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NATURAL REVOLUTION IN ANIMAL FARM

Author : K.K.ABITHAA

M.A.ENGLISH

NadarSaraswathi College of ARTS and Science,Theni.

Abstract:

This paper aims at the Natural Revolution of the fiction ‘Animal Farm’ with the political perspective. It is a satirical work of George Orwell. This story shows the political clashes held in 20th century. It mainly aims at Marxism, Communism and Socialism of the people of Russia. It focuses the revolution of Russian communists and also it has the connection between the current issues of society and politics. This work mainly exposes the witty and satirical content, because it wants to argue about the politician of the 20th century.

Keywords:

Revolution, Political, Marxism, Communism and Socialism.

I. INTROUDUCTION

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most unstable political events of the 20th century. The aggressive revolution marked the end of the Romanov dynasty and centuries of Russian Revolution. The Bolsheviks, led by leftist revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, seized power and damaged the tradition of czarist rule. The Bolsheviks would later become the Communist party.

II. LACKING LEADERSHIP

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most important events in the 20th century. It completely changed the government and view on life in the very large country of Russia. The events of the revolution were a straight result of the growing clash in World War I, but the significance of an empire in danger and a people rising up extends beyond the war effort. In 1914, Russia entered the war with much strength. However, their enthusiasm was not enough to maintain them and the sufferings of army and loss of arms supplies. Russia lacked enlistment skills to counter its losses, but more importantly it lacked good leadership. Tsar Nicholas II had complete control over the government and the army. He refused to share his power and the sufficient began to question his leadership. In the summer of 1915, the Duma (parliament) demanded a government with independent values and which responded to the people's needs. Later that year, however, Nicholas dissolved the Duma and went to the war front. His leaving was damaging. Peasants were looting farms and having food riots because the impermanent government had not overcome the problem of food supply. Rebellion was taking the place

of freedom and this was the perfect situation for a radical socialist like Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to take control.

III. MARXIST LENIN

Lenin (1870-1924) was a strong supporter of Marxian socialism. He believed that capitalism would only disappear with a revolution and this was only possible under certain conditions. The socialism party was crack between Lenin's, Bolsheviks, or "majority group" and the Mensheviks, or "marginal group". Lenin's group did not stay the majority, but he kept the name and developed a disciplined, revolutionary group. The Bolsheviks attempted to seize power in July, but failed. Lenin fled from Petrograd and went into hiding in Finland. The party's popularity, however, grew tremendously throughout the summer. By the autumn of 1917, it was clear that the main social and economical problems that caused the uprising in March still existed. In the second half of September, there was a debate in Petrograd between the Bolsheviks and the other parties (socialists and Mensheviks). The voting figures clearly pointed towards a Bolshevik majority.

IV. ARMED POWERS

Leon Trotsky was elected as chairman of the governing body. Trotsky (1879-1940) was a radical Marxist, startling orator and huge supporter of Lenin. Outside Petrograd, the feelings of the population coincided with the Bolshevik convictions. The people wanted to see the end of Kerensky's government, the end to the war and they wanted new land distribution. Trotsky and Lenin saw the answer to all these wishes in a Bolshevik attack of power.

From Finland, Lenin urged the Bolshevik committee to plan an armed uprising. Many thought it was too premature and irresponsible. However, after Lenin made a trip to Petrograd disguised and they debated with them for ten hours, the Bolsheviks were convinced. Trotsky masterfully executed the revolution. He formed a military-revolutionary committee to head the arming of workers throughout Petrograd. Factory meetings were held to boost the workers' enthusiasm. Finally, on the night of November 6 (or October 26), the combined forces of the Bolshevik soldiers and workers stormed the

city and seized government buildings. They went on to gain the majority in the congress and declared Lenin as their new leader.

