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Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 12.01.21.

History

Russian Revolution

Question 1.

What steps were taken to improve the condition of factory workers and peasants in Russia after the civil war?

Answer:

The following steps were taken to improve the conditions of the factory workers in Russia after the civil war.

- (a) Various industries were set up like in Magnitogorsk city.
- (b) Extended schooling system developed so that factory workers could also access universities.
- (c) Creches for children of women factoryworkers were established.
- (d) Cheap public healthcare was provided. Model living quarters were built up for workers.
- (e) Lenin ordered land redistribution and permitted peasants to cultivate the land.
- (f) Communes were set up and income was divided according to the problems of cooperative commission.

Question 2.

Critically examine Stalin's collectivisation programme.

Answer:

Stalin began collectivisation programme to find a solution to the food

shortage. But this proved to be disastrous in the subsequent years in the following ways:

- (a) The policy of eliminating kulaks and establishing state-owned farms was widely criticised.
- (b) Peasants were compelled to work in the kolkhoz.
- (c) Peasants resisted the authorities and their livestock were destroyed. It resulted in the decline of cattle.
- (d) Policy of deportation and severe punishment was followed for all those who refused to do so.
- (e) There was no such increase in the production of food grains. Even his party members criticised Stalin the way the policy was followed.

Question 3.

Explain the global influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR.

Or

Explain the impact of the Russian Revolution on the world.

Answer:

The following was the global influence of Russian Revolution and the USSR.

- (a) In many countries, communist parties were formed on the line of Russia.
- (b) It gave the world a new economic system known as socialism.
- (c) The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial peoples to follow their experiment. It inspired a number of freedom movements in other countries.
- (d) Many non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East and the Bolshevik-founded Comintern. Some even received education in the USSR's Communist University of the Workers of the East.
- (e) By the time the Second World War broke, socialism had acquired a global face.

(f) Though by the end of the twentieth century, the image of USSR as a socialist country declined, yet its socialist ideals were respected and rethought in many ways suiting individual interests

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