In response Red Army was used to stop peasants + the airforce bombed troublesome villages out of existence. Between 5 and 10 million peasants were killed in this process.

**Effects on Urban Areas**

- Standard of living of working class fell
- Bread was rationed
- By 1932 amount of protein consumed by workers fell to 66%
- Surplus peasant workers were encouraged into the towns to find jobs in the factories, the urban population rose from 18% in 1928 to 50% in 1940. This put an even greater strain on the already overstretched facilities in the towns, especially for housing.

**ESSAY STRUCTURE**

**INTRO**

**COMMUNIST CONTROL (BENEFIT)**

**OTHER BENEFITS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE**

**REFERENCE CONSEQUENCES**

**CONC**

**ESSAY PLAN: To what extent did collectivization improve Soviet agriculture in the years 1928-41**

**BACKGROUND INFO**

What it was

- Collectivisation was an attempt to solve the Grain Procurement Crisis of 1927-29
- Involved merging small farms into large, merchandised farms where work and resources could be shared, leading to greater efficiency

Why it happened

1. To achieve socialism in the countryside

**NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURE**

**Decreased Production**

- Millions of Kulaks, some of the best farmers, were deported to Siberia : Dekulakisation led to the exile of 10mill peasants
- The Party officials knew nothing of running farms and the remaining peasants had no incentive to work hard so productivity decreased rapidly
- The amount of grain harvested fell slightly before recovering because of the loss of so many animals