

6) Describe features of Stalin's collectivisation programme.

Ans) → Stalin believed that rich peasants and traders in the countryside were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.

→ In 1928, party members toured the grain producing area, supervising enforced grain collections and raiding kulaks - (the name of well to do peasants).

- From 1929, the party forced all farmers to cultivate in collective farms (kolkhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to ownership of collective farms. Peasants worked on land and profit was shared among the peasants.
- Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock. Those who resisted collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
- The result of the collectivisation programme was that in spite of collectivisation, production did not increase immediately. In fact, bad harvest of 1930-1933 led to one of the most devastating famines in Soviet history when over 4 million died.