



‘History of Russian industrialization before and after of 1917’

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ABSTRACT:

Every country has its own industrial heritage, and Russia is no exception. Almost everywhere, locally available raw materials are used. As a very labour-intensive sector of the country, it provides livelihood to lakhs of workers and artisans across the country. On the other hand, it has become an alternative source of additional income for farmers engaged in agriculture. Therefore, all the parties involved in this sector should take the initiative to ensure that this ancient industry and factory grows day by day and that all the skilled workers and artisans involved in it become financially self-reliant.

KEYWORDS: -, - Peter's reign. Catherine II. the 19th century. second 19th century. 20th century.

I. INTRODUCTION

The second half of the 19th century saw the beginning of industrial and automotive machine production in Russia. This period is considered to be the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the Russian Empire. Industrialization in the Russian Empire was

Russia's industrial economic policy, a way to increase labour productivity. This is a brief discussion of the industrialization of Russia.

Industry during Peter's reign: -

During the reign of Peter, the Great, a skilled administrator, he was aware of the need for the country's soil for the development of trade. In the first years of the 18th century, metallurgical factories were actively built. In 1702-1707, more than 500 workers worked at the Lipetsk, Kozminsk and Borin factories. By the first third of the 18th century, there were more than 28 privately owned and 7 state-owned ironworks in Russia. 1 state-owned and 2 company-owned copper factories were established. On the other hand, in the Urals, there were 15 state-owned copper factories and 5-10 state-owned ironworks.

On the other hand, the Admiralty Sailing Factory in Moscow, which employed over 1,000 people, had a relatively large number of cotton factories by the 1720s (24 of which were located in Moscow alone). According to various sources, during Peter's reign the Great, from 98 to 180, relatively large factories were built.

Industry during the reign of Catherine II: -

A new period of significant Russian industry development occurred from 1762 to 1796. The most noticeable growth was observed in the cotton industry, and the details of industrialization in agriculture are also visible. In metalworking, there were 182 factories during Catherine's reign, and by the end of the 18th century there were more than 200. In the textile industry, by the end of the 18th century there were 231 large enterprises in Russia, of which 73 were woollen, 85 were linen, and 60 were silk. By the end of the 18th century, the number of textile enterprises had reached 1,082, of which 158 were woollen, 318 were linen, and 357 were silk. Thus, for more than three decades, there has been a more than fourfold increase.

Empress Catherine II introduced various restrictions on factories in the interests of peasantry. She laid the foundation for the liberalization of industrial enterprise in all sectors of society. On the other hand, in the Urals, slave labour dominated production and metallurgy, but in Russia, feudalism at times hindered factory production.

Industrial development during the first half of the 19th century: -

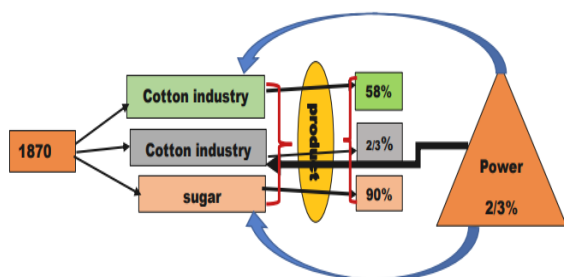
Until the 1840s, manual labour was completely dominant in Russian factories. At this time, the country's imports of machinery and equipment have also increased. In 1841-1845, 668 thousand rubbles were imported into Russia, which in the first half of the 1850s amounted to more than two million rubbles. In some cases, industrial prosperity led to the concentration of production systems with factories in urban areas.



The Ural mining industry was in crisis, with a factory production system based on monopoly and forced labour, which meant low production. On the other hand, pig iron production in the United States had reached 240 million pounds.

Industrial development during the second half of the 19th century: -

After 1861, the prerequisites for a final change in factory production in Russia appeared to some extent. In the early 1880s, technology was applied to steam-powered machines and industrial products were used in plant production. In the 1870s, 58% of the textile industry was produced on 50,000 mechanical looms. The cotton industry produced 2/3 of the cotton and 90% of the sugar. 2/3 of the energy was supplied by steam engines and turbines.



With Graphic

By the late 1880s, heavy industry had developed rapidly, with output quadrupling and the number of workers doubling. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the main and largest factories underwent major changes in production.

The art of the Russian Empire in the 20th century: - According to the main calculations in 1887-1913, -

Product Type	1887	1900	1913
Cast Iron	36.1	176.8	283
Coal	276.2	986.4	2215
Steel and Iron	35.5	163	246.5
Petroleum	155	631.1	561.3
Cotton (Recycling)	11.5	16	25.9
Sugar	25.9	48.5	75.4

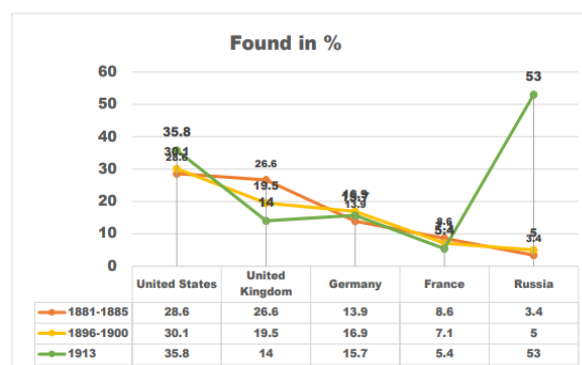


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After the crisis of 1899, industrial production increased 1.5 times in 1909-1913 (in heavy industry -174% and in light industry -137%). In 1913, Russia's share in the world industry was 5.3% (which ranks fifth in the world)

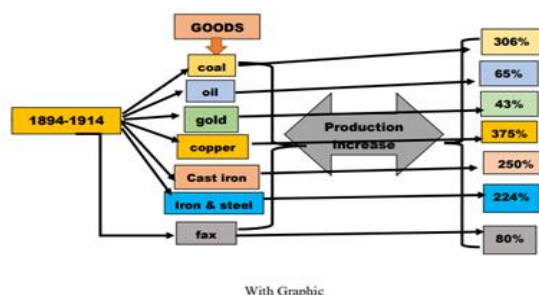
Share in world industry (in %): -

Country	1881-1885	1896-1900	1913
United States	28.6	30.1	35.8
United Kingdom	26.6	19.5	14.0
Germany	13.9	16.9	15.7
France	8.6	7.1	5.4
Russia	3.4	5.0	5.3



With Graphic

From 1894 to 1914, coal production in the Russian Empire increased by 306%, oil by 65%, gold by 43%, copper by 375%, cast iron by 250%, and iron and steel by 224%. Russia's egg exports increased by 50%. 80% of the world's flax production was under Russian ownership.



At the beginning of the 20th century, the Russian Empire, along with the United States, occupied a leading position in world agriculture. In the first 14 years of the 20th century, there was a 15% increase in grain sowing, 10% increase in grain production, and 20% increase in per capita grain production. The total grain exports were 651 million rubbles. Russia also ranked first in butter production and export too (77,576 tons).

II. Conclusion: -

In conclusion, it can be said that the industrialization of the Russian state was largely modernized in the period before 1915-17, and in contrast to the pre-war period, most of the equipment was produced by domestic enterprises. On the eve of the revolution, the country's national income was - 16.4 billion rubbles (which is 7.4% of the world's total income), placing Russia in fourth place. This production system will play a positive role in helping Russia modernize in the future.

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