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NCERT History for Class 9th Chapter 2 Notes:

Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution

The Age of Social Change

1. Legacy of the French Revolution:

- The French Revolution spread powerful ideas of freedom and equality across Europe.
- It opened the possibility of radically restructuring society, which was previously divided into estates and orders.
- Before the 18th century, aristocracy and the Church controlled economic and social power in Europe.
- The revolution made people question who should hold power in society, shifting focus toward individual rights.

2. Global Influence of Revolutionary Ideas:

- Revolutionary ideas inspired debates on societal structure in other parts of the world, including Asia and India.
- In India, thinkers like:
Raja Rammohan Roy
Henry Louis Vivian Derozio: discussed the impact and significance of the French Revolution.

- Developments in European colonies reshaped and reinterpreted these revolutionary ideas, especially around freedom and social justice.

3. Diverse Responses in Europe:

- Not everyone in Europe wanted a complete transformation of society.
- There were three major political ideologies with differing views on change:
- Conservatives: Favored gradual change and wanted to preserve traditional institutions.
- Liberals: Believed in individual rights and wanted constitutional reforms.
- Radicals: Wanted complete and rapid restructuring of society.
- The terms conservative, liberal, and radical had different meanings in different historical contexts.

4. Towards Socialism:

- The 19th century witnessed the rise of important political traditions that influenced change across Europe.
- Among these, socialism emerged as a key ideology advocating equality and collective ownership.
- The Russian Revolution was a significant historical event where an attempt was made to radically transform society.
- After the revolution, socialism became one of the most powerful and influential ideologies shaping the 20th century.

Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives

1. Liberals: Beliefs and Demands:

- Liberals were one of the political groups that wanted to change society in 19th-century Europe.
- They supported a nation that tolerated all religions, promoting religious equality.
- This was significant because at the time:
 - a.** Britain favoured the Church of England.
 - b.** Austria and Spain favoured the Catholic Church.
- Liberals opposed the absolute power of dynastic rulers.
- They advocated for individual rights and limitations on government authority.
- Liberals wanted:
 - a.** A representative, elected parliamentary government.
 - b.** Laws to be interpreted by an independent, trained judiciary.
- However, liberals were not in favour of democracy as we understand it today.
- They did not support universal adult franchise (voting rights for all adults).
- They believed that only men with property should be allowed to vote.
- Liberals also did not support voting rights for women.

2. Radicals: Beliefs and Demands:

- Radicals wanted a government based on the will of the majority.
- Many radicals supported the women's suffrage movement (right to vote for women).
- Radicals opposed privileges enjoyed by:
 - a.** Great landowners
 - b.** Wealthy factory owners
- While radicals accepted private property, they disapproved of its concentration in the hands of a few.

3. Conservatives: Beliefs and Attitude Towards Change:

- Conservatives opposed both liberal and radical ideas.
- In the 18th century, conservatives resisted all change.
- However, after the French Revolution, even conservatives began to accept that some change was necessary.
- By the 19th century, conservatives believed in:
 - a.** Respecting the past
 - b.** Bringing about slow and gradual change

4. Clashes and Transformations in 19th Century Europe:

- The differences among liberals, radicals, and conservatives led to clashes during periods of social and political upheaval.
- Revolutions and reform movements in the 19th century highlighted both the potential and limitations of these political ideologies.

5. One-liner Revision Facts:

- Liberals = religious tolerance + limited government + vote only for propertied men
- Radicals = majority rule + support for women's vote + against privilege
- Conservatives = respect the past + gradual change

Industrial Society and Social Change

1. A Period of Great Social and Economic Change:

- The early 19th century marked a new era of social and economic transformation in Europe.
- This era witnessed:
 - a.** The rise of new cities
 - b.** Development of industrial regions

- c. Expansion of railways
- d. The Industrial Revolution

2. Impact of Industrialisation:

- Industrialisation brought men, women, and children into the factory system.
- Long working hours and poor wages were common.
- Unemployment was frequent, especially during times of low demand for goods.
- Rapid urban growth led to:
 - a. Housing shortages
 - b. Poor sanitation

3. Response of Liberals and Radicals:

- Liberals and radicals were concerned about these social issues and searched for solutions.
- Most industries were privately owned by individuals.
- Many liberals and radicals were property owners and industrialists themselves.
- They believed individual effort and enterprise should be encouraged for social progress.
- They strongly opposed the hereditary privileges of the aristocracy.
- Their belief: if individuals had freedom, the poor could work, and capitalists could invest freely, society would naturally progress.
- They advocated for:
 - a. A healthy workforce
 - b. Educated citizens
 - c. Freedom for capital and labour

4. Rise of Political Mobilisation:

- Many working-class men and women rallied behind liberal and radical parties demanding change.

5. Role of Nationalists, Liberals and Radicals in Revolutionary Activities:

- After 1815, many nationalists, liberals, and radicals wanted to overthrow monarchies established in Europe.
- These revolutionaries aimed to:
 - a. End autocratic rule
 - b. Create nations with equal rights for all citizens

6. Giuseppe Mazzini and His Influence:

- Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian nationalist, became a key revolutionary figure after 1815.
- He worked to unify Italy and end monarchy through secret societies.
- Mazzini's revolutionary ideas inspired nationalists in other countries, including India.

7. One-liner Revision:

- Industrialization = factories + long hours + poor wages + urban problems
- Liberals/radicals = pro-enterprise + against aristocracy + support educated workforce
- Post-1815 = revolutions to end monarchies
- Mazzini = nationalist hero, inspired others (including in India)

The Coming of Socialism to Europe

1. Origin and Spread of Socialist Ideas:

- Socialism emerged as a major ideology in Europe by the mid-19th century.
- It proposed a radical restructuring of society.
- Socialism attracted widespread attention due to increasing inequalities under capitalism.

2. Socialist Views on Private Property:

- Socialists were against private property, which they considered the root of all social evils.
- They believed property owners focused only on personal gain, neglecting the welfare of workers.
- They argued that if society as a whole controlled property, collective interests would be better served.

3. Alternative Visions of a Socialist Society:

- Different socialists had different ideas on how a socialist society should function.
- Some supported the cooperative model of production and distribution.
- Robert Owen, a British industrialist, tried to build a cooperative community in New Harmony, Indiana (USA).

4. Role of the Government in Socialism:

- Some socialists believed that cooperatives could not succeed without state support.
- Louis Blanc (France) advocated government-backed cooperatives to replace capitalist enterprises.
- These cooperatives were to:
 - a.** Consist of people producing goods collectively
 - b.** Share profits based on the work contributed by each member

5. Contribution of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels:

- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels further developed socialist ideas.
- Marx viewed industrial society as 'capitalist', where:
 - a.** Capitalists owned factories
 - b.** Workers generated profits, but didn't benefit from them
- Marx believed:
 - a.** Capitalism must be overthrown
 - b.** Workers must control property
 - c.** A classless, communist society must replace capitalism
- According to Marx, a communist society would:
 - a.** Be free from exploitation
 - b.** Ensure equal control of property
 - c.** Be the inevitable future of industrial society

Name	Country	Contribution
Robert Owen	England	Founded cooperative community in USA
Louis Blanc	France	Urged government to support cooperatives
Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels	Germany	Called for overthrow of capitalism & formation of communist society

Support for Socialism

1. Spread and Coordination of Socialist Movements:

- By the 1870s, socialist ideas had spread across many parts of Europe.

- To coordinate socialist efforts globally, an international body called the Second International was formed.

2. Rise of Workers Associations:

- Workers in England and Germany began forming associations to improve:
 - a.** Living conditions
 - b.** Working hours
 - c.** Right to vote
- These associations also set up mutual aid funds to support members in times of need.

3. Political Role of Workers and Socialist Parties:

- In Germany, workers' associations collaborated with the Social Democratic Party (SPD).
- SPD gained strength in parliamentary elections with the help of organized workers.

4. Rise of Socialist and Labour Parties in Europe:

- In 1905:
 - a.** A Labour Party was formed in Britain.
 - b.** A Socialist Party was established in France.
- These parties gave a political platform to socialists and trade unionists.

5. Limitations of Socialist Success (till 1914):

- Until 1914, socialists never formed a government in any European country.

- Although they had parliamentary representation, the real power remained with:
 - a. Conservatives
 - b. Liberals
 - c. Radicals

Country	Organization/Party	Key Feature
Germany	Social Democratic Party (SPD)	Supported by workers' associations
Britain	Labour Party (formed in 1905)	Represented socialists and unions
France	Socialist Party (formed in 1905)	Represented working-class interests

New words:

- **Suffragette movement** – A movement to give women the right to vote.

MCQs on NCERT History Class 9 Chapter 2 Topic – The Age of Social Change

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*The Age of Social Change*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What major ideas began circulating in Europe after the French Revolution?

- a) Industrialisation and colonisation
- b) Freedom and equality
- c) Fascism and imperialism
- d) Capitalism and slavery

Answer: b) Freedom and equality

Question 2. Who among the following Indian thinkers was influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution?

- a) Gandhiji
- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Bhagat Singh

Answer: b) Raja Rammohan Roy

Question 3. How was European society structured before the 18th century?

