

Russian Revolution

(History)



St. Edmund's School
(Affiliated to C.B.S.E.)
Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur

Subject:- Social Science

Class: IX

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It takes a large ground crew to help even a small book series. This graphic novel is a collective work of an amazing crew of students, teachers and educationists who all have worked together on this masterpiece.

Graphic Novel Development Committee

Advisory body - Mr. Kapil Singh (Deputy Director)
Mrs. Mansi Singh (Vice Principal)
Mrs. Anu Bhatia (Principal)
Dr. Dolly Setia (HOD French Deptt.)
Mr. Sandeep Sethi (Director Education, M.S.M.S. II, Museum Trust)

Concept - Dr. (Mrs) Pooja Singh (Joint Director)

Script & Dialogue - Mrs. Poonam Singh, Mrs. Kanika

Art Department - Mrs. Nutan Mathur

Technical Assistant - Madhvan Jangid, Piyush Agarwal

Designing - Mr. Peeyoush Jain

Students - Arpana Jha, Deepak Kumar, Gautam Kachhawa,
Haider Ali, Advait Maholkar, Sanyam Jain, Diksha Meena

Cover Page - Mrs. Nutan Mathur

Photo Credits - Maanav Kapoor, Aanya Chhabra, Zunera Khanam



QR NUMBER:0966CH02



To access the Comic book and additional interactive digital content download DIKSHA app from Google Play Store on your Android Smartphone or Tablet.

INDEX

1.	Disclaimer and Summary	1
2.	Preface	2
3.	Story Board	3
4.	Learning Objectives	4
5.	Characters	5
6.	Let's Recollect	19
7.	Let's Revise	25
8.	Time Line	32
9.	Pedagogical strategies and Bibliography	33
10.	Glossary	34
11.	Crossword	35
12.	Word Search	36
13.	The Zestful	37
14.	From the Desk of Joint Director	39

DISCLAIMER

This book is published as a reading material to enable the students to have a better understanding of the history of Russian Revolution.

Printed & Published by : St. Edmund's School,
Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur

Design and Layout : Mr. Kapil Singh (Deputy Director)

SUMMARY

The Russian Revolution took place in 1917 under the leadership of Lenin. The Russian state participated in the First World War that began in 1914. The war created the scarcity of essential goods leading to food riots at several places. Riots over the scarcity of food broke out in the capital, Petrograd (formerly St. Petersburg), on February 24 (March 8), and, when most of the soldiers joined the revolt, Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate his throne. A provisional government was set up in Russia but the Bolshevik party at this time had become extremely powerful. The party under Lenin overthrew the Provisional Government and Russia became a socialist country following the principles and ideologies of Karl Marx. Land was taken away from landlords and were given to the farmers. Workers were given the control of the factories and the state became powerful. The Russian Revolution impacted the world in a huge way. Communist parties were established in several countries and the world was divided into two blocks-capitalist and communist.

PREFACE

The Graphic Novel - **The Russian Revolution** is a history of industrial and social change which includes socialism as a form of government, displays New Economic Policy and mass destruction in other wars. The content of the book provides vivid reading material with creative illustrations and explicit dialogues. This novel includes the sequences of 1905 Revolution, The February Revolution, The October Revolution, Lenin Reforms, Russian Civil War and Rise of Socialism in Russia with its causes, immediate effects and results. It also contains the ideas of Lenin's Philosophy, rise of Social Democratic Worker's Party, rise as well as fall of Provisional government. By this accessible book it will be easier to understand the important events that have happened in the history of the world which lead to the First World War.

STORY BOARD

Industrial Society and Social change

The coming of socialism to Europe

- Robert Owen
- Louis blanc
- Friedrich Engels
- Karl Marx

The Age of Social Change

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The turbulent time (1905 revolution)

The February Revolution in Petrograd

First World War and Russian Revolution

Economy and Society

October Revolution

Socialism in Russia

Civil War

The Russian Empire in 1914

Stalinism and Collectivization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Recognises and retrieves facts, figures and narrate processes, for example it recalls names, places, years of some important socio- political and economic events.
2. Compares the course of events leading to important revolutions in the world such as, French and Russian Revolution.
3. Explain the causes and effects of Russian Revolution and Social change.
4. Constructs views, arguments, and ideas on the basis of collected or given information.
5. Illustrates decision- making and problem- solving skills by deciding on the appropriateness of resources in historical events and developments.

CHARACTERS



Grandfather



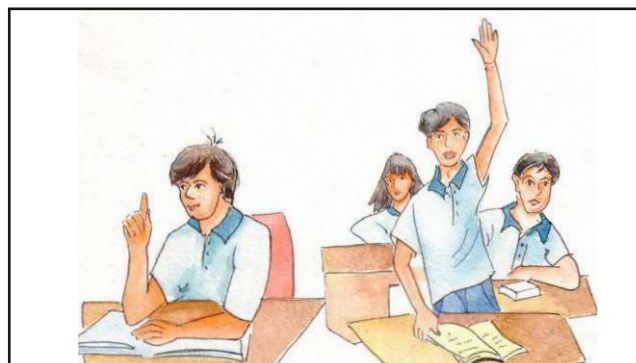
Grandmother



Grandson



Teacher



Students

CHARACTERS



Robert Owen

Born : 14 May 1771, Newton , United Kingdom
Died : 17 November 1858, Newton , United Kingdom

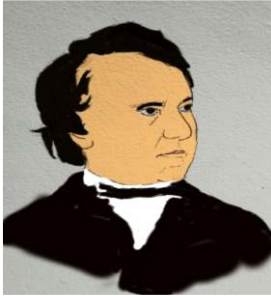
Robert Owen, a Welsh textile manufacturer, philanthropist and a social reformer, was one of the founder of Utopian Socialism and the cooperative movement.



Karl Marx

Born : 5 May 1818 , Trier, Germany
Died : 14 March 1883, London, United Kingdom

Karl Marx is best known not only as a philosopher but also as a revolutionary whose works have inspired the foundation of many communist regimes in the 20th century.



Louis Blanc

Born: 29 October 1813 , Madrid , Spain
Died : 6 December 1882 , Cannes , France

Louis Blanc was a French journalist, historian, statesman and founder of the socialist movement.



Friedrich Engels

Born : 28 November 1820, Barmen, Germany
Died : 5 August 1895, London, United kingdom

Friedrich Engels was a German philosopher, historian, political scientist and revolutionary socialist.



Joseph Stalin

Born : 18 December 1878, Gori, Georgia
Died : 5 March 1953, Kuntsevo Dacha.

Joseph Stalin was a Georgian revolutionary and soviet politician who ruled the Soviet Union from the mid 1920's until his death in 1953.

CHARACTERS



Georgy Gapon

Born : 17 February 1870, Bilicy, Ukraine
Died : 10 April 1906, Ozerki

Georgy Gapon was a Russian orthodox priest and a popular working - class leader before the Russian Revolution of 1905.



