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CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION:

Contents

- MAKING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY
- STALINISM AND COLLECTIVISATION

1. MAKING A SOCIALIST SOCIETY

- Bolshevik permitted peasants to cultivate the land that is socialized. A process of centralized planning was introduced. Officials assessed working of economy and set targets for 5 years period and hence 5 year plans were made.
- Government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth leading to economic growth Industrial production increased, new factory cities set up, however rapid construction led to poor working conditions.
- An extended schooling system developed and arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants. Crèches were established in factories, cheap public health care was provided, and model living quarters were set up for workers.

2. STALINISM AND COLLECTIVISATION

- Period of planned economy was linked with disasters of collectivisation of agriculture. Grain supplies affected Stalin, who had the party after Lenin introduced from emergency measures.

- Speculation has to be stopped and supplies confiscated. Due to shortage of grain, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. After 1917, land was given to peasants. As they could not be modernised, land was taken away and established state controlled large farms.
- Bulk of land and implements were transferred to ownership of collective farms. Encouraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock. Many were deported and exiled.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase and devastating famine occurred when 4 million people died.
- Many criticised production of planned economy and consequences of collectivisation due to which they were imprisoned being innocent.

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