- a) Based on gender equality
- b) Divided into castes
- c) Based on estates and orders
- d) Divided into urban and rural

Answer: c) Based on estates and orders

Question 4. What did post-revolutionary debates mainly focus on?

- a) Expansion of colonies
- b) Political instability

- c) Individual rights and control of social power
- d) Military expenditure

Answer: c) Individual rights and control of social power

Question 5. Which of the following beliefs did liberals support?

- a) Government based on universal adult franchise
- b) Equal rights for men and women
- c) Tolerance of all religions
- d) Rule of monarchy

Answer: c) Tolerance of all religions

Question 6. Which of these statements is true about liberals?

- a) They supported women's right to vote
- b) They were against private property
- c) They wanted elected parliamentary government
- d) They supported complete monarchy

Answer: c) They wanted elected parliamentary government

Question 7. What was the view of liberals on the voting right?

- a) Only the king should vote
- b) All men and women should vote
- c) Only men of property should vote
- d) Only government officials should vote

Answer: c) Only men of property should vote

Question 8. Which group supported women's suffrage and opposed the concentration of wealth?

- a) Conservatives
- b) Monarchists
- c) Liberals
- d) Radicals

Answer: d) Radicals

Question 9. What was the stance of conservatives in the 19th century regarding change?

- a) Rejected all kinds of change
- b) Accepted slow and respectful change
- c) Wanted immediate revolution
- d) Fully supported democracy

Answer: b) Accepted slow and respectful change

Question 10. Which political group in the 19th century wanted radical transformation of society?

- a) Conservatives
- b) Moderates
- c) Radicals
- d) Bureaucrats

Answer: c) Radicals

Question 11. What major change did industrialisation bring?

- a) Only growth of agriculture
- b) Decline of cities
- c) Migration of people to factories
- d) End of monarchy

Answer: c) Migration of people to factories

Question 12. What was a common problem during industrialisation?

- a) Shortage of workers
- b) High wages and leisure
- c) Poor housing and sanitation
- d) Increase in monarchy power

Answer: c) Poor housing and sanitation

Question 13. What did liberals and radicals believe about individual effort?

- a) It should be ignored
- b) It was irrelevant to development
- c) It was the basis for social development
- d) It should be discouraged

Answer: c) It was the basis for social development

Question 14. What did nationalists, liberals and radicals want after 1815?

- a) Establishment of monarchy
- b) Colonisation of Europe

- c) Overthrow of existing monarchs
- d) Expansion of church rule

Answer: c) Overthrow of existing monarchs

Question 15. Who inspired many nationalists with his revolutionary ideas in Italy?

- a) Otto von Bismarck
- b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- d) Karl Marx

Answer: b) Giuseppe Mazzini

Question 16. What did socialists consider the root of all social ills?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Religion
- c) Private property
- d) Capital punishment

Answer: c) Private property

Question 17. What was Robert Owen's contribution to socialism?

- a) Started trade unions
- b) Introduced universal franchise
- c) Built a cooperative community called New Harmony
- d) Wrote the Communist Manifesto

Answer: c) Built a cooperative community called New Harmony

Question 18. What was the name of the socialist thinker who promoted government-supported cooperatives in France?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Friedrich Engels
- c) Robert Owen
- d) Louis Blanc

Answer: d) Louis Blanc

Question 19. What did Karl Marx advocate for?

- a) Capitalist economy
- b) Rule by aristocrats
- c) Communist society
- d) Divine rights of kings

Answer: c) Communist society

Question 20. According to Karl Marx, who produced capitalist profits?

- a) Factory owners
- b) Military leaders
- c) Workers
- d) Kings

Answer: c) Workers

Question 21. What was Karl Marx's belief about the future?

- a) Monarchs would rule forever
- b) Workers would build a communist society
- c) Capitalism would expand
- d) Property would remain privately owned

Answer: b) Workers would build a communist society

Question 22. What was the Second International?

- a) Trade union
- b) Political party
- c) Body to coordinate socialist activities
- d) Capitalist organisation

Answer: c) Body to coordinate socialist activities

Question 23. What did workers in England and Germany demand in the 1870s?

- a) Absolute monarchy
- b) Increase in taxes
- c) Reduction of working hours
- d) Abolition of all property

Answer: c) Reduction of working hours

Question 24. When was the Labour Party formed in Britain?

- a) 1875
- b) 1890
- c) 1905
- d) 1917

Answer: c) 1905

Question 25. Which of the following parties did German workers support?

- a) Labour Party
- b) Congress Party
- c) Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)
- d) Liberal Democratic Party

Answer: c) Socialist Democratic Party (SPD)

Question 26. Till 1914, which type of governments continued to rule Europe despite socialist efforts?

- a) Communist
- b) Conservative, liberal, and radical
- c) Military and dictatorships
- d) Absolute monarchies

Answer: b) Conservative, liberal, and radical

The Russian Revolution

- Russia was one of the least industrialised European states before the revolution.
- Despite limited industrialisation, Russia witnessed a socialist revolution.
- The October Revolution of 1917 led to socialists taking over the Russian government.
- The fall of the monarchy in Russia occurred in February 1917, marking the end of Tsarist rule.

- The events of February and October 1917 together are collectively known as the Russian Revolution.
- The Russian Revolution is considered a major turning point in world history as it led to the rise of socialism in a major nation.
- The paragraph hints at the need to understand the social and political conditions in Russia before 1917 to fully grasp the causes of the revolution.

The Russian Empire in 1914

- In 1914, the Russian Empire was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II.
- The empire included present-day Russia and many surrounding regions.
- Territories under the Russian Empire included:
 - a.** Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia
 - b.** Parts of Poland, Ukraine, Belarus
 - c.** Extended to the Pacific Ocean
 - d.** Included Central Asian states, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan
- The majority religion in the Russian Empire was Russian Orthodox Christianity.
- Russian Orthodox Christianity originated from the Greek Orthodox Church.
- The empire was religiously diverse, including:
 - a.** Catholics
 - b.** Protestants
 - c.** Muslims
 - d.** Buddhists

Economy and Society

1. Agricultural Structure:

- At the start of the 20th century, 85% of Russia's population were agriculturists, much higher than France or Germany (40–50%).
- Russian peasants produced for both market and self-use.
- Russia was a major exporter of grain in the global market.

2. Industrial Development:

- Industries were limited to pockets, mainly in St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- Both craft workshops and large factories operated side by side.
- Rapid industrialization occurred in the 1890s due to:
 - a.** Expansion of the railway network.
 - b.** Increased foreign investment.
- As a result:
 - a.** Coal production doubled.
 - b.** Iron and steel output quadrupled.
- By 1900s, factory workers and craftsmen were almost equal in some regions.

3. Workers' Conditions:

- Most industries were privately owned.
- Government supervised factories for minimum wages and limited working hours, but often failed to enforce rules.
- Working hours:
 - a.** 10–12 hours in factories.
 - b.** Up to 15 hours in small workshops and craft units.
- Workers lived in mixed accommodations – rooms or dormitories.

4. Social Divisions Among Workers:

- Workers were divided by skill and village vs. city links:
Example: Metalworkers saw themselves as elite or “aristocrats” of the working class.
- Women made up 31% of the factory workforce by 1914, but were paid less than men ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of men’s wages).
- Few workers’ associations existed to support members during unemployment or crisis.

5. Strikes And Protests:

- Despite divisions, workers united to strike over work conditions or dismissals.
- Major strikes:
 - a. Textile industry (1896–97)
 - b. Metal industry (1902)

6. Peasants And Landowners:

- Peasants cultivated most of the land, but nobility, crown, and Orthodox Church owned large estates.
- Russian peasants were divided socially and deeply religious.
- Unlike French peasants, Russian peasants had no respect for the nobility, who served the Tsar, not local interests.
- Peasants wanted noble lands redistributed to them.

7. Peasant Unrest:

- Peasants often refused to pay rent and murdered landlords:
 - a. South Russia (1902)
 - b. Across Russia (1905)

8. Commune System (MIR):;

- Russian peasants practiced communal landholding.
- Land was pooled and redistributed periodically by the village commune (mir) based on family needs.
- This system differentiated Russian peasants from other European peasants.

Socialism in Russia

Political Developments in Pre-Revolutionary Russia (Before 1914):

1. Ban on Political Parties:

- All political parties were banned in Russia before 1914 under Tsarist rule.
- Political groups had to function illegally due to strict government policing.

2. Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (1898):

- Founded in 1898 by socialists inspired by Karl Marx.
- The party:
 - a.** Operated secretly.
 - b.** Published underground newspapers.
 - c.** Mobilised workers.
 - d.** Organised strikes to demand workers' rights.

3. Socialist Revolutionary Party (1900):

- Formed in 1900 to represent peasant interests.
- Believed that the Russian peasant tradition of redistributing land made them natural socialists.
- Demanded transfer of land from nobles to peasants.
- Operated mainly in rural areas throughout the late 19th century.

4. Disagreement Among Socialists:

- Social Democrats vs. Socialist Revolutionaries:
 - a.** Social Revolutionaries: Believed peasants would lead the revolution.
 - b.** Social Democrats (Lenin's view): Believed workers, not peasants, would lead.
- Lenin's Argument:
 - a.** Peasants were not a united class.
 - b.** They were economically divided:
 - i. Poor peasants.
 - ii. Rich peasants.
 - iii. Landowners employing labourers.

