

# **Rangamati Science and Technology University**

## **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**

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### **Assignment Title**

**Russia's Industrial Revolution and Its Role in the Revolution**

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## **Russia's Industrial Revolution and Its Role in the Revolution**

The 1917 Revolution in Russia was a major turning point in history. It had two parts: the February Revolution, which ended the monarchy, and the October Revolution, which brought a socialist government to power. This revolution didn't happen suddenly; it was a result of long-term changes that began during the Industrial Revolution in Russia in the 18th and 19th centuries. The industrial revolution slowly transformed Russia from an agricultural economy into an industrial one, but this change caused a lot of anger and dissatisfaction among workers and farmers.

### **The Industrial Revolution in Russia: Background and Development**

Russia's industrial revolution was a slow process that started in the late 18th century and reached its peak in the mid-19th century. Russia was mainly an agricultural country with most of its people working as farmers. But the industrial revolution brought big changes to Russia's economy and society.

#### **Early Phase of the Industrial Revolution (Late 18th Century)**

At the end of the 18th century, Russia started to industrialize. Even though it was still an agricultural country, some important steps were taken to develop industries. Industrialization began under Tsar Peter the Great and continued under Catherine the Great. Some key developments included:

- **Growth of Manufacturing in Moscow and St. Petersburg:** At the end of the 18th century, cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg saw the growth of manufacturing. Some factories were built, but they were small and didn't have much production capacity. The main industries were textiles, metalworking, and processing of agricultural products.
- **Use of Foreign Technology:** Russia started using foreign technology, especially from Europe, to improve its industries. This helped increase production efficiency. Russia also tried to modernize agriculture, but this didn't spread widely at the time.

## **Main Phase of the Industrial Revolution (First Half of the 19th Century)**

By the early 19th century, Russia's industrial revolution progressed faster due to several important changes:

- **Railroad Construction:** Railroads played a key role in Russia's industrial revolution. The first railway was built to help transport raw materials and goods across long distances. The Trans-Siberian Railway, completed between 1891 and 1904, connected the eastern and western parts of Russia and boosted the economy.
- **Factory Expansion:** During the mid-19th century, heavy industries grew, especially in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The number of factories increased, and their production also grew. New industries included iron, steel, oil, and food processing. However, working conditions in these factories were very poor, and workers had little rights.
- **Foreign Investment:** Foreign investors, mainly from Europe and America, started investing heavily in Russia, especially in railroads, mining, and heavy industries. This brought new technology and skilled labor to Russia, which helped increase production. However, foreign investors often focused on making profits, leading to the exploitation of local workers.

## **Creation of the Working Class and Social Changes**

One important result of Russia's industrial revolution was the rise of the working class. Many peasants moved to cities and became workers, which led to significant social and economic changes:

- **Poor Working and Living Conditions:** Workers had to deal with very long working hours for low pay. Factory conditions were unsafe, and many workers faced health risks. Many factories had no safety measures, and workers had no holidays or proper living spaces. The places where they lived were crowded and unhealthy.
- **Failure to Modernize Agriculture:** While industries grew, farming methods remained outdated. Most farmers still used old techniques, and they had limited land. As a result, peasants remained poor and couldn't improve their living conditions.

- **Social Inequality:** The industrial revolution created a large gap between the rich and the poor. Industrialists grew wealthy, but workers remained poor. Farmers struggled for land but didn't see much progress. This inequality led to growing anger and frustration among the lower classes.

## **Start of Revolt**

The industrial revolution caused many problems for workers and peasants. As a result, a new political awareness started to grow, which eventually led to the revolution. Socialist and Marxist ideas began to spread, and the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin, became more popular.

This movement set the stage for the 1917 revolutions, where workers and peasants fought for their rights. In the February Revolution of 1917, Tsar Nicholas II was overthrown, and in the October Revolution, Russia became a socialist state.

## **Conclusion**

The industrial revolution in Russia changed the country from an agricultural economy to an industrial one. However, it also created a lot of social inequality, especially for workers and peasants. These changes led to the 1917 revolutions, which transformed Russia's political system.