



# Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 30.08.XX.

History

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

Question 1.

Explain the collectivisation policy of Stalin.

Or

What were the major changes Introduced in agriculture by Stalin?

Explain.

Answer:

- The collectivisation policy was introduced by Stalin who came to power after the death of Lenin.
- The main reason was the shortage of grain supplies.
- It was argued that grain shortage was partly due to the small size of the holding.
- After 1917, the land had been given over to peasants. These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernised. To develop modern farms, and run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was necessary to eliminate 'kulaks', take away land from peasants, and establish state-controlled large farms.

- From 1929, the government forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- Enraged peasants resisted the authorities, and destroyed their livestock. Between 1929 and 1931, the number of cattle fell by one-third. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- As they resisted collectivisation, peasants argued that they were not rich, and were not against socialism. They did not want to work in collective farms for a variety of reasons.
- Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation, but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately. In fact, the bad harvest of 1930-1933 led to one of the most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.

Question 2.

Highlight any five changes brought by Lenin in Russia after October Revolution of 1917. HOTS

Answer:

Role of Lenin in post 1917 Russian Revolution :

- A conflict between the provisional government and the Bolshevik grew in September, 1917. Lenin started planning an uprising against the government and began to organize his supporters from any secrets and factories.
- A military revolutionary committee under Lenin Trotsky planned to seize power.

- Uprising began on 4th October, 1917. The Prime Minister Karenski, with government troops tried to subdue the Bolshevik but failed.
- Under the guidance of Lenin, the military Revolutionary committee responded quickly and by nightfall the city was under the committee's control.
- At a meeting all Russian Congress of Soviet in Petrograd, the majority approved the Bolshevik action. Russian Revolution brought Russia under communist control.

Question 3.

Who was Lenin? What was his contribution in the Russian Revolution?

Answer:

Lenin was a socialist leader who was against the autocratic rule of Tsar. His contributions in the Russian Revolution were :

(i) April Theses: He put forward three demands i.e., the war be brought to an end, land be transferred to the peasants, and banks be nationalised; These three demands were Lenin's April Theses. He also argued that the Bolshevik Party rename itself the Communist Party to indicate its new radical aims.

(ii) Provisional Government and Lenin: The Provisional Government which was established after the February Revolution of 1917 was controlled by landlords, industrialists and army officials. So Lenin was against the Provisional Government. He brought together different Soviets and prepared them for the Revolution.

(iii) Overthrow of the Provisional Government: It was under the leadership of Lenin that the Provisional Government was overthrown by the Soviets. On 16th October 1917. Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power. A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by the Soviets to organise the seizure.

(iv) Communist State: Lenin laid the foundation of Communist State. After the October Revolution the Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

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