5. Party Division: Bolsheviks vs. Mensheviks:

- The party split over organisational strategy:
 - a.** Bolsheviks (Lenin's group):
 - i. Favoured a disciplined party.
 - ii. Wanted to limit membership to committed revolutionaries.
 - b.** Mensheviks:
 - i. Favoured a broad-based party open to all.
 - ii. Followed the German model of socialism.

A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution

Political Conditions in Russia Before 1917 & the 1905 Revolution:

1. Autocracy in Russia:

- Russia was an autocracy – the Tsar had absolute power, unlike other European rulers.

- The Tsar was not answerable to any parliament even in the early 20th century.

2. Rise of Political Opposition:

- Liberals, Social Democrats, and Socialist Revolutionaries campaigned for:
 - a.** An end to autocracy.
 - b.** A constitution.
- These groups mobilised workers and peasants during the 1905 Revolution.
- Nationalists in places like Poland, and Muslim reformers (Jadidists), supported the movement demanding political reform.

The 1905 Revolution: Causes & Events:

1. Economic Crisis & Worker Discontent:

- 1904 was a bad year for workers – essential prices rose sharply.
- Real wages fell by 20%, worsening living conditions.
- Worker unrest grew:
 - a.** Workers' associations gained popularity.
 - b.** Putilov Iron Works dismissed 4 workers, sparking a large-scale strike.
- 110,000 workers in St Petersburg joined the strike with demands:
 - a.** 8-hour workday.
 - b.** Higher wages.
 - c.** Better working conditions.

2. Bloody Sunday (22 January 1905):

- A peaceful procession of workers led by Father Gapon marched to the Winter Palace.

- The Tsar's troops opened fire:
 - a.** 100+ workers killed
 - b.** 300+ injured.
- This violent attack is known as "Bloody Sunday", which triggered the 1905 Revolution.

3. Spread of the 1905 Revolution:

- Strikes spread across Russia.
- Universities shut down after student protests demanding civil liberties.
- Middle-class professionals (lawyers, engineers, doctors) formed the Union of Unions.
- They demanded the creation of a constituent assembly.

4. The Duma & Tsar's Response:

- In response, the Tsar allowed the formation of an elected Parliament called the Duma.
- For a short time, trade unions and factory committees (by workers) were allowed.

5. Suppression After the Revolution:

- After 1905:
 - a.** Most unions and committees were banned again.
 - b.** Political activity was heavily restricted.
- The first Duma was dismissed within 75 days.
- The second Duma was also dissolved within 3 months.
- Tsar Nicholas II:
 - a.** Resisted any check on his power.
 - b.** Changed voting laws to favor conservative members.

- c. Ensured that liberals and revolutionaries were excluded from the third Duma.

The First World War and the Russian Empire

1. Background of World War I:

- The First World War began in 1914.
- The war was fought between:
 - a. **Central Powers:** Germany, Austria, Turkey.
 - b. **Allied Powers:** France, Britain, Russia (later joined by Italy and Romania).
- All countries involved had global empires, so the war was fought both in Europe and outside it.

2. Russia's Role and Public Sentiment:

- Initially, the war was popular in Russia – people supported Tsar Nicholas II.
- Support for the Tsar declined because he refused to consult the Duma (Parliament).
- Anti-German sentiment increased: St Petersburg (a German name) was renamed Petrograd.
- Tsarina Alexandra (of German origin) and her association with Rasputin (a controversial monk) damaged the monarchy's image.

3. War on the Eastern vs Western Front:

- On the Western Front, war was fought from trenches (e.g., in France).
- On the Eastern Front (where Russia fought), there was constant movement and massive casualties.

- Between 1914 and 1916, Russian armies suffered heavy defeats in Germany and Austria.
- By 1917, there were over 7 million Russian casualties.

4. Impact on Civilians and Refugees:

- As Russian troops retreated, they followed a “scorched earth” policy – destroying crops and buildings to deny resources to the enemy.
- This led to the displacement of over 3 million refugees inside Russia.
- The destruction discredited the Tsar and government; soldiers were demoralised and lost interest in fighting.

5. Economic & Industrial Breakdown:

- Russia had few industries and was cut off from industrial imports (due to German control of the Baltic Sea).
- Industrial equipment wore out faster than in other countries.
- By 1916, railways started failing.
- Many able-bodied men were drafted, causing labour shortages in industry.
- Small workshops shut down, and production of essentials declined.
- Large quantities of grain were diverted to the army, causing scarcity of bread and flour in cities.
- By winter 1916, bread riots became common in urban areas.

6. Revolutionary Activity & Worker Mobilization:

- Socialist workers like Alexander Shlyapnikov described secret propaganda and agitation among factory workers.
- Propaganda methods included:
 - a.** Individual discussions inside plants and shops.
 - b.** Legal meetings disguised as official gatherings.
 - c.** Illegal meetings during breaks, near exits, stairs, or factory yards.

- Workers formed “plugs” at doorways to block exits for quick meetings.
- Agitators gave speeches before management could call the police.
- By the time the police arrived, decisions were already made – showing highly organised revolutionary spirit.

New words:

1. **Jadidists** – Muslim reformers within the Russian empire.
2. **Real wage** – Reflects the quantities of goods which the wages will actually buy.

MCQs on NCERT History Class 9 Chapter 2 Topic

– The Russian Revolution

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*The Russian Revolution*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What event is referred to as the Russian Revolution?

- A) The defeat of Germany in World War I
- B) The assassination of Tsar Nicholas II
- C) The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the October Revolution
- D) The formation of the Duma

Answer: C

Question 2. Who ruled the Russian Empire in 1914?

- A) Lenin
- B) Tsar Nicholas II

- C) Joseph Stalin
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: B

Question 3. Which of these regions was part of the Russian Empire in 1914?

- A) Portugal
- B) Finland
- C) Spain
- D) Norway

Answer: B

Question 4. The majority religion in the Russian Empire was:

- A) Catholicism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Russian Orthodox Christianity
- D) Protestantism

Answer: C

Question 5. What percentage of Russia's population were agriculturists in the early 20th century?

- A) 60%
- B) 85%
- C) 40%
- D) 25%

Answer: B

Question 6. Which country had a lower percentage of agricultural population compared to Russia?

- A) India
- B) France
- C) Afghanistan
- D) China

Answer: B

Question 7. Industrial growth in Russia increased significantly in the 1890s due to:

- A) Invention of tractors
- B) Nationalisation of land
- C) Extension of railway and foreign investment
- D) Collapse of British industry

Answer: C

Question 8. Which statement best describes workers in early 1900s Russia?

- A) They all lived in luxury
- B) They had equal rights and wages
- C) They were divided by skills, income, and village ties
- D) Most were self-employed

Answer: C

Question 9. What percentage of factory workers were women in 1914?

- A) 10%
- B) 50%
- C) 31%
- D) 75%

Answer: C

Question 10. How did Russian peasants differ from those in Western Europe?

- A) They were better educated
- B) They paid higher taxes
- C) They respected the nobility
- D) They periodically pooled and redistributed land

Answer: D

Question 11. Before 1914, political parties in Russia were:

- A) Free and legal
- B) Banned by law
- C) Supported by the Tsar
- D) Dominated by liberals

Answer: B

Question 12. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in:

- A) 1914
- B) 1898
- C) 1905
- D) 1922

Answer: B

Question 13. What was the main difference between the Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries?

- A) Their religion
- B) Their view of peasants
- C) Their alliance with Britain
- D) Their support for the monarchy

Answer: B

Question 14. Who led the Bolshevik group?

- A) Trotsky
- B) Rasputin
- C) Lenin
- D) Kerensky

Answer: C

Question 15. The Mensheviks believed the party should:

- A) Be restricted to elite members
- B) Be open to all
- C) Remain underground
- D) Support the monarchy

Answer: B

Question 16. What kind of government was Russia before the 1905 Revolution?

- A) Democracy
- B) Monarchy under Parliament
- C) Autocracy
- D) Constitutional Republic

Answer: C

Question 17. What triggered the 1905 Revolution?

- A) World War I
- B) Execution of Lenin
- C) Massacre of protesting workers on Bloody Sunday
- D) Collapse of Russian currency

Answer: C

Question 18. What happened on Bloody Sunday (1905)?

- A) The Tsar gave land to peasants
- B) Over 100 peaceful protestors were killed
- C) Germany declared war on Russia
- D) Trotsky became Prime Minister

Answer: B

Question 19. What demand did the protesters NOT make during the 1905 Revolution?

- A) 8-hour workday
- B) Increased wages
- C) End to monarchy
- D) Better working conditions

Answer: C

Question 20. What was the Duma?

- A) A military group
- B) An elected consultative Parliament
- C) A workers' union
- D) A secret police force

Answer: B

Question 21. Why was the third Duma dominated by conservatives?

- A) Liberals refused to contest
- B) The Tsar changed voting laws
- C) Revolutionaries were in jail
- D) Socialists took over it

Answer: B

Question 22. Which alliance did Russia join in World War I?

