

HW  
28/07/24

39) Write about the collectivisation programme of ~~Soviet~~ Stalin.

\* By 1927-1928, the towns in Soviet Union Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.

\* The government fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused.

\* Stalin, who headed the party after the death of Lenin, believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were ~~hoarding~~ holding stocks in the hope for higher price because of which in 1928, party members toured the grain-producing areas, supervising enforced grain collection, and raiding "kulaks".

• As shortage continued, the decision was taken to collectivise farms.

• These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernized. To develop modern farms, and run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was necessary to "eliminate kulaks" take away land from peasants, and establish state-controlled large farms. This was the reason Stalin introduced the collectivisation programme.



- The party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
- Peasants worked on the land, and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- ~~Enraged~~ Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.

Those who resisted collectivization were severely punished many were deported and exiled.