

Write about the collectivisation programme of Stalin?

Ans → * By 1927 - 1928, the towns & Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supply. The Govt. fixed prices at which grain must be sold, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to Govt. buyers at these prices.

* 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, and raiding kulaks - rich peasants.

* These small-sized peasant ^{Farm} ~~plots~~ couldn't be modernised. To develop modern farms, & run them along industrial lines with machinery, it was necessary to 'eliminate kulaks', take away land from peasants & establish state-controlled large farms.

→ What followed was Stalin's collectivisation programme. 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.

→ Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.

→ In spite of collectivisation, production didn't increase immediately.

→ the bad harvest of 1930 - 1933 led to one of most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.