

<b>S.NO:</b>	<b>AREA OF META DATA</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>THEME</b>	<b>Industrialisation and Collectivisation in USSR</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>India and the contemporary world -I</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>LINKAGE OF THEME WITH CHAPTERS(NAME)</b>	<b>Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>CLASS/LEVEL</b>	<b>IX</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>Student will be made aware of Five Year Plans and its impact on Soviet Russia.</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>Students will be made aware of the Five Year Plans in Soviet Russia. Russia, which was once backward has become a powerful country. Its industries and agriculture had developed and its poor were being fed. Communism was established, which had denied the essential freedoms to its citizens. Russia carried out its developmental projects through repressive policies. Many within the party criticized the consequences of collectivisation. Stalin and his sympathisers charged these critics with conspiracy against socialism.</p> <p>Planned industrialisation set targets for industrial production for a period of five years. Collectivisation of agriculture stood for a transformation of plots of agricultural land into large collectives and exposing to modernised farming through state initiative.</p>
<b>7.</b>	<b>KEY WORDS</b>	<b>Kolkhoz, Kulaks, Communism, USSR, Collectivisation, Socialism, Soviet.</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>CONTENT DEVEOLPER</b>	<p>Mr. Ranjan Sumit Shashi</p> <p>TGT, Delhi Public School, Faridabad</p>
<b>9</b>	<b>SUBJECT COORDINTOR</b>	<b>Seema Shukla Ojha</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>CIET COORDINATOR</b>	

**By 1926, most of Soviet industry had been restored to 1913 levels of production. Around 1928, The NEP (New Economic Policy) gave way to planned development of industry and agriculture in Soviet Russia.**

**The main stands of government industrial policy were:**

**Rapid industrialisation**

To become self sufficient and not to depend on the capitalist countries

To achieve and surpass the most advanced capitalist countries

**Large scale manufacturing machinery dominated the national economy**

To produce capital equipments, chemicals and other advance products

The needs of defence required the construction of iron and steel, engineering & armament industries in the inaccessible areas of the Soviet Union

# This led to the beginning of the Five Years Plan from 1928

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(1928-1932)

It placed emphasis on heavy industries such as steel, coal, iron, oil and electricity.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(1933-1937)

It emphasised on those heavy industries as well as communication system and new industries.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN  
(1938-1941)

It emphasised the production of weapons that required supplies from the industries.

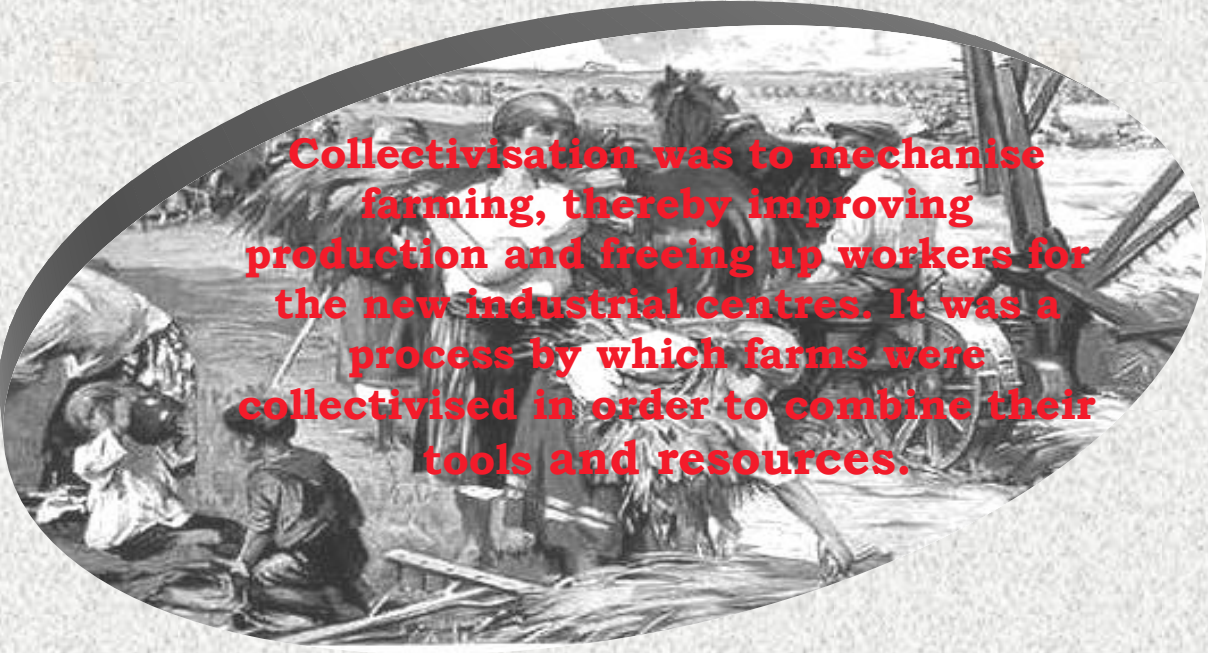
Result of the Five Year Plan

Production of iron and coal, electric power was increased and industrial plants were built.

Soviet Russia became Germany's competition in steel production.