Vladimir Lenin

Born : 22 April 1870, Ulyanovsk, Russia
Died : 21 January 1924, Gorki Leninskiye, Russia

Vladimir Lenin served as Head of Government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924.



Tsar Nicholas II

Born: 18 May 1868, Saint Petersburg , Russia.
Died: 17 July 1918, Yekaterinburg, Russia.

Tsar Nicholas II was the last Emperor of All Russia, ruled from November 1894 until his abdication in March 1917.



Alexandra Feodorovna

Born: 6 June 1872, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany.
Died: 17 July 1918, Yekaterinburg, Russia.

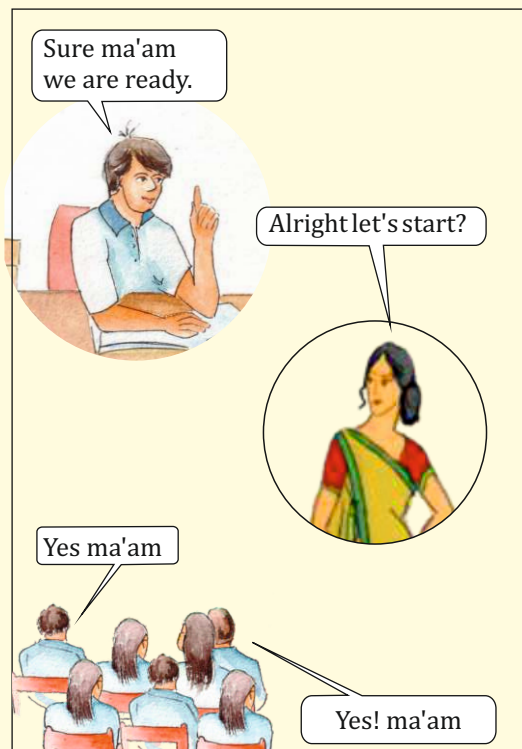
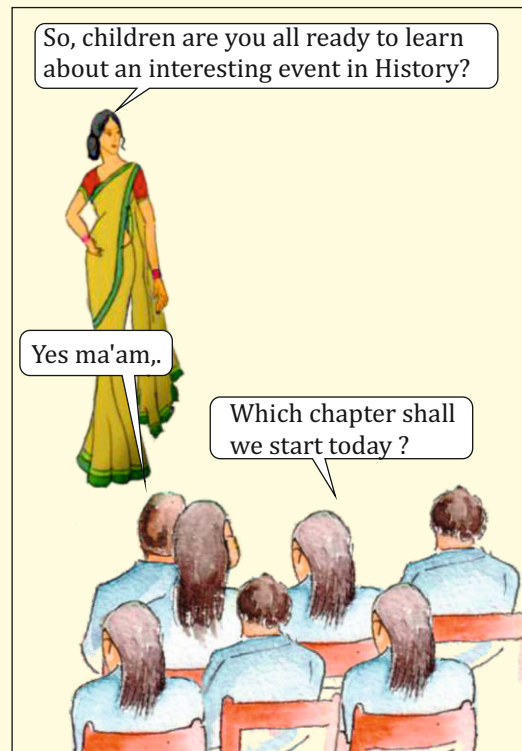
Alexandra Feodorovna was Empress of Russia married to Tsar Nicholas II.



Grigori Rasputin

Born: 21 January 1869, Pokrovskoye, Siberia, Russian Empire
Died: 30 December 1916, Saint Petersburg, Russian Empire

Grigori Rasputin was a Russian mystic and self-proclaimed holy man who befriended the family of Nicholas II, the last emperor of Russia, and gained considerable influence in the late Imperial Russia.



In the previous batch along with the Art students, various teachers and I.T. students prepared an attractive PPT on it, you will be learning through that. The combination of Art & Technology in the process of teaching & learning is called Art Integration.

The first session is on Liberals, Radicals, Conservatives, Industrial Society and social change.

Firstly, let us understand who they were.

Yes Ma'am.

LIBERALS

Liberals were tolerant to all religions. They opposed uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.



RADICALS

Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of the country's population.



CONSERVATIVES

Conservatives were the wealthy landowners and nobles who supported traditional monarchies and opposed the idea of change.



INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Industrialisation brought men, women and children to factories



Even children were forced to work in poor sanitation conditions.

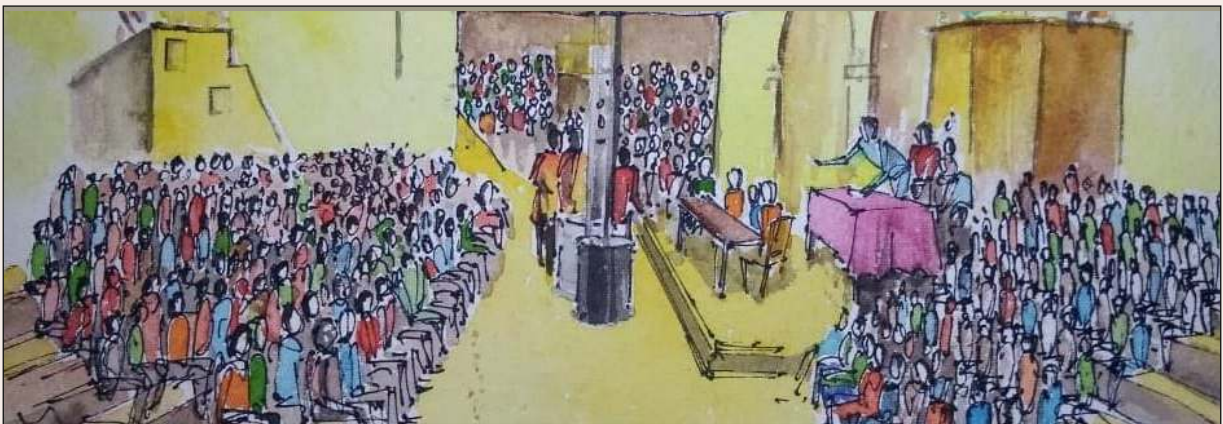


Ma'am that was sad.

Those men and women who wanted their living conditions to improve rallied around liberals and radical groups.



The Nationalists, the Liberals and the Radicals wanted to end the Monarchy.