- A) Axis Powers
- B) Central Powers
- C) Allied Powers
- D) Neutral States

Answer: C

Question 23. What led to the decline in Tsar's popularity during World War I?

- A) His victory in France
- B) German roots of the Tsarina and Rasputin's influence
- C) Promotion of democracy
- D) End of monarchy

Answer: B

Question 24. Why was the war particularly hard on Russia's economy?

- A) It lost trade with Africa
- B) Baltic Sea was blocked and industries broke down
- C) Russia ran out of coal
- D) Taxes were abolished

Answer: B

Question 25. By the winter of 1916, people in cities faced shortages of:

- A) Soldiers
- B) Gold
- C) Bread and flour
- D) Furniture

Answer: C

Question 26. What was the impact of defeats on the eastern front?

- A) Nationalism increased
- B) Refugees increased and the army was demoralised

- C) Russia won major territories
- D) Peasants were given land

Answer: B

Question 27. Why did industrial production decline during the war?

- A) All factories were shifted to China
- B) Machinery was upgraded
- C) Men went to war and equipment broke down
- D) Raw materials were stolen

Answer: C

Question 28. What does Source A describe?

- A) Tsar's assassination
- B) Worker strikes and underground meetings
- C) Role of Rasputin
- D) Actions of the army

Answer: B

Question 29. How were illegal meetings organised, as per Shlyapnikov?

- A) On official holidays
- B) With government permission
- C) Spontaneously but in a structured way
- D) Via newspapers

Answer: C

The February Revolution in Petrograd

1. Grim Conditions in Petrograd (Winter 1917):

- Petrograd faced severe hardships during the winter of 1917.
- The city layout reflected class divisions:
 - a. Right bank of River Neva:** workers' quarters and factories.
 - b. Left bank:** Winter Palace, official buildings, homes of elites.
- Food shortages were severe in the workers' areas.
- The winter was marked by extreme cold, heavy snow, and frost.
- Parliamentarians opposed the Tsar's attempt to dissolve the Duma and wanted to preserve elected governance.

2. Start of the February Revolution:

- 22 February 1917: Lockout at a factory on the right bank of River Neva.
- 23 February 1917: Workers in 50 factories went on strike in support.
- Women workers led many of these strikes, giving rise to International Women's Day.
- Workers crossed over to the Nevskii Prospekt – the city centre.
- At this point, no political party was actively leading the protests.
- Government responded with curfews; demonstrators dispersed in the evening but returned on 24th and 25th.
- Police and cavalry were deployed to monitor the unrest.

3. Climax of the Revolution:

- 25 February (Sunday): The Duma was suspended by the government.
- Politicians opposed this move; demonstrations intensified on 26 February.
- 27 February: Protestors ransacked Police Headquarters.

- Massive protests broke out demanding:
 - a. Bread
 - b. Better wages
 - c. Reduced working hours
 - d. Democracy
- Government again deployed cavalry, but they refused to fire on the crowd.
- In a turning point, three regiments mutinied and joined the protestors.
- A soviet (council) was formed by workers and soldiers in the same building as the Duma—this was the Petrograd Soviet.

4. Fall of the Monarchy:

- On 28 February, a delegation met Tsar Nicholas II.
- Military commanders advised the Tsar to abdicate.
- Tsar abdicated on 2 March 1917.

5. Formation of the Provisional Government:

- After abdication:
 - a. Leaders from the Soviet and the Duma formed a Provisional Government.
 - b. It was agreed that Russia's future would be decided by a Constituent Assembly elected through universal adult suffrage.
- Petrograd led the February Revolution that successfully brought down the Russian monarchy.

Women in the February Revolution

1. Role of Women Workers:

- Women workers played a crucial role in initiating and inspiring revolutionary actions during the February Revolution.
- They often influenced and motivated their male co-workers to join strikes and protests.
- Example: At the Lorenz telephone factory, a woman worker named Marfa Vasileva played a key role.

2. Marfa Vasileva's Leadership:

- On the occasion of International Women's Day, women workers gave red bows to male workers—a symbol of unity and protest.
- Marfa Vasileva, a milling machine operator, initiated a spontaneous strike.
- Workers on her floor were ready to support her without hesitation.

3. Bread as a Symbol:

- The foreman informed the management, who tried to bribe her back to work with a loaf of bread.
- She accepted the bread but refused to resume work, showing solidarity with others who were hungry.
- Her powerful quote: "I cannot be the only one who is satiated when others are hungry."

4. Spread of the Strike:

- Other women workers gathered around her in support, halting their work.
- Eventually, the men joined the strike too.
- The entire factory came to a standstill, and the crowd rushed onto the streets, turning it into a mass movement.

After February

1. The Provisional Government (Post-February 1917):

- Army officials, landowners, and industrialists had major influence in the Provisional Government after the February Revolution.
- Both liberals and socialists in the government worked towards forming an elected government.
- Restrictions on public meetings and associations were lifted, encouraging political activity.
- Soviets, similar to the Petrograd Soviet, were set up across the country, although there was no uniform election system for them.

2. Lenin's Return and the April Theses:

- In April 1917, Vladimir Lenin returned from exile to Russia.
- Lenin and the Bolsheviks had opposed World War I since 1914.
- Upon returning, Lenin demanded:
 - a. End of the war
 - b. Transfer of land to peasants
 - c. Nationalisation of banks
- These demands were known as Lenin's April Theses.
- He also suggested renaming the Bolshevik Party as the Communist Party to reflect its radical goals.
- Initially, many Bolsheviks disagreed with Lenin, believing Russia was not ready for a socialist revolution.
- However, later developments changed their opinion.

3. Rise of Workers' and Soldiers' Movements:

- During summer 1917, the workers' movement spread rapidly.

- Factory committees formed in industrial areas, questioning factory management by industrialists.
- Trade unions expanded significantly.
- In the army, soldiers' committees were also created.
- In June 1917, around 500 Soviets sent representatives to the All Russian Congress of Soviets.

4. Reaction of the Provisional Government:

- As Bolsheviks gained popularity, the Provisional Government began losing power.
- It took strict measures to suppress worker movements and Bolshevik influence.
- Workers were prevented from running factories, and Bolshevik leaders were arrested.
- In July 1917, Bolshevik-led demonstrations were crushed, and many leaders had to go into hiding or flee.

5. Peasants and Land Redistribution:

- In the countryside, peasants with support from Socialist Revolutionaries demanded land redistribution.
- Land committees were formed to oversee this process.
- Between July and September 1917, peasants began seizing land on their own.

6. Summary for Quick Revision:

- Lenin's April Theses became the ideological foundation for future Bolshevik actions.
- Factory and soldier committees challenged capitalist and military control.

- The Provisional Government failed to maintain authority, while peasants and workers gained momentum.

The Revolution of October 1917

1. Background of the October Revolution:

- Conflict between the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks intensified by late 1917.
- Lenin feared that the Provisional Government might establish a dictatorship.
- In September 1917, Lenin started planning an armed uprising to overthrow the Provisional Government.
- Bolshevik supporters in the army, soviets, and factories were mobilised for the uprising.

2. Events Leading to the Seizure of Power:

- On 16 October 1917, Lenin convinced both the Petrograd Soviet and the Bolshevik Party to support a socialist seizure of power.
- A Military Revolutionary Committee was formed under the leadership of Leon Trotskii to organize the takeover.
- The date of the uprising was kept secret to maintain the element of surprise.

3. October Uprising Begins – 24 October 1917:

- The actual uprising began on 24 October 1917.
- Prime Minister Kerenskii left Petrograd to summon loyal troops, sensing the impending revolt.
- Government forces seized the offices of two Bolshevik newspapers.

- Pro-government troops also attempted to take control of telephone and telegraph offices and secure the Winter Palace.

4. Bolshevik Response and Seizure of Power:

- The Military Revolutionary Committee reacted quickly:
 - a.** Ordered the seizure of government buildings
 - b.** Directed the arrest of government ministers
- The ship Aurora shelled the Winter Palace, a symbolic moment of the revolution.
- Other ships on the Neva River took over key military points in the city.
- By nightfall on 24 October, the Bolsheviks controlled Petrograd, and the ministers surrendered.

5. Bolshevik Victory and Aftermath:

- The All Russian Congress of Soviets, meeting in Petrograd, approved the Bolshevik action by majority vote.
- Similar uprisings occurred in other cities, showing wide support for the Bolsheviks.
- There was intense fighting in Moscow, but by December 1917, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area.

6. Summary Box for Quick Revision:

- Key Leaders: Lenin (strategist), Trotskii (organiser)
- Key Date: 24 October 1917 – Bolshevik Uprising begins
- Outcome: Petrograd under Bolshevik control; Provisional Government overthrown
- Symbolic Acts: Shelling of Winter Palace by ship Aurora
- Result: Start of the first communist government in the world

Important dates:

- 1850s -1880s – Debates over socialism in Russia.
- 1898 – Formation of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party.
- 1905 – The Bloody Sunday and the Revolution of 1905.
- 1917:
 - a. 2nd March – Abdication of the Tsar.
 - b. 24th October – Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd.
- 1918-20 – The Civil War.
- 1919 – Formation of Comintern.
- 1929 – Beginning of Collectivisation.

