



# Stalin's Agricultural Policies

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# Collective Farms

- In 1928, the government took several farms across USSR
- These farms were combined to create collective farms
- Families worked on these farms to produce food for the state
- This was an attempt to reduce the number of workers and produce better agricultural crops with better machinery



# Workers Fight Back

- In protest, workers destroyed the crops
- Between 5 and 10 million peasants died in this revolution
- Stalin still continued the use of collective farms, which were homes of 90% of peasants
- There were other farms where workers received wage



# Purpose of collectivization

- Excess of grain can be used for trade and make profit
- Cheap land, useful for making extra crops for industrialization
- Stalin believed he was able to end rebellions