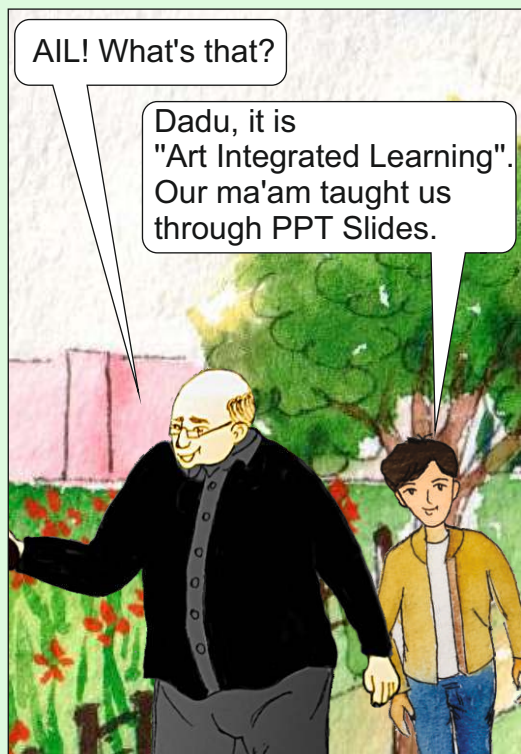
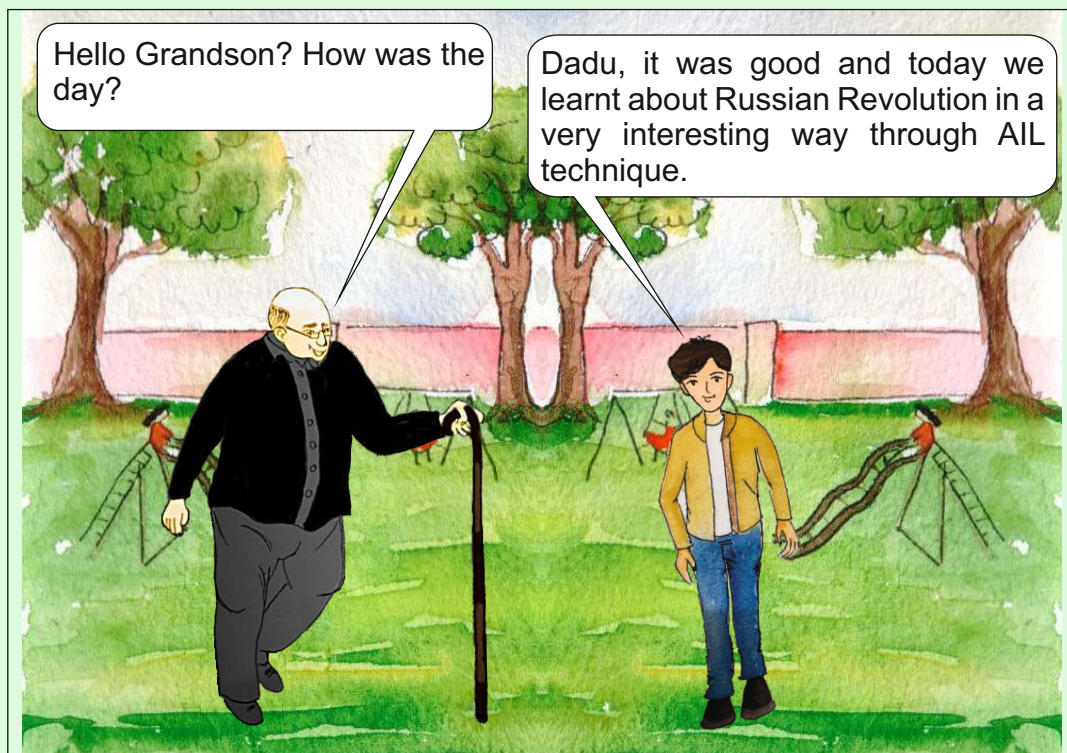
They wanted to create a 'Nation' where all citizens would have equal rights.



Thank you for the session ma'am.



Your welcome.



Next day in school.....



Students, yesterday you learnt about the living condition of the workers of that time. Now I am going to explain coming of socialism to Europe.



Okay ma'am.

COMING OF SOCIALISM TO EUROPE

*Socialism as an idea attracted attention in Europe by mid 19th century.

*It opposed private property and supported collective social interests.

*They had different visions of future:

1. Some believed in setting up of cooperatives through individual initiative.

2. While others wanted government to encourage cooperative to replace capitalists.

This gave birth to the idea of communist society.

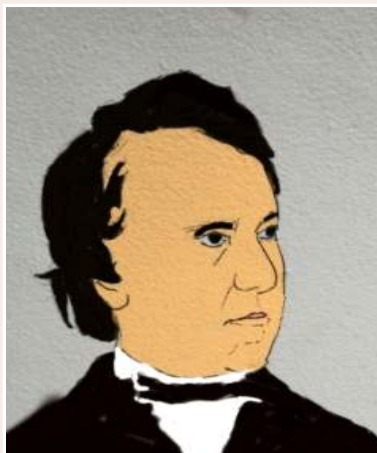


Robert Owen



Karl Marx

They believed and
campaigns for
establishment of
Socialism
in Europe



Louis Blanc



Friedrich Engels



Now, let's understand the little background on Russian Revolution.



Okay ma'am.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Russian Empire and European Countries in 1914



Political parties in Russia worked on the ideas of Karl Marx.



And the shocking bloody sunday.



My God! What is that ma'am?

BLOODY SUNDAY

Procession of workers led by Father Gapon reached the Winter Palace.

Stop protesting!

Stop firing at us!

Stay back!

We want more rights!

We want better working conditions.



As a result of Bloody Sunday

Many workers were killed.

Strikes took place all over the country.



People complained about lack of civil liberties.

Union of Unions was established.

Demand for a constituent assembly.



Now, we will meet the Russian Emperor Tsar Nicholas II.



Sure ma'am.

Tsar allowed the creation of parliament also known as Duma.

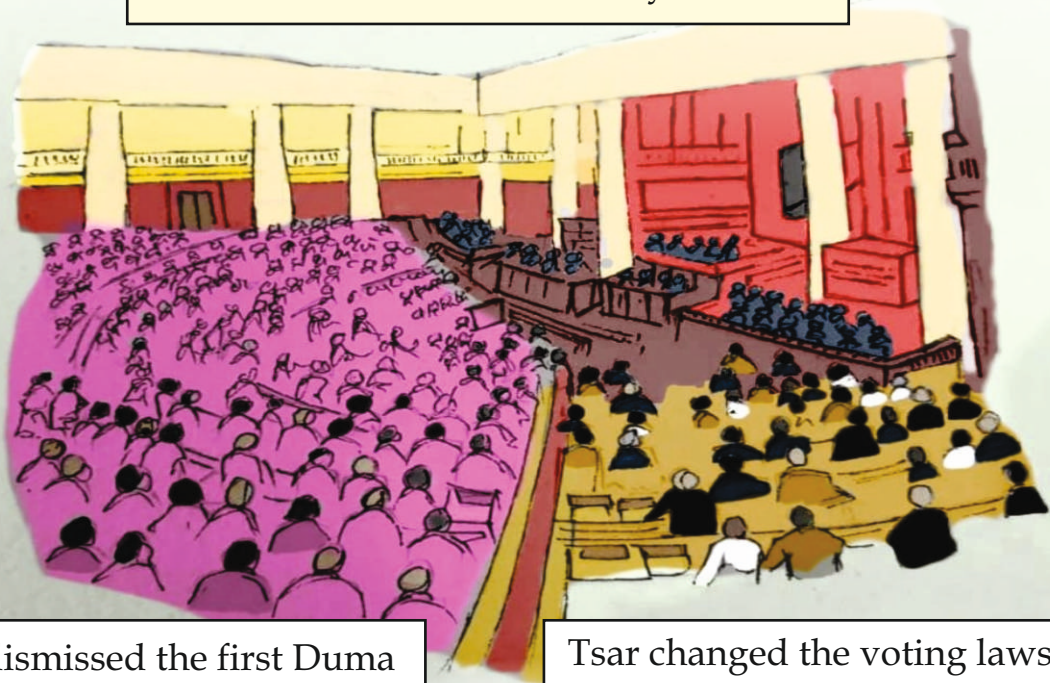


We will have
a new
Government!