Date of the Russian Revolution

1. Calendar Shift in Russia:

- Russia used the Julian calendar until 1 February 1918.
- After this date, Russia adopted the Gregorian calendar, which is used internationally today.

2. Julian vs. Gregorian Dates:

- The Gregorian calendar is 13 days ahead of the Julian calendar.
- This difference in calendars caused a shift in the recorded dates of key revolutionary events.

3. Revised Dates of the Russian Revolutions:

- The 'February Revolution' (according to the Julian calendar) actually occurred on 12th March 1917 in the Gregorian calendar.
- The 'October Revolution' (Julian calendar) took place on 7th November 1917 (Gregorian calendar).

4. Summary Box for Quick Revision:

- Old Calendar Used: Julian (till 1 Feb 1918)
- New Calendar Adopted: Gregorian
- Difference: Gregorian is 13 days ahead
- Feb Revolution (Gregorian): 12 March 1917
- Oct Revolution (Gregorian): 7 November 1917

MCQs on NCERT History Class 9 Chapter 2 Topic – The February Revolution in Petrograd

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*The February Revolution in Petrograd*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. Where were most factories and workers’ quarters located in Petrograd?

- A) Left bank of the River Neva
- B) Right bank of the River Neva
- C) Nevskii Prospekt
- D) Near the Duma building

Answer: B

Question 2. What triggered the February Revolution in Petrograd?

- A) Military revolt
- B) Closure of the Duma
- C) Lockout at a factory and workers’ strike
- D) Attack on the Winter Palace

Answer: C

Question 3. Which event coincided with the initial strikes of February 1917?

- A) May Day
- B) Labour Day
- C) International Women's Day
- D) Independence Day

Answer: C

Question 4. Which area did the demonstrating workers march towards during the February Revolution?

- A) The Red Square
- B) The Kremlin
- C) The Winter Palace
- D) Nevskii Prospekt

Answer: D

Question 5. When was the Duma suspended by the government during the February Revolution?

- A) 22 February
- B) 25 February
- C) 26 February
- D) 2 March

Answer: B

Question 6. What happened on 27 February 1917?

- A) Tsar abdicated
- B) Duma resumed session
- C) Police headquarters were ransacked
- D) Russia declared war

Answer: C

Question 7. What was the immediate response of some regiments to government orders during the February Revolution?

- A) They attacked the demonstrators
- B) They fled the city
- C) They mutinied and joined the striking workers
- D) They protected the Duma

Answer: C

Question 8. What was the Petrograd Soviet?

- A) A group of nobles
- B) A temporary military council
- C) A workers' and soldiers' council formed during the February Revolution
- D) An international peace treaty

Answer: C

Question 9. When did the Tsar abdicate his throne?

- A) 24 February
- B) 25 February

- C) 2 March 1917
- D) 7 November 1917

Answer: C

Question 10. What form of government replaced the Tsarist regime after the February Revolution?

- A) Communist dictatorship
- B) Military rule
- C) Provisional Government
- D) Absolute monarchy

Answer: C

Question 11. Who was Marfa Vasileva?

- A) A Tsarist officer
- B) A Bolshevik leader
- C) A female worker who led a strike
- D) A liberal politician

Answer: C

Question 12. What symbolic item did women workers distribute on International Women's Day?

- A) Red flags
- B) Red bows
- C) Pamphlets
- D) Flowers

Answer: B

Question 13. What was Marfa's reason for continuing the strike even after being offered bread?

- A) She wanted better working conditions
- B) She demanded equal pay
- C) She could not be satiated when others were hungry
- D) She wanted a promotion

Answer: C

Question 14. Which groups were influential in the Provisional Government?

- A) Only workers
- B) Tsarist generals
- C) Army officials, landowners, and industrialists
- D) Foreign diplomats

Answer: C

Question 15. What major democratic step was taken after the February Revolution?

- A) Formation of the Red Army
- B) Creation of the Politburo
- C) Removal of restrictions on public meetings
- D) Withdrawal from World War I

Answer: C

Question 16. What was the April Theses?

- A) A peace treaty with Germany
- B) Lenin's declaration demanding end of war, land redistribution, and bank nationalisation
- C) The Tsar's will
- D) A speech by Trotsky

Answer: B

Question 17. According to Lenin, what should the Bolshevik Party rename itself to?

- A) Workers' Party
- B) Soviet Union Party
- C) Communist Party
- D) Marxist League

Answer: C

Question 18. Why were many Bolshevik leaders arrested or forced to hide in July 1917?

- A) They tried to assassinate the Tsar
- B) They supported the Provisional Government
- C) Their demonstrations were repressed
- D) They declared independence

Answer: C

Question 19. What happened in the Russian countryside between July and September 1917?

- A) Peasants migrated to cities
- B) Peasants demanded universal suffrage
- C) Peasants seized land from landlords
- D) Factory strikes spread to villages

Answer: C

Question 20. Why did Lenin want to begin an uprising in September 1917?

- A) To establish a monarchy
- B) To prevent a possible dictatorship by the Provisional Government
- C) To invade Poland
- D) To gain control of Moscow

Answer: B

Question 21. Who led the Military Revolutionary Committee that organised the October Revolution?

- A) Stalin
- B) Trotsky
- C) Lenin
- D) Kerensky

Answer: B

Question 22. When did the Bolshevik uprising begin in Petrograd?

- A) 2 March
- B) 7 November

- C) 16 October
- D) 24 October

Answer: D

Question 23. What was Prime Minister Kerensky's response to the Bolshevik threat?

- A) He surrendered immediately
- B) He fled to Germany
- C) He left the city to summon troops
- D) He joined the Bolsheviks

Answer: C

Question 24. Which ship shelled the Winter Palace during the uprising?

- A) Red Star
- B) Lenin
- C) Aurora
- D) Soviet Glory

Answer: C

Question 25. Which two cities did the Bolsheviks control by December 1917?

- A) Moscow and Leningrad
- B) Petrograd and Moscow
- C) Kiev and Warsaw
- D) Berlin and Moscow

Answer: B

Question 26. How was the Bolshevik action in Petrograd viewed by the Congress of Soviets?

- A) It was rejected
- B) It was condemned
- C) It was approved by majority
- D) It was never discussed

Answer: C

Question 27. Russia used the Julian calendar until:

- A) March 1917
- B) 1 February 1918
- C) October 1917
- D) 1 January 1919

Answer: B

Question 28. According to the Gregorian calendar, when did the February Revolution occur?

- A) 2 March
- B) 24 February
- C) 12 March
- D) 7 November

Answer: C

Question 29. The October Revolution took place on which date in the Gregorian calendar?

- A) 24 October
- B) 7 November
- C) 1 December
- D) 16 October

Answer: B

Question 30. When was the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party formed?

- A) 1905
- B) 1898
- C) 1919
- D) 1929

Answer: B

Question 31. When did the Bloody Sunday and 1905 Revolution occur?

- A) 1898
- B) 1917
- C) 1905
- D) 1920

Answer: C

Question 32. When did the Russian Civil War begin?

- A) 1918
- B) 1917
- C) 1919
- D) 1921

Answer: A

Question 33. What major event occurred in 1919?

- A) Fall of Tsar
- B) Formation of Comintern
- C) Beginning of Collectivisation
- D) October Revolution

Answer: B

Question 34. What marks the beginning of collectivisation in the USSR?

- A) 1917
- B) 1918
- C) 1929
- D) 1905

Answer: C

What Changed after October?

1. Ideological Beliefs and Actions:

- Bolsheviks were completely opposed to private property.

- Most industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917, meaning they were brought under government ownership and control.
- Land was declared as social property.
- Peasants were allowed to seize land from the nobility.

2. Urban Reforms and Social Changes:

- In cities, large houses were divided among families based on need.
- Aristocratic titles were abolished.
- In 1918, new uniforms were introduced to represent the change – Soviet hat (budeonovka) was chosen in a clothing design competition.

3. Political Developments and Power Shift:

- The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik).
- In November 1917, elections to the Constituent Assembly were held, but Bolsheviks failed to win a majority.
- In January 1918, when the Assembly rejected Bolshevik policies, Lenin dissolved it, calling the All Russian Congress of Soviets more democratic.
- March 1918 – The Bolsheviks signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany despite internal opposition.
- Eventually, Russia became a one-party state under Bolshevik rule.

4. Institutions Under Party Control:

- Trade unions were placed under Bolshevik control.
- A secret police force was formed – Cheka, later called OGPU and NKVD.
- These secret police punished critics of Bolshevik rule.

5. Cultural Impact and Censorship:

- Many young writers and artists initially supported the Bolsheviks for their socialist ideals.
- This support led to new experiments in art and architecture.
- However, many became disillusioned due to censorship and suppression of creativity.

Box 3: The October Revolution and the Russian Countryside – Two Perspectives

1. View from a Peasant's Perspective (Fedor Below):

- Peasants welcomed the October 25, 1917 revolution as a symbol of free land and end of war.
- Landowner's property was looted, livestock taken, orchard sold as wood, and land redistributed.
- Represents a violent and radical change welcomed by the rural poor.

