruling party and the political system. The general political and economic crisis engulfed state power and administration, during the active functioning of the policy of "Military Communism" the relationship between the ruling party and the Soviet state with all social groups in the country. The brutal domestic policy of the Soviet state helped the Bolshevik party to retain the power of the Civil War, but its result was the deepest crisis of the state and society.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The policy pursued by the Soviet state in the period 1918 - 1920. entered the history of Russia under the name "Military Communism". This policy fully corresponded to and responded to the daily realities of the Soviet political system. It should be noted that "Military Communism" was not introduced by the legislative act at a certain time. This policy was formed gradually from many administrative and economic measures. By the term "military communism" the ruling party began to denote the whole aggregate of social, economic transformations in the era of the Civil War. The beginning of these reforms was laid by the food decrees of the spring of 1918, which resulted in the government's monopoly on bread and the prohibition of private grain trade, the decree on the nationalization of large-scale industry (June 1918), the Sovnarkom decree on the nationalization of private wholesale warehouses, trade firms (November 21 1918), the decree on the food distribution (January 11, 1919), the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee "On consumer communes" - on the restructuring of cooperation (March 16, 1919), the decision of the Council of People's Commissars on the abolition of the People's Bank of the RSFSR (January 19, 1920) , the decree of the Council of People's Commissars on universal labor service (January 29, 1920), first for the bourgeoisie, and then for the entire population aged 16 to 50 years. Labor became mandatory - forced. Resolution of the Supreme Economic Council on the nationalization of small industry (January 29, 1920), decrees of the Council of People's Commissars on the provision of food, everyday necessities and public services to the workers and employees, and also to their families (December 1920 - January 1921). Provision of food, personal items to the population, was carried out through the state supply network, for which cards, rations and rates of issuance were introduced. These legislative initiatives were introduced during the years of hard times of the Civil War and intervention, during the era of the emergency and as a result were of a harsh nature. The peculiarities of the policy of "military communism" were the rigid principle of one-man management of all sectors of the national economy, the transition to ownership of the state of industry, both large and small producers, curtailment of commodity-money relations, militarization of labor. All legislative initiatives were conditioned by the desire to preserve and retain state power. The tasks of wartime coincided with the views of the Bolsheviks on a socialist society, where there are no commodity-money relations. In this period of time, the foundations of the

administrative-command system in the USSR were laid. "Military Communism" with its administrative-mandative methods was included in the formed political system, complemented it, interacted with it.

In May 1918, it was decided to organize food detachments that should be brought to the field and provided with grain by the state at the expense of the rural bourgeoisie and grain traders. On June 11, 1918, the government issued a law according to which rural poverty committees were organized in the rural areas were directly in the Office of the People's Commissariat for Food. The committees of the poor consisted of 3 to 5 people, in their social origin they were more urban than rural, because they were formed by the units of prodarmy. The duties of the representatives of the poor committees included the expropriation of bread, its distribution among the needy at the discretion of the poor committees, as well as interaction with local Soviet authorities. The norms for the division of rural workers according to the economic principle: the kulaks, middle peasants and the poor were vague and unstable and very often dictated by the political demands of the moment. The surplus-appropriation was the most vivid part of the policy of "military communism". The scope of the survey was determined not by the surpluses of the agricultural products of the peasantry, but by the needs for food products of the city and the army. With the implementation of this state program, the peasantry was selected not only for "surplus" food, but also grain stocks necessary for the future crop. The peasantry tried to bypass Soviet laws: they hid bread, refused to accept depreciated money. The main goal of the state to get food through food distribution was achieved. The policy of surplus-appropriation deepened the crisis of agriculture, since peasants were not economically interested in expanding agricultural production, it should be noted that as a result of this policy, crops are reduced to the consumer standard per family.

