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Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

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History

Russian Revolution

Question 1.

Why was the decision to collectivise farms taken?

Answer:

Russia was facing acute shortages of grain supplies. The price at which grains must be sold was fixed by the government. Still the peasants refused to sell their grains to the government. Stalin thought that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices. This created a shortage. Therefore, the decision to collectivise farms was taken. It was felt that small size farms were not as productive as they could not be modernised which caused the shortage. Modern farming was the need of the hour. They wanted to run farms along industrial lines with machinery.

Question 2.

“By the 1950s it was acknowledged within the country that the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution.” Why was this said?

Answer:

By 1950s the style of government in the USSR was not in keeping with the ideals of the Russian Revolution. It was said because of the following reasons:

(a) No doubt Russia, being a backward country, had become a great power with developments in industries and agriculture and feeding the poor. But at the same time its citizens were denied the essential freedoms.

(b) Its developmental projects were carried through repressive policies.

(c) Workers faced hardships with poor working conditions.

Question 3.

What were the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries?

Answer:

The following were the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries.

(a) Peace: The Russian revolutionaries wanted to maintain peace and order in the country. The people of Russia were against the war. Just after the fall of Tzar, Russia withdrew from the war.

(b) Land to the Tiller: The Russian revolutionaries were of the opinion that the agricultural land should be allotted to the cultivators as the peasants in Russia were leading a miserable life under the large landowners.

(c) Control of industry by the workers: In Russia, the capitalists greatly exploited the workers. This made the condition of Russian workers deplorable. There was great need to control the industry by workers themselves.

(d) Equal status for the non-Russian nationalists: The Russian revolutionaries demanded equal status for the non-Russian nationalities. Just after the revolution, a declaration of the people was issued by the new government conferring them political autonomy.

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