2. View from a Landowner's Family (Serge Schmemmann):

- The coup was peaceful in some areas – no violence or cruelty.
- The estate owner and family were treated politely and allowed to keep a few animals.
- Servants ensured their safety and dignity.
- Some villagers wanted to return estates to former owners, showing mixed responses to revolution.
- The writer notes "a conscience in our people", indicating human compassion amid revolutionary change.

3. Summary Table for Quick Revision:

Theme	Key Pointers
Economy	Nationalisation of industry, banks, and land
Society	Redistribution of land and houses; abolishment of titles
Politics	Dissolution of Constituent Assembly; one-party rule
Control	Party control over trade unions, use of secret police
Culture	Initial artistic freedom, followed by censorship
Box 3	Mixed village reactions: violence vs. humane coexistence

The Civil War

1. Disintegration of the Russian Army:

- The Russian army began to break up after the Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution.
- Peasant-soldiers deserted the army as they wanted to return home and claim land.

2. Opposition to Bolsheviks:

- The Bolshevik uprising was condemned by non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals, and pro-autocracy forces.
- These leaders moved to South Russia and organized military resistance.

3. Civil War in Russia (1918–1919):

- Civil war broke out between:
 - a.** The Reds (Bolsheviks),
 - b.** The Whites (pro-Tsarists),
 - c.** The Greens (Socialist Revolutionaries).
- **d.** The Whites and Greens controlled most of the empire in 1918–1919.
- These anti-Bolshevik groups were supported by foreign powers like:
 - a.** France
 - b.** America
 - c.** Britain
 - d.** Japan
- Foreign powers feared the spread of socialism from Russia.

4. Impact of Civil War:

- Civil war led to looting, banditry, and widespread famine in Russia.
- The Whites lost peasant support due to their harsh treatment of peasants who had taken land.

5. Bolshevik Victory by 1920:

- By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian Empire.
- Their success was due to support from non-Russian nationalities and Muslim jadidists.

6. Complications in Non-Russian Regions:

- Cooperation failed where Russian colonists turned Bolshevik.
- In Khiva (Central Asia), Bolsheviks massacred local nationalists in the name of socialism.

- These actions led to confusion about the true nature of the Bolshevik government.

7. Creation of the Soviet Union:

- In December 1922, the Bolsheviks formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) from the former Russian Empire.
- Most non-Russian nationalities were granted political autonomy in the USSR.

8. Limitations of Autonomy:

- Autonomy was undermined by unpopular policies, like:
 - a.** Discouragement of nomadism
 - b.** Imposition of central decisions
- Bolshevik efforts to win over non-Russian groups were only partially successful.

9. Questions can be framed like:

Q 1. Who were the 'Greens', 'Whites', and 'Reds' in the Russian Civil War?

Answer:

- The 'Reds' were the Bolsheviks, who supported the socialist revolution and aimed to establish a communist government.
- The 'Whites' included pro-Tsarists, liberals, and non-Bolshevik socialists who wanted to restore monarchy or establish democracy. They were supported by foreign powers like Britain, France, Japan, and the USA.
- The 'Greens' were Socialist Revolutionaries and peasants who fought for land rights and against both the Reds and the Whites depending on the situation.

Q 2. What were the reasons for the disintegration of the Russian army after 1917?

Answer:

- The Bolsheviks ordered land redistribution, which attracted soldiers (mostly peasants) to desert the army and return home to claim land.
- Many soldiers no longer supported the war and were disillusioned by ongoing violence.
- The chaos of the civil war and conflicting loyalties also led to the army's breakdown.
- There was lack of leadership and direction, especially after the fall of the Tsar.

Q 3. What led to the formation of the USSR in 1922?

Answer:

- After the civil war, the Bolsheviks gained control over most of the former Russian Empire.
- To unite the various nationalities and regions under one political system, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was formed in December 1922.
- It was an attempt to give political autonomy to non-Russian nationalities while maintaining central control.
- This was partly to ease tensions and win over ethnic groups who were unsure about Bolshevik rule.

Q 4. Why did non-Bolsheviks lose peasant support?

Answer:

- The 'Whites' and other non-Bolsheviks supported private property and often used force against peasants who had taken land.

- Their harsh actions made peasants lose trust and withdraw support.
- On the other hand, Bolsheviks had promised land to the tillers, which appealed more to the rural masses.
- The foreign support for the Whites also made them appear as agents of outside powers.

Q 5. How did the Bolsheviks treat non-Russian nationalities after the revolution?

Answer:

- Initially, the Bolsheviks tried to cooperate with non-Russian nationalities and even supported Muslim reformers (jadidists).
- They later granted political autonomy to these groups within the USSR.
- However, the Bolsheviks also imposed unpopular policies, like discouraging nomadism and enforcing centralized control.
- In places like Khiva, Russian Bolsheviks massacred local nationalists, leading to confusion and fear about the true nature of the Bolshevik regime.

Source B: Central Asia of the October Revolution: Two Views

1. M.N. Roy's Experience in Central Asia (During Civil War, 1920s):

- M.N. Roy – An Indian revolutionary and founder of the Mexican Communist Party, was in Central Asia during the Russian civil war.
- He described a positive response to the October Revolution from the Kirgiz tribe.

- The Kirgiz chieftain was seen as a benevolent old man, while the youth was enthusiastic about Bolshevism.
- The Kirgiz youth, who spoke Russian, saw the revolution as:
 - a.** An end to Tsarist oppression
 - b.** A return of control to native people
- The youth shouted "Long Live the Revolution", reflecting mass support.
- According to Roy, entire Kirgiz tribes supported the Bolshevik revolution.

2. Opposing View by a Kazakh Leader (1919):

- The Kazakh leader supported the February Revolution but criticized the October Revolution.
- The February Revolution was welcomed because:
 - a.** It ended Tsarist oppression
 - b.** It gave hope of autonomy to the Kirgiz people.
- The October Revolution was viewed with:
 - a.** Fear, violence, pillage, and heavy taxation.
 - b.** Dictatorial Bolshevik rule replaced Tsarist rule.
- According to him, the same bureaucrats who served the Tsar continued under the Bolsheviks.
- The promise of autonomy remained unfulfilled under the second revolution.

3. Inferred Themes (Can Be Asked in Conceptual Questions):

- The revolution was perceived differently by various groups and regions.
- For some like the Kirgiz youth, it was liberation and empowerment.
- For others like the Kazakh leader, it brought repression under a new name.

- The continuity of oppressive structures, even after revolution, highlights regional disillusionment.

4. Possible Board Exam Questions:

Q1: Who was M.N. Roy and what was his observation about the Revolution in Central Asia?

Answer: M.N. Roy was an Indian revolutionary and the founder of the Mexican Communist Party. He was also a prominent leader of the Comintern. During the Russian civil war in the 1920s, he visited Central Asia and observed the impact of the October Revolution. According to him, the local Kirgiz people, especially the youth, supported the revolution because it freed them from Tsarist rule. They believed it gave them control over their homeland again, and many joined the revolutionary cause with enthusiasm.

Q2: How did the Kirgiz people respond to the October Revolution, according to Roy?

Answer: According to M.N. Roy, the Kirgiz people welcomed the October Revolution with great hope and enthusiasm. A young Kirgiz, who had learned Russian, expressed joy over the fall of the Tsar and believed the revolution had restored their freedom. He even shouted, "Long Live the Revolution," and the entire tribe supported this sentiment. Roy felt that the revolution made the Kirgiz feel like the rightful masters of their own land again.

Q3: Why did the Kazakh leader view the October Revolution negatively?

Answer: The Kazakh leader viewed the October Revolution with fear and disappointment. While he supported the February Revolution because it brought an end to Tsarist oppression and raised hopes for autonomy, he criticized the October Revolution. He felt it brought violence, looting, and heavy taxes. Instead of real change, the same group of former Tsarist officials continued to dominate

under the new Bolshevik government. In his view, the promises of freedom were replaced by a new form of dictatorship.

Q4: Explain the contrasting views of the Kirgiz youth and the Kazakh leader about the Russian Revolution.

Answer: The Kirgiz youth, as described by M.N. Roy, was full of hope and excitement about the October Revolution. He believed it gave freedom back to his people and ended the control of the Tsar's generals. The entire tribe seemed to support the revolution enthusiastically.

In contrast, the Kazakh leader was disillusioned by the October Revolution. While he appreciated the February Revolution for ending Tsarist rule, he felt the second revolution brought fear, violence, and more oppression. According to him, the same bureaucrats stayed in power, and there was little real change.

These two views show how different groups experienced the revolution in very different ways.

Q5: What were the effects of the October Revolution in Central Asia, as reported by local leaders?

Answer: The effects of the October Revolution in Central Asia were mixed. According to M.N. Roy, it was seen as a positive change by the Kirgiz people, who felt liberated and supported the revolution. On the other hand, the Kazakh leader reported negative outcomes like violence, looting, forced taxes, and the rise of a new dictatorship. Many local people felt betrayed, as they expected freedom and autonomy but got more oppression under a new regime. This shows that the revolution had both supporters and critics in Central Asia.

