- **Aims:**
  - To create a more educated workforce in response to the needs of industrialisation
  - To indoctrinate youths in Communist ideology
- **Implementation:**
  - The People’s Commissariat for Enlightenment sought to increase education opportunities for the working class
  - 1930: all children were required to have a minimum of 4 years primary education
  - 1939: all children required to have 7 years schooling
  - Children’s books were used to discuss and inspire belief in the Soviet cause
  - Youth Movement:
    - Such as the Young Communist League and the Little Octobrists were formed
    - While these were implemented under Lenin, they were refined and reappropriated for pro-Communist ends under Stalin
    - Loyalty to Stalin was emphasised
    - Espionage was encouraged, especially during the denunciation of kulaks in Collectivisation
- **Results:**
  - Between 1913 and 1939, adult male literacy rose from 40% to 94%
    - Stalin had to increase literacy rates so that propaganda could be written and not just visual

**The Arts:**
- In the 1920s, due to the NEP and Western influence, more experimentation was allowed within the arts
- After Lenin’s death and during Stalin’s rise, the arts took a step backward within the USSR
  - They returned to quasi-naturalism
- Communism regularly sent the arts back to a suppressed and backward state compared with other nations at the time

**Status of Women, Treatment of Religious Groups and Minorities:**

**Status of Women:**
- While following the Bolshevik Revolution, divorce was made easier to get and abortion legalised
- Stalin reversed these decisions
- He sought a return to traditional values in order to increase Russia’s population
- However, during the 1930s he apparently reversed this by encouraging women to work in factories, providing crèche and canteen facilities