With the emergence of committees of the poor in rural areas, for the first time, political bodies oriented toward the policy of the Bolshevik Party appeared. Thus, the ruling party could count on a network of rural organizations focused on government policy V.I. Lenin. The experience with the introduction of a new government body was not crowned with such success as it was expected, since the poor peasantry did not succumb to organization and agitation. There is a competition between representatives of rural Soviets and committees of the poor. The expediency of the liquidation of the "dual power" in the form of the Komsomol and Soviets in the countryside, which contradicts the adopted Constitution of 1918, forced the central government to remove the KGB, holding the elections to the Soviets from the political arena, where representatives of the poor committees were almost fully included. A serious blow to the agrarian sector of the economy and one of the vivid manifestations of the policy of "Military Communism" was the new agrarian law adopted in February 1919, which replaced the 1918 law on the "socialization" of the land. Under the interpretation of the new agrarian law, the land is nationalized and is a "single state fund". This legislative initiative called for a transition from individual forms of farming to forms of "comradely" - that is, the creation of Soviet farms and collective associations. It should be noted that after the adoption of this law, the VIII party forum was held, which took place from March 18 to 23, 1919 in Moscow, where the main topic of discussion was the question of an alliance with the middle peasant. The main issue of the party congress was the agrarian one. In the report "On work in the countryside" V.I. Lenin substantiated the importance of revising the attitude towards the middle peasant as the main social element of the Russian village. The party congress adopted a resolution on the "attitude towards the middle peasantry," and a new line of the party was determined to solve the peasant question: to be able to negotiate with the middle peasantry without giving up the ruthless struggle against the kulaks and firmly relying on the rural poor. The result of carrying out the policy of the government and the party was a general and pronounced equation of land ownership in the village. There were fewer poor people in the village and much less rich peasants - "kulaks". The peasantry became a "middle peasant". But this happened in the situation of the general plight of the peasantry. The war and tough state policy led to a sharp reduction in crop areas. Because of the policy of "Military Communism", the Russian village was in a severe economic and social crisis.

In the industrial sector, the policy of "Military Communism" begins with the issuance of the decree of June 28, 1918, which nationalized all major industries. However, immediately to take in their hands a huge number of enterprises bodies of the Supreme Council of National Economy did not have the opportunity and strength. As a result of this, the nationalized enterprises were recognized until a special order in the rental use of the previous owners. VSNKh and its bodies have begun work on the establishment of plant administrations, as well as management bodies of entire groups of enterprises. In cases of state necessity, enterprises that were not subject to the decree were nationalized. By the end of 1919, 3,338 enterprises were placed under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Economic Council. Nationalization of industry, obliged VSNKH to give them maximum attention. The process of centralization of leadership led to the fact that the central body should

monitor all aspects of the life of the subordinated enterprise. Everyday operational management of a huge number of enterprises was very difficult. Since many enterprises were located on the outskirts and the connection with them due to the practical lack of transport infrastructure was not permanent. Crisis conditions dictated the need to create territorial bodies of economic management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analyzing the policy of "military communism" carried out by the Soviet government from 1918 to 1921, where the main essence of the behavior of the authorities was the complete infringement of the rights of the peasantry, as well as the inhabitants of most cities, the following results can be noted: beginning in 1922, the situation in the country has become critical, the authorities are changing their approach to working with the population, introducing a new economic policy (NEP) .Each phenomenon of the period of "Military Communism" corresponds to the opposite in the years of NEP, which is evident from the table that is clear it shows it as absolutely opposite in nature phenomena.

Table 1: Comparison of the essence of "Military Communism" and NEP

Military Communism	New economic policy
Production: -the nationalization of all enterprises without exception, including small handicraft production; - tight control of the state in every enterprise	Production: - Small and medium-sized enterprises could return to private ownership; - the possibility of investing foreign investment in industry
Agriculture: - food distribution; - the first attempts at collectivization	Agriculture: - Replacement of the surplus fund by tax; - Cooperatives were created; - peasants could use hired workers in their plots
Trade and finance: - cancellation of money; - a complete ban on trading; - cancellation of payment for utilities and transportation	Trade and finance: - introduction of a new currency; - resumption of trade (private and public); - cancellation of free services

The policy of "Military Communism" had serious consequences for the organization of labor. One of the most important manifestations of "Military Communism" was an attempt to carry out a general militarization of labor. Labor, the Bolsheviks interpreted as a state duty, existing along with military duty, and was of fundamental importance. The leader and ideologist of the militarization of labor was L.D. Trotsky. According to L.D. Trotsky's militarization of labor was to be seen as part of a "single economic plan that would cover the whole country and all branches." In this period of time, the state authority issues a decree on universal military service. For certain important works, workers and peasants were encouraged. To perform unskilled, but urgent work involved soldiers of the Red Army, which received the name of the labor army.

With the end of the Civil War, the "military-communist" methods of the Bolshevik economic policy became the reason for the weakening of the power of the Bolsheviks-all social groups and classes did not want to put up with the hardships of emergency measures. The spread of the military-communist principles to all spheres of life caused resistance from the population. The policy of "Military Communism" had the main characteristics on the one hand, the dominant position of the state in the matter of economic management, here centralized control and management, the introduction of planning; on the other hand, a departure from market and monetary forms of distribution, the introduction of a card system, a natural remuneration. The village turned out to be the society on which the revolution relied, precisely in the agrarian sphere of the Russian economy the features of capitalist relations were manifested.