Making a Socialist Society

1. Economic Policies of the Bolsheviks:

- Industries and banks were nationalised during the civil war to keep them under state control.
- Peasants were allowed to cultivate socialised lands.
- Confiscated lands were used to show the benefits of collective farming.

2. Centralised Economic Planning:

- A system of centralised planning was introduced.
- The government launched Five Year Plans to set long-term economic goals.
- Officials assessed the economy and fixed targets for five-year periods.
- Prices were fixed by the state to ensure industrial growth during the first two Plans:
 - a.** First Plan: 1927–1932
 - b.** Second Plan: 1933–1938
- This system led to significant economic growth, especially in oil, coal, and steel production, which doubled between 1929 and 1933.
- New industrial cities were built as part of rapid industrialisation.

3. Working and Living Conditions:

- Rapid industrial growth led to poor working conditions.
- Example: In Magnitogorsk, a steel plant was built in 3 years, but:
 - a.** Workers faced harsh living conditions and extreme cold.
 - b.** 550 work stoppages occurred in the first year alone due to dissatisfaction.
 - c.** Basic needs like toilets were difficult to access in winter, highlighting poor planning.

4. Social Welfare Measures:

- An extended schooling system was developed to educate the masses.
- University admissions were opened for workers and peasants.
- Crèches in factories were set up for children of working women.
- Cheap public healthcare was introduced.
- Model living quarters were created for workers.
- Despite efforts, benefits were unevenly distributed due to limited government resources.

Box 4: Socialist Cultivation in a Ukrainian Village

- A commune of 13 families (70 people total) was established using confiscated farms.
- Farm tools and resources were shared among all members.
- Meals were communal and income was distributed based on cooperative communism.
- All property and earnings were collectively owned and used.

Source C: A Glimpse into Soviet Childhood (1933)

- Letter from a 13-year-old factory worker reveals the struggles of poor Soviet families.
- The child’s father died fighting for the worker’s cause, and his mother was ailing.
- Despite being in Class 5, he had to leave school due to poverty and work in a factory.
- The letter references Lenin’s ideal of “studying, studying, studying”, but economic hardship made it impossible.
- Shows the gap between revolutionary ideals and ground reality.

Theme	Key Point
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Nationalisation	Industries, banks under state control; peasants allowed to cultivate socialised land.
Planning	Five Year Plans with fixed targets (1927–1932, 1933–1938).
Industrial Growth	Oil, coal, steel production doubled between 1929 and 1933.
Worker Conditions	Harsh living and working conditions (e.g., Magnitogorsk).
Social Welfare	Education, healthcare, crèches, model housing – but uneven access.
Collective Farming	Communes practiced cooperative communism with shared tools and income.
Reality Check	Children's letter shows poverty, lack of access to education, and failure to meet Lenin's dream.

Stalinism and Collectivisation

1. Reasons for Collectivisation:

- Grain crisis (1927–1928): Soviet towns faced acute shortages of grain.
- Government price control: Peasants refused to sell grain at low government-fixed prices.
- Stalin's belief: Rich peasants (kulaks) and traders were hoarding grain for speculation.

2. Emergency Measures by Stalin:

- Stalin introduced emergency policies to stop speculation and ensure grain supply.
- In 1928, Party members raided kulaks and enforced grain collections.
- Kulaks = well-to-do peasants who were targeted for hoarding and resistance.

3. Reasons for Collectivising Agriculture:

- Grain shortages were linked to the small size of peasant landholdings.
- Modernising agriculture required large farms, machinery, and state control.
- The goal was to eliminate kulaks and create state-controlled collective farms (kolkhoz).

4. Features of Collectivisation Programme:

- Started in 1929, all peasants were forced into kolkhozes (collective farms).
- Land and implements were transferred to collective ownership.
- Kolkhoz profits were shared among workers.

5. Resistance and Consequences:

- Peasants resisted collectivisation by destroying their own livestock.
- Between 1929–1931, the number of cattle fell by one-third.
- Resisting peasants were deported, exiled, or punished harshly.
- Many peasants claimed they were not rich or anti-socialist, just opposed to kolkhozes.
- Stalin allowed some private farming, but treated such farmers harshly.

6. Impact of Collectivisation:

- No immediate increase in production despite collectivisation.
- 1930–1933 famine caused by bad harvests — over 4 million deaths.
- Collectivisation led to one of the worst famines in Soviet history.

7. Criticism & Political Repression:

- Many Party members criticised collectivisation and confusion in industrial planning.
- Stalin accused critics of conspiracy and arrested over 2 million people by 1939.
- Many were innocent, but forced to confess under torture and were executed.

Source D: Government Report on Peasant Uprisings (1930)

- Mass peasant insurrections occurred in Ukraine due to harsh collectivisation.
- Peasants demanded return of collectivised grain, tools, and livestock.
- Between Feb–March 1930:
 - a.** 25,000 arrested
 - b.** 656 executed
 - c.** 3,673 imprisoned
 - d.** 5,580 exiled

Source E: Letter from a Peasant (1932–1937)

- Independent cultivator Afanasii Frebenev faced heavy taxes and confiscation of property.

- Between 1932–1937, he lost:
 - a. Livestock
 - b. Tools
 - c. Furniture
 - d. Buildings
- His property was sold to pay taxes, and part of it was bought by the kolkhoz.

Exam–Tip Based Additions

- Name of Stalin’s farm policy: Collectivisation
- What were Kolkhozes? Collective farms run by the state.
- Impact on livestock: Cattle population dropped by 1/3.
- Year collectivisation started: 1929
- Outcome of peasant resistance: Mass repression, exile, and famine.

New words:

- Autonomy – The right to govern themselves.
- Nomadism – Lifestyle of those who do not live in one place but move from area to area to earn their living.

MCQs on NCERT History Class 9 Chapter 2 Topic

– What Changed After October?

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*What Changed After October*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. What was the Bolshevik position on private property?

- a) Allowed for public-private partnership
- b) Encouraged private entrepreneurship
- c) Opposed it completely
- d) Permitted for peasants only

Answer: c) Opposed it completely

Question 2. What happened to industries and banks in November 1917?

- a) They were privatised
- b) Workers took control
- c) Nationalised by the government
- d) Sold to foreign investors

Answer: c) Nationalised by the government

Question 3. What did declaring land as 'social property' mean?

- a) Land belonged to the local governments
- b) Only nobles could use the land
- c) Peasants could seize land from nobles
- d) Peasants had to return land to the state

Answer: c) Peasants could seize land from nobles

Question 4. What change was made to large houses in cities by the Bolsheviks?

- a) They were destroyed
- b) They were partitioned according to family requirements
- c) They were turned into museums
- d) Given to party members only

Answer: b) They were partitioned according to family requirements

Question 5. Which item was chosen as a symbol of the new army uniform in 1918?

- a) The red scarf
- b) The Lenin cap
- c) The budeonovka hat
- d) The worker's coat

Answer: c) The budeonovka hat

Question 6. What did the Bolshevik Party rename itself as?

- a) Russian Socialist Party
- b) Communist Party of Russia
- c) Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)
- d) Soviet Democratic Party

Answer: c) Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)

Question 7. Why was the Constituent Assembly dismissed by Lenin in 1918?

- a) It supported the Tsar
- b) It rejected Bolshevik measures
- c) It was not elected
- d) It failed to meet

Answer: b) It rejected Bolshevik measures

Question 8. What became the Parliament of the country under Bolsheviks?

- a) Duma
- b) Politburo
- c) Central Committee
- d) All Russian Congress of Soviets

Answer: d) All Russian Congress of Soviets

Question 9. What was the role of the Cheka and later NKVD?

- a) Economic advisors
- b) Propaganda agents
- c) Secret police punishing critics
- d) Education officers

Answer: c) Secret police punishing critics

Question 10. Why did some artists become disillusioned with the Bolsheviks?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Political censorship
- c) No public support
- d) Banning of modern art

Answer: b) Political censorship

Question 11. Who were the 'greens' in the Russian Civil War?

- a) Peasants for Tsar
- b) Socialist Revolutionaries

- c) Army officers
- d) Bolsheviks

Answer: b) Socialist Revolutionaries

Question 12. What led to the Russian army breaking up after land redistribution?

- a) Mutiny of generals
- b) Peasants in army wanted to return home
- c) Foreign invasion
- d) Death of Lenin

Answer: b) Peasants in army wanted to return home

Question 13. Which countries supported the 'whites' during the civil war?

- a) Germany and Italy
- b) USA, France, Japan, Britain
- c) India and China
- d) Spain and Turkey

Answer: b) USA, France, Japan, Britain

Question 14. What weakened the support for the non-Bolsheviks?

- a) Alliances with peasants
- b) Return of monarchy
- c) Harsh treatment of peasants
- d) Peace treaties with Germany

Answer: c) Harsh treatment of peasants

Question 15. When was the USSR formed?

- a) 1917
- b) 1918
- c) 1920
- d) 1922

Answer: d) 1922

Question 16. What was the policy of political autonomy meant to do?

- a) Win over non-Russian nationalities
- b) Give full independence
- c) Set up separate countries
- d) Let Tsar rule again

Answer: a) Win over non-Russian nationalities

Question 17. Which policy was unpopular among nomadic communities?