We all can now
have the
assembly, Press
and
freedom of speech.



Unions which were working illegally were declared unofficial by Tsar.

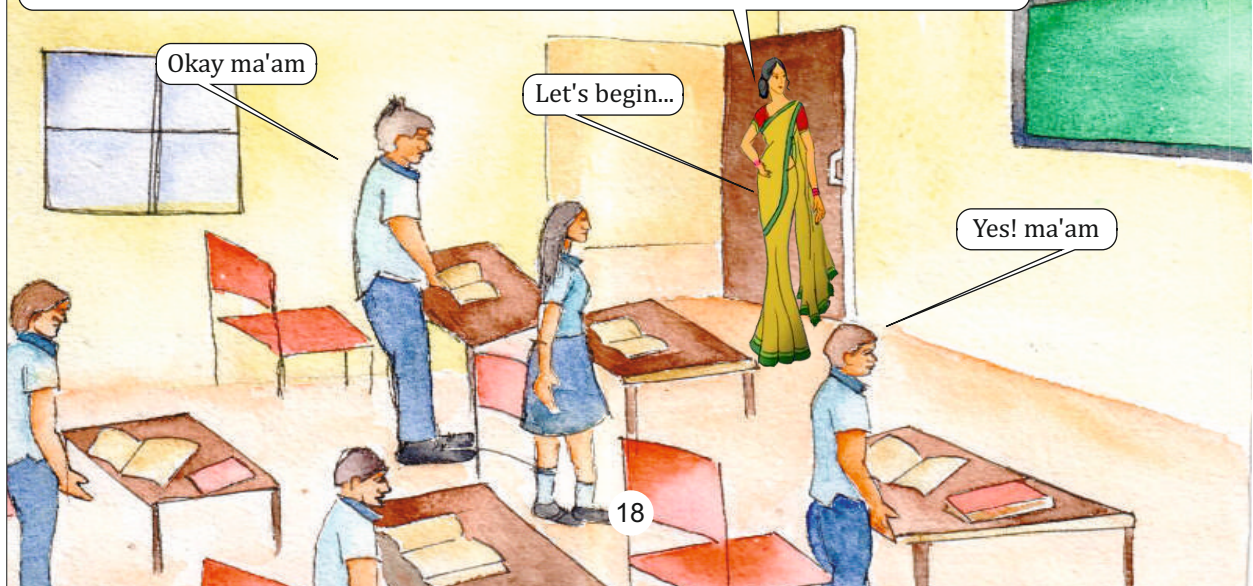


He dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and re-elected the second.

Tsar changed the voting laws and constituted Duma of the conservative politicians.

Tsar Nicholas-II kept Liberals and Revolutionaries out of the Duma.

Okay, Children we have studied about Industrial Society, Socialism and Bloody Sunday. So let me just test your knowledge with a quick recapitulation.



LET'S RECOLLECT

Fill in the blanks :-

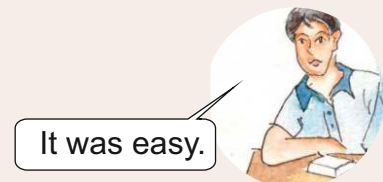
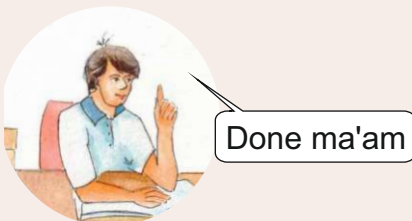
1. _____regarded private property as the root of all social ills.
2. ____ was the famous socialist who introduced a communist system.
3. The three groups which looked to change society were the_____, _____ and_____.
4. The _____ dismissed the first Duma within 75 days.
5. Working hours were often long and wages were_____.

Match the following :-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Father Gapon | 1. Russian Parliament |
| B. Nicholas II | 2. St. Petersburg |
| C. Duma | 3. Tsar of Russia |
| D. Winter Palace | 4. Led procession of workers |

Very short answer type questions :-

1. What was Duma?
2. Mention one significant view of the radicals.
3. What was Bloody Sunday?
4. Describe the economic condition of the workers at the beginning of the 20th century.





Students, let's understand impact of the First World War and the Russian Empire.



Yes ma'am.

FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

First world war gained popularity in Russia, as people worshiped Tsar Nicholas II.



Soon Tsar left St. Petersburg to oversee the armies. He handed over the reign to his wife Alexandra.

Alexandra consulted Rasputin (a Monk) in all matters of the states.

I need your help, Rasputin.

Do not worry; I understand the sentiments of the people, I will help you.



Thanks Rasputin!

Sentiments in people were running high. Their hopes devastated.



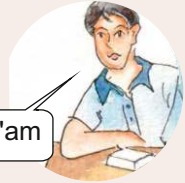
Due to poor advisors like Rasputin, autocracy became unpopular in Russia.

After Russia's increasing defeat in the World War I, Rasputin lost his popularity and was assassinated by a group of conservatives.





Now, let's proceed further.



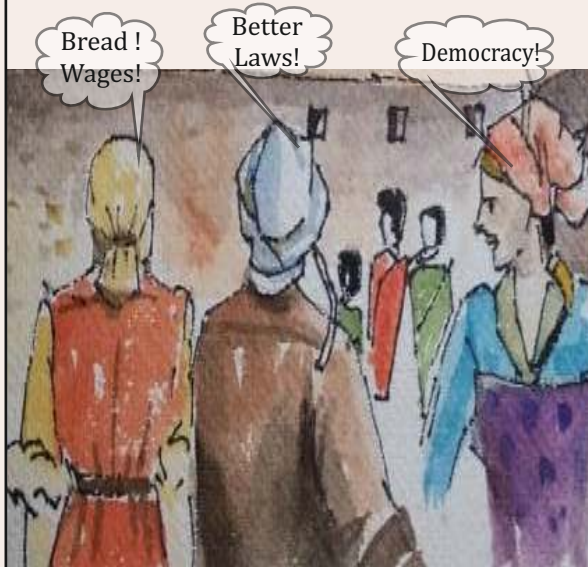
Sure ma'am

THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION

On February 22, 1917 a lockout took place at a factory in the capital Petrograd.



