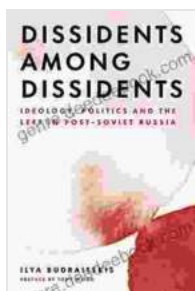


Ideology, Politics, and the Left in Post-Soviet Russia: A Comprehensive Guide

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 marked a watershed moment in global history. The Soviet Union had been the world's second superpower, a communist state that for decades had competed with the United States for global dominance. The Soviet Union's collapse not only ended the Cold War but also led to the breakup of the Soviet empire, the creation of new independent states, and the emergence of new political and economic systems.

Russia, the largest of the former Soviet republics, has undergone a complex and tumultuous transformation since 1991. The country has moved from a centrally planned economy to a market economy, from a one-party state to a multi-party system, and from a communist dictatorship to a flawed democracy. However, despite these changes, Russia's political system remains dominated by the legacy of the Soviet Union.



Dissidents among Dissidents: Ideology, Politics and the Left in Post-Soviet Russia by Ilya Budraitskis

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 852 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 225 pages

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The Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF), the successor party to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), remains a major force in Russian politics. The CPRF is a powerful electoral machine and controls a significant number of seats in the Duma, the lower house of the Russian parliament. The CPRF's ideology is based on a mix of Soviet nostalgia, Russian nationalism, and left-wing populism.

The CPRF is not the only left-wing party in Russia. There are a number of other left-wing parties, including the Russian Socialist Party (RSP), the Russian United Labor Front (RULF), and the Russian Green Party. These parties are smaller than the CPRF but they have played an important role in shaping Russian politics.

The left in Russia has faced a number of challenges since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The economy has been in a state of flux, and many people have lost their jobs and their savings. The government has implemented a number of austerity measures, which have cut social spending and reduced the living standards of many Russians. The left has also been challenged by the rise of nationalism and xenophobia in Russia.

Despite these challenges, the left remains a significant force in Russian politics. The CPRF is the second largest party in the Duma, and the left as a whole has a strong base of support among the Russian people. The left is likely to continue to play an important role in Russian politics for years to come.

The Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF)

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significant number of seats in the Duma, the lower house of the Russian parliament. The CPRF's ideology is based on a mix of Soviet nostalgia, Russian nationalism, and left-wing populism.

History

The CPRF was founded in 1993 by former members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The CPSU was the ruling party of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1991. The CPSU was a Marxist-Leninist party that was committed to the establishment of a communist society.

The CPRF was founded in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union. The CPRF's founders were determined to preserve the legacy of the Soviet Union and to continue the struggle for communism. The CPRF quickly became a major force in Russian politics. In the 1995 Duma elections, the CPRF won 157 seats, making it the second largest party in the parliament.

The CPRF has remained a major force in Russian politics ever since. In the 2016 Duma elections, the CPRF won 42 seats, making it the third largest party in the parliament. The CPRF is currently the largest opposition party in the Duma.

Ideology

The CPRF's ideology is based on a mix of Soviet nostalgia, Russian nationalism, and left-wing populism. The CPRF believes that the Soviet Union was a great and prosperous country that was destroyed by the "traitors" who brought about the collapse of the Soviet Union. The CPRF believes that Russia should be a strong and independent country that is not

beholden to the West. The CPRF also believes that the government should play a strong role in the economy and in society.

The CPRF's ideology appeals to a broad range of Russians. Some Russians are nostalgic for the Soviet Union and believe that the CPRF is the only party that can restore Russia to its former glory. Other Russians are attracted to the CPRF's nationalist message and believe that the party is the only one that can protect Russia from the threats of the West. Still other Russians are simply attracted to the CPRF's left-wing populism and believe that the party is the only one that is fighting for the interests of the common people.

Electoral Performance

The CPRF has performed well in recent elections. In the 2016 Duma elections, the CPRF won 42 seats, making it the third largest party in the parliament. The CPRF's electoral performance has been helped by the party's strong organization and its ability to mobilize its supporters. The CPRF has also benefited from the public's dissatisfaction with the government and the ruling United Russia party.

The CPRF is likely to continue to be a major force in Russian politics for years to come. The party has a strong base of support among the Russian people, and it is well-organized and well-funded. The CPRF is also likely to benefit from the public's dissatisfaction with the government and the ruling United Russia party.

Other Left-Wing Parties in Russia

The CPRF is not the only left-wing party in Russia. There are a number of other left-wing parties, including the Russian Socialist Party (RSP), the

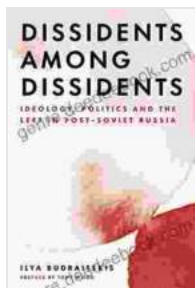
Russian United Labor Front (RULF), and the Russian Green Party. These parties are smaller than the CPRF but they have played an important role in shaping Russian politics.

The RSP is a Marxist-Leninist party that was founded in 1990. The RSP is committed to the establishment of a socialist society in Russia. The RSP has never won any seats in the Duma, but the party has a strong base of support among the Russian left.

The RULF is a trade union-based party that was founded in 1995. The RULF is committed to defending the rights of workers. The RULF has won a few seats in the Duma, but the party has never been a major force in Russian politics.

The Russian Green Party is an environmentalist party that was founded in 1993. The Russian Green Party is committed to protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development. The Russian Green Party has won a few seats in the Duma, but the party has never been a major force in Russian politics.

The other left-wing parties in Russia have not been as successful as the CPRF, but they have played an important role in shaping Russian politics. These parties have helped to keep the left alive in Russia and they



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