

These tables give a fair indication of the results of the process, brought about by the revolution, of taking land from the upper groups and parceling it out among the lower. For all the lower groups of the peasantry there was, generally speaking, virtually a doubling of the land at their disposal, and sometimes even more. The expansion of land holdings also extended to the middle peasantry, who added to their holdings in almost all sections of the country. Only from the upper groups did the revolution take part of their land, this part increasing in proportion to the size of the holding.

A summary of the results of the redistribution of land among the various strata of the rural population in the Ukraine is given in the table below:

	Farm Area				
	Before		After		Per Cent Change
	Revolution	Confis- cated	Revo- tion	Change	
	—(in million dessiatins)—				
1. Poor and middle peasant farms.....	20.0	.....	34.5	+14.5	+72.5
2. Kulak (rich peas- ant) farms .....	8.6	6.8	1.8	- 6.8	-79.0
3. Large land-hold- ings and church land .....	12.1	12.1	.....	-12.1	-100.0
4. City land .....	0.6	0.3	0.3	- 0.3	-50.0
5. State and common land .....	.....	.....	4.7	+ 4.7	.....
Total .....	41.3	19.2	41.3	.....	.....

Thus, post-revolutionary agriculture is characterized by the elimination of the large landlord economy, by a considerable reduction in the land-holdings of the rich peasantry, and by the rule of the so-called middle peasant, the small producer, in agriculture.