Workers called a strike which was led by women.



Soon, the soldiers joined the striking workers. Together they formed a 'Soviet' or 'Council' which was called the 'Petrograd Soviet'



Thus, hunger and protest led the way to abdication of Tsar Nicholas II.

The 'Petrograd Soviet' led the way to abolition of monarchy and establishment of democracy.



A provisional Government was formed, universal adult suffrage was adopted.



Children, let's meet Mr. Lenin.



Okay ma'am

RETURN OF LENIN

In April 1917, Bolsheviks leader Vladimir Lenin returned to Russia from exile. He found it right to take power in his hands and thus demanded :

War should end.

Lands should be transferred to the peasants.

Banks should be nationalised.

These demands came to be known as
'Lenin's April Theses'



Due to Lenin's April Thesis people lost trust on Provisional Government and influence of the Bolshevik party could be seen as :-

Trade unions grew in numbers.

Soldiers' committees were formed in the army.

500 soviets joined All Russian Congress of Soviets.

Land committees were formed which encouraged the peasants to seize the land.



Students, let me take you back to 1917.



Wow! More than 100 years back.

REVOLUTION OF OCTOBER 1917

Bolshevik ideologies attracted the support of soldiers, peasants, soviets, and factory workers. A military revolutionary committee was formed to organize the seizure of the Winter Palace in Petrograd.



As the result, on 24th October Winter Palace was occupied from all sides. Uprisings took place in other cities as well. Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow Petrograd area.



WHAT CHANGED AFTER OCTOBER 1917?

1. Industries and banks were nationalised in November 1917.
2. Land was declared as a social property.
3. Use of old titles of aristocracy were banned.
4. New uniforms were designed for the army .
5. Bolshevik party was renamed as Russian Communist Party.



LET'S REVISE

Q1. Short answer type question.

1. What were the demands referred in Lenin's April Theses?
2. Write any two effects of the February revolution in Russia.
3. What were the immediate impact after October Revolution of 1917?
4. Explain the collectivisation programme of Stalin.

Q2. True / False

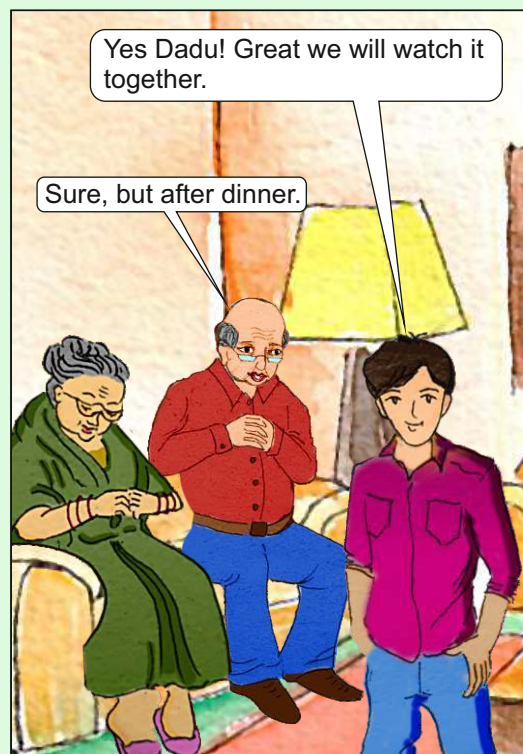
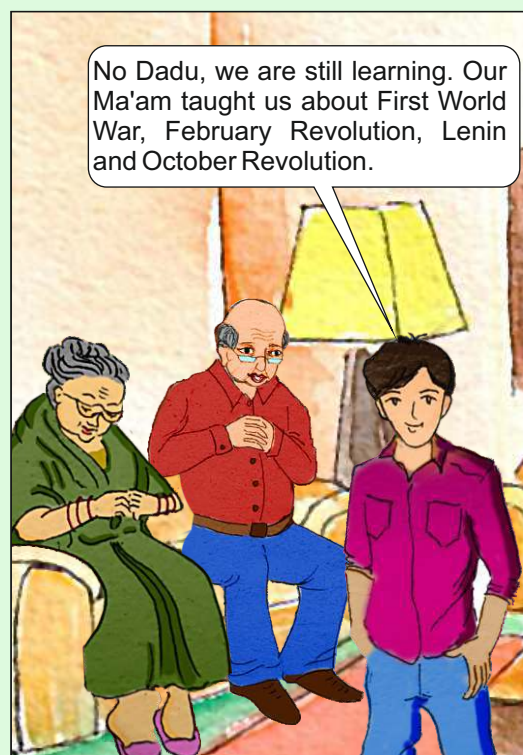
1. In Russia, Kulaks meant Poor peasants.
2. Lenin started 'Collectivization Program' in Russia.
3. The fall of monarchy in February 1917 and the events of October are normally called the Russian revolution.
4. Bloody Sunday started a series of events that became known as the 1905 revolution.
5. According to socialists, private property was the roots of all evil in society.



I hope you enjoyed.

Ma'am not only interesting but short questions are enjoyable.





Next day in school....

Students, I hope you all have understood the concepts of First World War, February Revolution, Lenin and October Revolution.



That is good. * Today, I will take you to the journey of Civil War.

Yes ma'am, I watched a short movie on First World War and documentary on October Revolution, which really helped me to understand the concept.



I'm sure that going to be interesting ma'am.

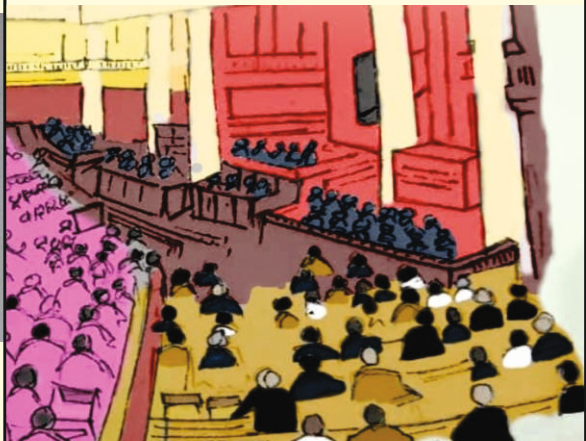
THE CIVIL WAR

The non – Bolsheviks pushed Russia towards civil war. It was supported by the troops of France, America, Britain and Japan.



Looting, banditry and famine became common during the civil war.

As a result, in December 1922, non- Russian nationalists were given political autonomy in the Soviet Union (USSR).



Making of a socialist society.