Thus, the policy of transition to subsistence economy is formed not as a result of the plan, but because of the problem of the agrarian sector, in which the majority of the population of the country was employed. It was the dissatisfaction of the agrarians that led to the crisis of the policy of "military

communism", and then to its abolition. By the autumn of 1920, when the world was at peace, the national economy of the state was in a state of utter collapse.

CONCLUSION

The policy of "Military Communism" could not make the apparatus of production and exchange function. The requisition policy, which brought success during the emergency period, was not effective at the moment. The peasants began to produce the necessary quantity of products for their existence and did not want to produce surpluses that the state would take away, thereby depriving the state of motivation to work on the market, since it did not exist in a legal form. In order to supply the country with food, it was necessary to create favorable economic conditions for the peasantry. The implementation of the rigid measures of "military communism" during several years was impossible without the terrorist introduction of the political leadership of the Bolshevik party under the motto "dictatorship of the proletariat". The ruling party planned to build socialism by introducing a rigid policy of "Military Communism." "Military Communism" existed for two years, but it managed to leave a bright mark in the history of Russia. In general, the policy of "military communism" with its administrative-mandative methods of coercion fully integrated into the political system that was being formed, complemented it, and interacted with it. Justifying the policy pursued by the crisis conditions, the Bolshevik leaders considered necessary, just as violent methods of its implementation. The experience of the civil war and the policy of "military communism" changed both the ruling party and the political system. The democratic and reformist image of the Party of the RCP (B.) Beginning 1918 gave way to communist fanaticism, authoritarianism and penetration of militarization in all areas of the state. The Bolsheviks admitted that they did not see another alternative, since the republic is a "military camp". As part of this process, the position of the Bolshevik party in relation to its political opponents changed from forced tolerance to expulsion from the Soviets of all levels. These difficult years were the starting point for future political discussions. All the Bolsheviks, even those who later condemned the policies and methods of "military communism", were proud of this era when a clear defeat turned into a victory. "Military Communism" drove the country into a dead end, from which there was no way out. In a deep crisis, the ruling party was itself. The manifestation of the crisis was the intensified inner-party struggle, the bureaucratization of the administrative apparatus is proceeding, the division between the party elite and ordinary party members is becoming more and more clear. The general political and economic crisis embraced state power and governance, the relationship of the ruling party and the Soviet state with all social groups in the country. It was necessary to change the domestic policy and, above all, the abolition of "Military communism". "Military Communism" helped the Bolshevik party survive in the hardest conditions of the Civil War and intervention, but its result was the deepest crisis of the state and society.

REFERENCES

- [1] Gimpelson E.G. Russia at the turn of the ages. Comprehension of the twentieth century of Russian history. M., 2006.p. 128.
- [2] Gimpelson EG Formation of the Soviet political system. M., 1995. p. 232.
- [3] Carr E.H. The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin 1917 - 1929. M., 1990. p. 208.
- [4] Cohen. S. Bukharin political biography 1888-1938. M., 1989. p. 572.
- [5] Tufanov E.V., Gulyak I.I. The state system in the first years of the Soviet power (on the example of the Ryazan province). Stavropol 2011. p. 166.
- [6] Tufanov E.V.Kravchenko I.N. The Soviet political system in the period 1917 - 1920 gg. // Science Park. 2014. №3 (23). p. 29-32.
- [7] Tufanov E.V. Formation of the state apparatus of Soviet Russia 1917-1918gg. // Science Park. 2013. № 5 (15). p. 2-7.
- [8] Tufanov E.V., Kravchenko I.N., Shmatko O.N. Formation of the party education system in the early 1920s (on the materials of the Stavropol and Terek) // Bulletin of the Kalmyk University. 2017. 34 (2). p. 69-76
- [9] Tufanov E.V., Kravchenko I.N. Party education, as an element of the formation of the national party-state nomenclatura in the 1920s-1930s. (on the materials of the North Caucasus). / Scientific thought of the Caucasus No. 1. 2018. p. 110-121.
- [10] Tufanov E.V., Kravchenko I.N. To the problem of the formation of the nomenclature - the ruling class of the Soviet state. // Bulletin of the Pyatigorsk Linguistic University 2015. №1. p. 239-242.



- [11] Tufanov E.V., Kravchenko I.N. On the question of the formation of a one-party system of the Soviet state // Vestnik Pyatigorskogo Linguistic University 2015. № 2. p. 307-310.
- [12] Socio-economic and national policy in the North Caucasus // Bulletin of the Institute of Friendship of Peoples of the Caucasus / IDNK. - Stavropol, 2013. T.2. - No. 2 (26). - p. 135-143.