

Collectivisation Programme by Stalin:-

- He believed stocks were hoarded by Peasants & traders & to send it when the prices rise.
- Speculation had to be stopped & Supplies confiscated.
- In 1928 Party members toured the grain producing area, supervising enforced grain collection and raising kulaks (well to do peasants), but the shortage continued.
- They thought small land cannot be modernised. In order to develop farms, it was necessary to eliminate kulaks. They took land from peasants & established state controlled large farms also known as Stalin's collectivisation programme.
- Peasants worked on collective lands and the kolkhoz profit was shared.
- Those who opposed the collectivisation programme were severely punished, many deported & exiled.
- In spite of collectivisation programme there was a low production which further caused a bad harvest & shortage of food. This led to a famine between 1930-1933 where 4 million died.