Bolsheviks introduced centralized planning. They introduced five-year plans which gave pace to the economic growth.



Factories came to be seen as a symbol of socialism.

- An extended schooling system was also developed.
- Cheap public health care was provided.
- Model living quarters were setup for workers.





Now, we will learn about the policies introduced by the Stalin.



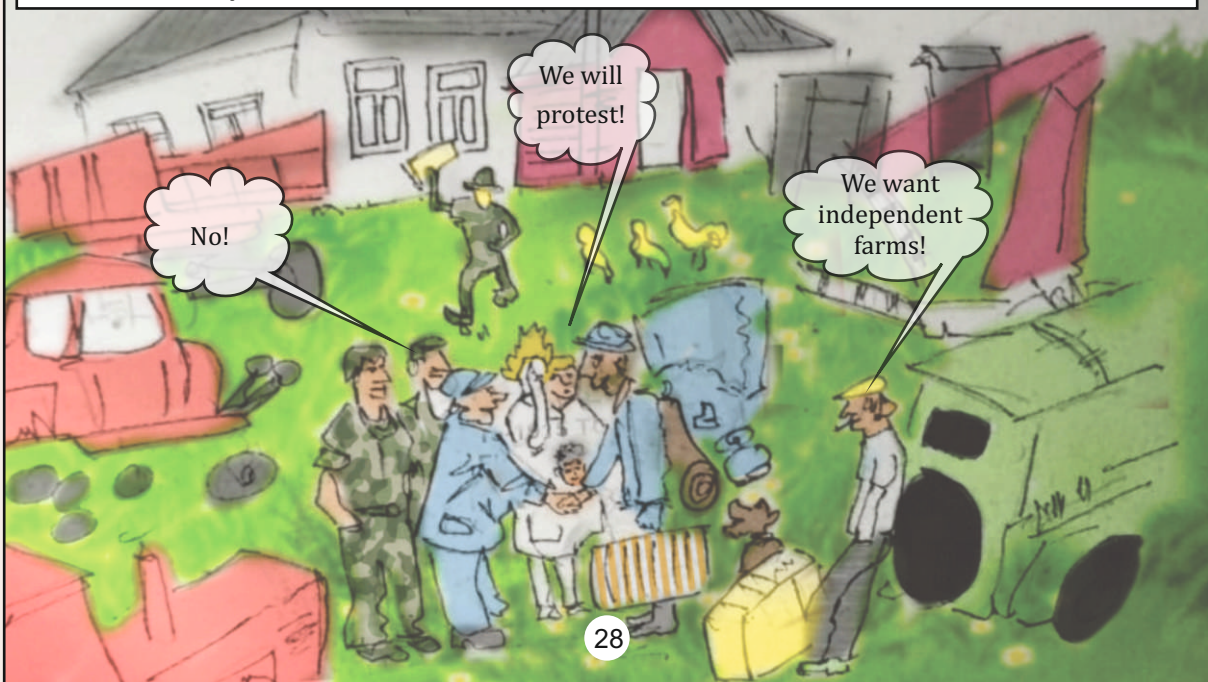
We look forward ma'am.

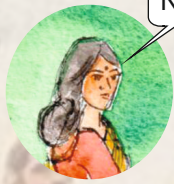
STALINISM AND COLLECTIVISATION

Planned economy did not gave fruitful results. After the death of Lenin, Joseph Stalin headed the party.



From 1929, all peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms called 'Kolkhoz'.





No child, it had severe effects.



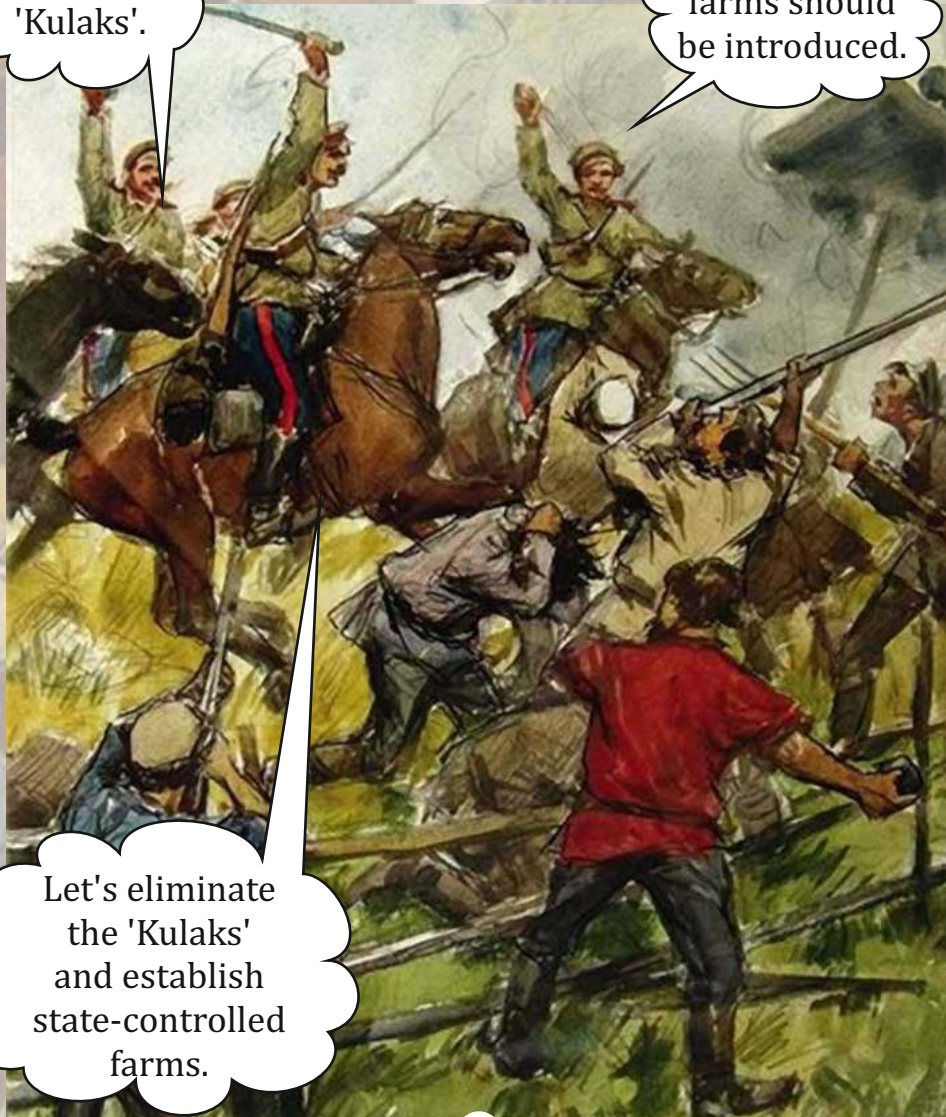
Oh! My God

Russia was facing acute shortage of grain supplies.

