

CW

Home Assignment

Date: _____
Page: 58

Q) Describe the features of Stalin's Collectivisation Programme?

- Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, introduced firm emergency measures. He believed that rich peasants & traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- In 1928, Party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collections & raiding 'kulaks' - the name for well-to-do peasant.
- As shortages continued, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. ^{It was argued} ~~that~~ grain shortages were partly due the small size of holdings.
- From 1929, the Party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz).
- The bulk of land & implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- Peasants worked on the land & the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- In spite of collectivisation, production didn't increase immediately. In fact, the bad harvests of 1930-1933 led to one of most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.