- a) Collectivisation
- b) Peace with Germany
- c) Harsh discouragement of nomadism
- d) Industrialisation

Answer: c) Harsh discouragement of nomadism

Question 18. What did the Five Year Plans focus on?

- a) Private trade
- b) Agricultural reforms
- c) Industrial growth
- d) Military expansion

Answer: c) Industrial growth

Question 19. Which of the following increased between 1929–1933?

- a) Only agriculture
- b) Only defence
- c) Oil, coal, and steel production
- d) Consumer goods

Answer: c) Oil, coal, and steel production

Question 20. Why were there 550 stoppages of work in Magnitogorsk?

- a) Worker strikes for freedom
- b) Poor living and working conditions
- c) Lack of food supply
- d) Absence of technology

Answer: b) Poor living and working conditions

Question 21. Which reform helped children of women factory workers?

- a) Free food
- b) Crèches in factories

- c) Free schooling
- d) Paid maternity leave

Answer: b) Crèches in factories

Question 22. What was one reason behind collectivisation?

- a) Shortage of labour
- b) Small peasant holdings hindered modernisation
- c) Collapse of the economy
- d) Advice from Western economists

Answer: b) Small peasant holdings hindered modernisation

Question 23. What happened to those who resisted collectivisation?

- a) They were ignored
- b) They were deported and exiled
- c) They were made party members
- d) They were relocated abroad

Answer: b) They were deported and exiled

Question 24. What was the impact of resistance on livestock?

- a) It remained unchanged
- b) It increased
- c) One-third of cattle were destroyed
- d) Livestock was nationalised

Answer: c) One-third of cattle were destroyed

Question 25. Which economic crisis followed collectivisation?

- a) Hyperinflation
- b) Agricultural boom
- c) The 1930–33 famine
- d) Oil crisis

Answer: c) The 1930–33 famine

Question 26. What happened to those accused of conspiracy during Stalin's purges?

- a) Sent abroad
- b) Put on trial fairly
- c) Tortured and forced to confess
- d) Given second chance

Answer: c) Tortured and forced to confess

Question 27. By 1939, how many people were in labour camps or prisons?

- a) 50,000
- b) 2 million+
- c) 500,000
- d) 100,000

Answer: b) 2 million+

The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

- Many socialist parties in Europe did not fully approve of the Bolsheviks' way of seizing and holding power.
- The idea of a workers' state inspired people worldwide.
- Communist parties were formed in many countries, such as the Communist Party of Great Britain.
- The Bolsheviks encouraged colonial nations to follow their example.
- Non-Russians from outside the USSR participated in the Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920).
- Bolsheviks founded the Comintern – an international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.
- Some foreign participants received education at the Communist University of the Workers of the East in the USSR.
- By the outbreak of the Second World War, the USSR had given socialism a global identity and stature.
- By the 1950s, it was recognized within the USSR that its style of government did not match the ideals of the Russian Revolution.
- The world socialist movement also acknowledged problems within the Soviet Union.
- The USSR transformed from a backward country into a great power with developed industries and agriculture.
- The poor were provided food, but essential freedoms were denied to citizens.
- Developmental projects were carried out through repressive policies.
- By the late 20th century, the USSR's reputation as a socialist country had declined internationally.
- Socialist ideals still held respect among Soviet citizens despite the decline.
- In different countries, socialism was rethought and interpreted in varied ways.

Box 5: Writing about the Russian Revolution in India

- The Russian Revolution inspired many Indians.
- Several Indians attended the Communist University.
- By the mid-1920s, the Communist Party of India was formed.
- Indian communists maintained contact with the Soviet Communist Party.
- Prominent Indian leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore visited Russia and wrote about Soviet Socialism.
- Indian writings gave impressions of Soviet Russia.
- In Hindi literature:
 - a.** R.S. Avasthi wrote Russian Revolution, Lenin, His Life and His Thoughts (1920–21) and later The Red Revolution.
 - b.** S.D. Vidyalkar wrote The Rebirth of Russia and The Soviet State of Russia.
- Soviet Russia was written about in Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu as well.

Source F: An Indian arrives in Soviet Russia in 1920

- Observation by Shaukat Usmani: First-time experience of Europeans mixing freely with Asians in Russia.
- Perception of Equality: Russians mingled freely with all people, creating the impression of a land of true equality.
- True Freedom Experienced: Witnessed freedom in its genuine form.
- Poverty Situation: People were poor due to counter-revolutionaries and imperialists.
- Public Morale: Despite poverty, Russians were more jovial and satisfied than before.
- Impact of the Revolution: Instilled confidence and fearlessness among people.
- Unity in Diversity: Real brotherhood was visible among people from fifty different nationalities.

- No Social Barriers: Absence of caste or religious barriers in social interaction.
- Rise of Public Expression: Every person became a confident speaker.
- Workers, Peasants, and Soldiers as Orators: Ordinary citizens spoke like professional lecturers.

Source G: Rabindranath Tagore wrote from Russia in 1930

- Moscow looked less clean compared to other European capitals.
- People in the streets did not appear smart or fashionable.
- The city was owned and run by the workers.
- The masses were no longer overshadowed by the upper-class “gentlemen.”
- Those who had lived in the background for ages had now come forward openly.
- The transformation reminded the author of the peasants and workers in India.
- The change in Russia seemed magical, like stories from Arabian Nights.
- Just a decade earlier, Russians were as illiterate, helpless, and hungry as Indian masses.
- In a few years, they had overcome ignorance and helplessness.
- The progress in Russia astonished the author, coming from a colonial Indian background.

New words:

- Deported – Forcibly removed from one’s own country.
- Exiled – Forced to live away from one’s own country.

MCQs on NCERT History Class 9 Chapter 2 Topic

– The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*The Global Influence of the Russian Revolution and the USSR*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. Which socialist party in Britain was influenced by the Russian Revolution?

- a) Labour Party
- b) Communist Party of Great Britain
- c) Socialist Workers Party
- d) Social Democratic Party

Answer: b) Communist Party of Great Britain

Question 2. What was the purpose of the Conference of the Peoples of the East (1920)?

- a) To promote trade between Russia and Asia
- b) To encourage colonial peoples to follow the Bolshevik experiment
- c) To discuss European unity
- d) To form a military alliance against imperialism

Answer: b) To encourage colonial peoples to follow the Bolshevik experiment

Question 3. What was Comintern?

- a) A union of capitalist countries
- b) An international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties
- c) A Russian industrial council
- d) A Soviet military organisation

Answer: b) An international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties

Question 4. Where did some non-Russians receive education under Bolshevik guidance?

- a) Leningrad Political Academy
- b) Communist University of the Workers of the East
- c) Moscow International College
- d) Lenin School of Social Sciences

Answer: b) Communist University of the Workers of the East

Question 5. By the outbreak of the Second World War, what had the USSR achieved?

- a) Global dominance in capitalism
- b) Socialism with global face and stature
- c) Economic decline
- d) Disintegration of the socialist movement

Answer: b) Socialism with global face and stature

Question 6. Which decade saw the USSR acknowledge internally that its governance did not match the ideals of the Russian Revolution?

- a) 1920s
- b) 1930s
- c) 1940s
- d) 1950s

Answer: d) 1950s

Question 7. What was one major achievement of the USSR despite repression?

- a) Becoming a great power from a backward country
- b) Expansion of colonial territories
- c) Privatisation of industries
- d) Abolition of socialism

Answer: a) Becoming a great power from a backward country

Question 8. In which year was the Communist Party formed in India?

- a) Early 1910s
- b) Mid-1920s
- c) 1930s
- d) 1940s

Answer: b) Mid-1920s

Question 9. Which Indian leaders visited the Soviet Union and wrote about socialism?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore

- c) Rabindranath Tagore and Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Mahatma Gandhi and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore

Question 10. Who wrote “Russian Revolution, Lenin, His Life and His Thoughts”?

- a) S.D. Vidyalkar
- b) R.S. Avasthi
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Shaukat Usmani

Answer: b) R.S. Avasthi

Question 11. Which book was authored by S.D. Vidyalkar?

- a) The Red Revolution
- b) The Rebirth of Russia
- c) The Rise of Soviet Power
- d) Workers of the World Unite

Answer: b) The Rebirth of Russia

Question 12. According to Shaukat Usmani, what was remarkable about the Soviet people?

- a) Their wealth and luxury
- b) Freedom from caste and religious barriers
- c) Strict social hierarchy
- d) Preference for European dominance

Answer: b) Freedom from caste and religious barriers

Question 13. What was Tagore most astonished to see in Soviet Russia?

- a) The economic wealth of its citizens
- b) The removal of ignorance and helplessness in a decade
- c) Western-style cities and architecture
- d) The absence of workers and peasants in public life

Answer: b) The removal of ignorance and helplessness in a decade

Question 14. Which cities did Tagore compare Moscow's cleanliness with?

- a) Indian cities
- b) Other European capitals
- c) American cities
- d) Japanese capitals

Answer: b) Other European capitals

Question 15. Which languages in India saw writings about the Russian Revolution?

- a) Only Hindi and Bengali
- b) Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu
- c) Hindi, Urdu, English, Gujarati
- d) Only Hindi and Tamil

Answer: b) Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu

Thank You