We should
raid the
'Kulaks'.

Collectivized
farms should
be introduced.

Let's eliminate
the 'Kulaks'
and establish
state-controlled
farms.





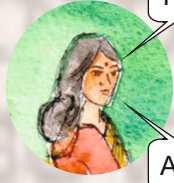
And the effects were devastating.



That's sad.

Kulaks burnt the produce and over 5 million people died due to famine and 3.3 million died in Ukraine only.





Now, I will explain global influence of the Russian Revolution.

Okay ma'am.
But what about the reaction of the Indians Ma'am?



A very good question. Let's understand it in this slide.

GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

By the end of the second world war, Socialism spread as an acknowledged system in all parts of the world. It brought a backward country as a powerful one. 'Socialism' in its real practice deprived the essential freedom to its citizens. It's policies were repressive . It was a great success if seen from the eyes of any Asian but a repressive practice if you ask any Russian .

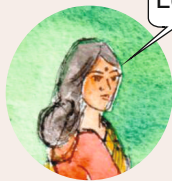


By the 1950's each country sought the idea of socialism in different ways.

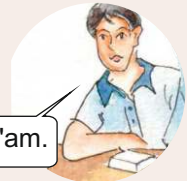


Children, I hope you have understood this chapter well.

Yes! Ma'am we have enjoyed a lot.



Let's go through the Time Line.



Sure ma'am.

TIME LINE

1. 1792 - Marseillaise was written as a war song.
2. 1896 - 1897 - Strikes took place in textile industries.
3. 1898 - The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded.
4. 1900 - Socialist Revolutionary Party formed.
5. 1902 - Strikes took place in metal industries.
6. 1904 - Russia suffered humiliating defeats in a war against Japan which led to protests and calls for reform.
7. 1905 - After Bloody Sunday, Nicholas II argued to allow a Duma, or legislature for the people.
8. 1914 - Russia entered WWI and quickly suffered heavy losses in major defeats to Germany along the Eastern Front.
9. 1914 - Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire.
10. 1914 - 1916 - Russia's armies lost badly in Germany and Austria.
11. March 1917 - Revolts in Petrograd forced Tsar to abdicate and a provisional republic was established.
12. October 1917 - Socialists took over the government in Russia through the October Revolution of 1917.
13. November 1917 - Lenin and the Bolsheviks take control in Petrograd and overthrow the republic.
14. 1918 - 1921 - Bolsheviks (Reds) fight and win a civil war against the White army.
15. 1922 - Lenin established the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the control of the Communist Party.
16. 1929 - Stalin became the sole ruler of the USSR and created a totalitarian state.

PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR INNOVATIVE LEARNING

1) Concept Of Learning Outside The Classroom:

Traditional learning is restricted to take place within four walls of a classroom . Modern and innovative learning is possible only when lessons are taught outdoors. A changed environment can work wonders for students when they step into the outside world. Such a teaching practice would foster creativity and help students learn and recall concepts faster.

2) Make Room For Role Plays:

Through the role plays, students will be encouraged to give their best to the task at hand with an intention to play their role to the fullest. when the students recall the topics, they will be able to relate the topics with their roles and dramas, thus this creative learning will help the students to learn the concept for over a long period of time.

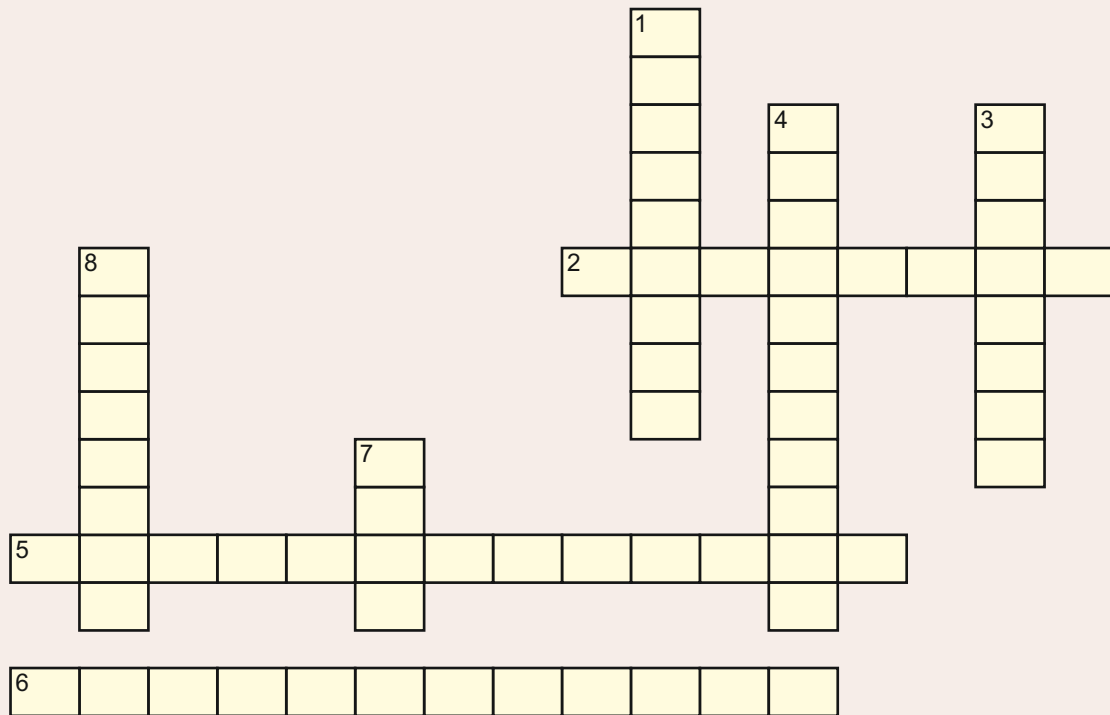
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- **Wikipedia**
- **NCERT Text Book Class IX**
- **www.google.com (for the image reference)**

GLOSSARY

1. Liberals- Group of people wanting a nation which tolerates all religion but didn't believe in universal adult franchise.
2. Radicals- Group wanting government based on majority of population and supporting universal adult franchise.
3. Conservatives- Group of people opposing liberals and radicals.
4. Suffragette Movement- A movement to give women the right to vote.
5. Socialism- An idea of giving equal right to people and equal land distribution.
6. Commune- A group of people living together and sharing some property.
7. Autocracy- System of government in which one person has complete power.
8. Jadidists- Muslim reformers in Russian Empire.
9. Real Wages- Reflect the quantity of goods which the wages will actually buy.
10. Duma- Elected consultative parliament.
11. Cheka - Secret Russian Police
12. Kulaks- Well to-do peasants
13. Kolkhoz- Collective farms.

CROSS WORD



Across :

2. They wanted a nation where the government should be elected by majority of people.
5. Leader of Bolshevik group.
6. Prominent industrial area.