Lenin declared an end to the fighting and made resolution proposals. He also decreed the nationalization of land. However, he was far from solving the problem of starvation among the people. Lenin and his Bolsheviks had increased opposition in the next few years. Civil war broke out and external fears persisted. Earlier in the fighting, Tsar Nicholas II and family had been interned in the ipative house, located on the Bolshevik base at Yekaterinburg. In July 1918, the royal family were killed.

V. IMPACTS OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The events of the Russian Revolution that brought the Soviet Union about had a deep impact on the entire world. It generated a new way of thinking about economy, society and the government. The Bolsheviks set out to cure Russia of all its injustices that stimulate from social class differences. They succeeded in some ways. Even still, the revolution marked the end of a dynasty that had lasted 300 years and concluded with the fit of power by a small revolutionary group. The Tsar was replaced with a Council of People's Commissars and private ownership was abolished. The Communist movement began to grow worldwide, which terrified the capitalist world.

Although the strength of Communism did not last, because it existed at all is proof that the Russian Revolution was a major event of the twentieth century. The influence of French utopian socialists Charles Fourier and the Comte de Saint-Simon began to give way in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to Marxism. Many intellectuals again required inspiration in the West after the peasantry showed little revolutionary eagerness. Marxism, which viewed workers as the method for the new ruling system, began to displace Populism. The latter generally wanted socialism.

VI. WEAKENING POWER

The new government, led by Vladimir Lenin, solidify its power only after three years of civil war, which ended in 1920. Although the events of the Russian Revolution happened rapidly, the causes may be traced back nearly a century. Earlier to the revolution, the Russian monarchy had become gradually weaker and increasingly aware of its own susceptibility (and therefore more reactionary). Nicholas II—

the Tsar who led Russia in the years leading up to the revolution—had personally witnessed revolutionary terrorists assassinate his grandfather and, subsequently, his own father respond to the murder through brutal oppression of the Russian people. When Nicholas II himself became Tsar in 1894, he used similarly severe measures to suppress resistance movements, which were becoming bolder and more general every year.

As Nicholas's newly imposed oppressions in turn incited still more unrest, he was forced to make concessions after each incident: it was in this behavior that Russia's first constitution was created, as it was that's first parliament. These concessions continued gradually until Nicholas II's grip on power became very vague. As Nicholas II grew weaker, Vladimir Lenin rose to importance as the most powerful figure in Russia.

VII. STRENGTHING VISION

Whatever history's judgment of him, few other Russian revolutionaries crazed Lenin's decision and strength of vision for Russia's future. Born in 1870 in the regional town of Simbirsk as Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov, the young Lenin was strongly affected by his older brother Alexander's 1887 achievement for being involved in a plot to assassinate the tsar. As a young adult, Vladimir joined the resistance movement himself and took the pseudonym Lenin but swore that he would never engage in the sort of "adventurism" that had ended his brother's life. Nevertheless, his actions would one day become very adventurous indeed. The revolution that Lenin led marked one of the most radical turning points in Russia's 1,300-year history: it affected economics, social structure, culture, international relations, industrial development, and most any other target by which one might measure a revolution. Although the new government would prove to be at least as tyrannical as the one it replaced, the country's new rulers were drawn largely from the intellectual and working classes rather than from the aristocracy—which meant a considerable change in direction for Russia. The revolution opened the door for Russia to fully enter the industrial age. Prior to 1917, Russia was a mostly agrarian nation that had dabbled in industrial development only to a limited degree. For some, the Soviet Union was always beyond criticism – the cause transcended the crimes. For others, only horror and rejection were possible – the crimes were all. Under Stalin, the Soviet Union embarked on forced campaigns of agricultural collectivisation and mass industrialization that terrorised and immiserated millions but helped to prepare the Soviet Union to withstand the war with Hitler, at barely conceivable human cost – perhaps 27 million dead.

VIII. CONCLUSION

After the war, the Soviet system withered. Though it built millions of houses and educated humbly large numbers of its population to a high level, the Soviet system and its post-1945 territory failed to deliver materially for too many, while denying its people the freedoms that might threaten Communist rule.

