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1. Describe the features of Stalin's Collectivisation Programme.

- Planned Economy of Soviet Russia brought with it some disasters and one such disaster was collectivisation of agriculture.
- Joseph Stalin became the leader of the Soviet Communist Party after the death of Lenin in January, 1924.
- By 1927-1928, the towns in Soviet Russia were facing an acute problem of grain supplies.
- 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 believed the rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- So, he introduced collectivisation of Soviet agriculture. It brought the great majority of peasants into collective & state farms.
- In 1928, party members toured the grain producing areas, supervised

enforced grain collections & raided the kulaks.
(name for well-to-do-peasants).

- Peasants were forced to work on the land and the collective farms (kolkhoz) profit was shared.
- Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- In spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately. This had food bad harvest, food shortage and led to a devastating famine in Soviet History.