Down :

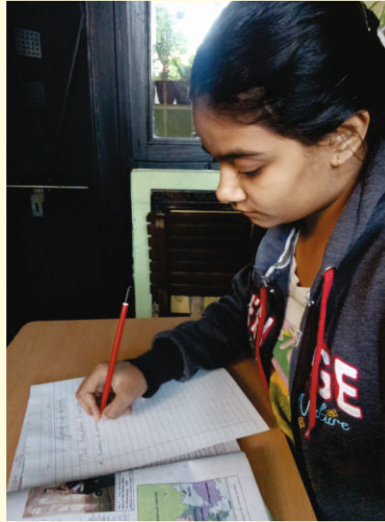
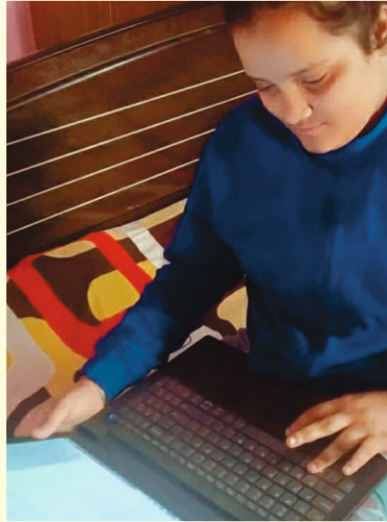
1. Quantities of goods which wages can buy.
3. Who believed that industrial society was capitalist.
4. Lenin's demands after coming from his exile.
7. Elected consultative party.
8. They wanted a system where all religions were accepted.

WORD SEARCH

A	Q	F	V	A	E	P	L	H	P	A	P	T	S	B	A	I	W	E	J
X	K	E	B	Z	D	Q	L	A	R	U	T	L	U	C	I	R	G	A	E
C	J	D	N	C	J	I	V	N	R	W	A	P	A	U	Y	Z	D	D	D
V	H	S	N	O	U	A	P	H	A	Z	Q	D	S	H	L	D	G	P	F
N	L	W	Y	V	D	W	S	A	D	H	A	V	Y	I	I	X	C	V	C
G	M	C	T	B	H	A	I	G	B	A	R	Y	I	S	B	H	D	S	G
D	G	B	R	N	W	Y	D	P	U	L	A	Y	T	I	E	R	F	H	D
C	H	H	P	L	D	U	N	I	N	M	T	Z	P	X	R	Q	T	V	J
R	W	J	O	M	X	G	U	I	S	E	P	P	E	W	A	E	R	Y	I
Y	D	C	I	N	V	Q	O	R	O	M	B	U	Y	X	L	M	X	B	K
D	D	F	O	T	F	S	U	R	A	L	Z	B	H	C	M	T	C	L	L
C	S	F	L	N	J	H	D	A	B	X	A	V	G	E	X	I	L	E	D
P	U	D	K	C	S	A	E	D	M	W	S	C	F	N	S	H	R	N	L
S	A	W	D	D	H	E	T	Q	X	V	Y	B	G	M	D	D	Z	I	U
A	K	V	S	U	F	F	R	A	G	E	T	T	E	S	C	P	O	N	I
W	J	N	N	F	T	Q	O	A	U	T	O	N	O	M	Y	Q	A	R	Y
Q	H	J	B	G	R	G	P	G	T	G	A	R	P	O	B	V	D	A	Q
R	G	T	V	H	E	A	E	A	S	I	C	Y	L	W	X	G	I	A	W
T	W	J	Q	E	W	Q	D	P	M	N	V	X	W	N	L	A	N	O	R
Y	V	V	A	T	Q	R	P	G	A	L	X	E	Q	B	M	E	R	D	B

- _____ were the groups which looked for the change in society.
- _____ were opposed to radicals and liberals.
- _____ Muslim reformers within the Russian empire
- _____ means 'self-governance'.
- _____ Lifestyle of those who do not live in one place but move from area to area to earn their living
- _____ Forcibly removed from one's own country.
- _____ Forced to live away from one's own country.
- _____ conspired in Italy to bring a revolution.
- _____ led the Bolshevik group in Russia during the Russian Revolution.
- _____, at the beginning of the 20th century majority of Russian people worked in this sector.
- _____ was known as commune of farmers.

THE ZESTFUL





From the Desk of Joint Director



Dear readers,

We welcome you all to the second edition of our Graphic Novel. This book is a sincere effort from the staff and students of Saint Edmund's School. Conceptualised just for the inner strata of the school we are happy that it has picked up the momentum and is in a process to reach the masses. I am grateful to all the people involved in making it such a huge success. The ideology behind crafting it was simple and clear. We wanted it to engage students, motivate the reluctant readers, for inference, memory sequencing, understanding succinct language and reading comprehension. Moreover, it holds the interest in the subject matter. It is also helpful to the children with learning disabilities.

Totally enthused and motivated by the popularity of the first novel, we are glad to bring forth the next volume "The Russian Revolution". I hope it would garner the same love and support and prove itself to be source to amplify your knowledge.

Dr. (Mrs.) Pooja Singh
Joint Director

Principal's Pen



Our sincere pleasure to welcome readers to the second edition of graphic novel based on Russian Revolution (History NCERT, IX) .

The face of the globe has changed by the ongoing developments. In the fast changing world the learning path too, has change. Being an educator we should be adaptive and prepared enough to impart the knowledge and skills that would suffice to address the challenge of today and tomorrow. We need a huge swift in our minds from creating board toppers to creative critical thinkers.

The time has changed and so have our problems and the solution needs to be applied and focused on going new competitions. To serve this purpose Team Saint Edmunds is constantly working to impart teaching through experimental learning. This second edition of graphic novel "Russian Revolution" is based on the core ideology of simplifying complex history to most interesting one.

This creation would suffice the implementation of Art integration, pedagogical learning and above all fulfilling the objective of of assessment as a tool for learning. Our sincere thanks to the efforts of our school team, language teachers, social science teachers and technical team.

We are grateful to Mr. Sandeep Sethi (Director Education MSMS II, Museum Trust) for supporting our school team with constant guidance and motivation. We hope this pedagogical document will be appreciated at all platforms.

Happy reading!

Mrs. Anu Bhatia
Principal



St. Edmund's School

(Affiliated to C.B.S.E.)

Sector-5, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur

Ph.: - 0141-2651084, Mob.: 9928909999

Email: info@edmunds.ac.in

Website: www.edmunds.ac.in



Swachhta Ranking
By Jaipur Nagar Nigam



[f/stedmundsschool](https://www.facebook.com/stedmundsschool)

[You Tube/stedmundsschool](https://www.youtube.com/stedmundsschool)

[twitter/stedmundsschool](https://twitter.com/stedmundsschool)

[/stedmundsschool](https://www.instagram.com/stedmundsschool)