Industrial growth rate increased

## COLLECTIVISATION



**Collectivisation was to mechanise farming, thereby improving production and freeing up workers for the new industrial centres. It was a process by which farms were collectivised in order to combine their tools and resources.**

### **PROBLEMS RELATED TO GRAINS**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ➤ Shortage of grains in the Russian town  | ➤ Markets controlled by the government but peasants refused to sell their grains                  |
| ➤ Firm emergency measures by Stalin. He held rich peasants & traders responsible and ordered for confiscation of grains | ➤ Toured the grain producing areas, supervising and enforcing grain collection and raiding kulaks |

**But shortages continued...**

### **REASONS FOR SHORTAGES**

- ☞ the small size of land holdings
- ☞ these farms could not be modernised

*Therefore, it became necessary to eliminate kulaks.*

## So collectivisation

- a) forced all the peasants to cultivate in kolkhoz
- b) bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms
- c) the kolkhoz profit was shared

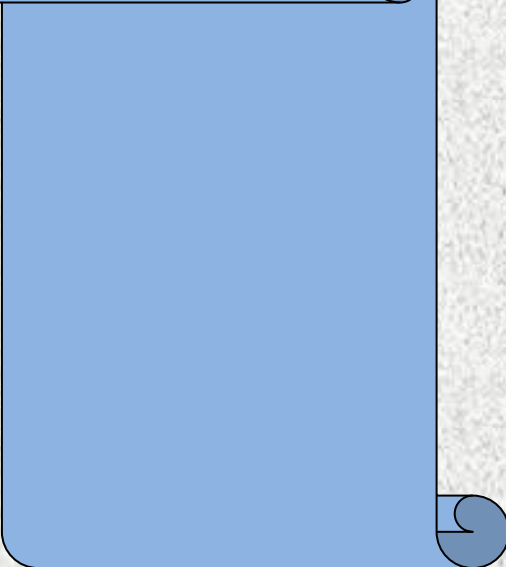
## RESULTS

- ❖ *By 1930, 98% of farms were collective.*
- ❖ *Grain produce became more stable from 1934*
- ❖ *By 1933, no kulaks existed.*
- ❖ *Grain requisition for sale abroad became stable and regular.*

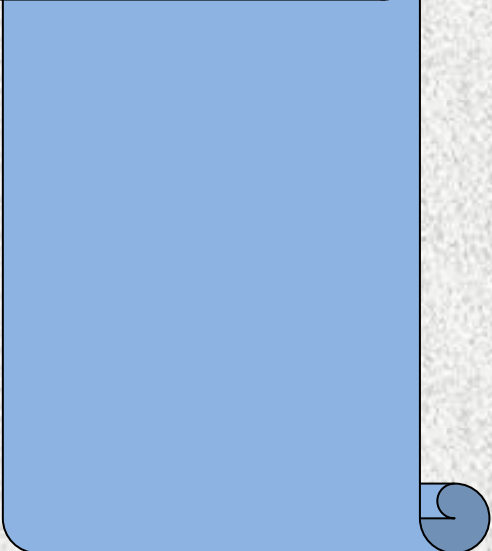
## ACTIVITY 1

Ajay was preparing a project on Stalinism. He took guidance from somebody. But when he started with his project, he got confused. Help him to jot down the information under the following categories:

PROBLEMS RELATED TO GRAINS



REASONS FOR SHORTAGE



Shortage of grains in the Russian town

the small size of land holdings

firms could not be modernised

Stalin ordered for confiscation of grains

## ACTIVITY 1 (ANSWER KEY)

### PROBLEMS RELATED TO GRAINS

Shortage of grains in the Russian town

Stalin ordered for confiscation of grains

### REASONS FOR SHORTAGES

the small size of land holdings

the small size of land holdings

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACTIVITY 1

### NOTE TO CIET

1. Each **box** to be in the **button format** and to move whenever clicked.
2. Students to click **box** and place it in the appropriate **chart**.
3. On placing the **box** in the wrong **chart**, it will **bounce back** to its position and **TRY AGAIN** placard to be shown.
4. The **rightly placed box will be taken to its correct position in the chart with the voice activation of APPRECIATION.**
5. The answer key to be in the button format and answers are to be **displayed only when this button is clicked.**



## ACTIVITY 2

**Choose and fill in the blanks with the correct option:**

- a) *Collectivisation forced all the peasants to cultivate in \_\_\_\_\_.*
- b) *The \_\_\_\_\_ gave way to planned development.*
- c) *The Five Year Plan in Soviet Union begin in \_\_\_\_\_.*
- d) *Soviet Russia became Germany's competition in \_\_\_\_\_ production.*
- e) *The period of Second Five Year Plan was \_\_\_\_\_.*



A box containing five colored buttons with text:

- NEP (green button)
- kolkhoz (pink button)
- 1928 (pink button)
- 1933-1937 (blue button)
- steel (orange button)

## ACTIVITY 2 (ANSWER KEY)

- a) Collectivisation forced all the peasants to cultivate in kolkhoz.
- b) The NEP gave way to planned development.
- c) The Five Year Plan in Soviet Union begin in 1928.
- d) Soviet Russia became Germany's competition in steel production.
- e) The period of Second Five Year Plan was 1933-1937.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACTIVITY 2

### NOTE TO CIET

1. Students when drag the answer in the right blank, a smiley to appear with voice activation of appreciation.
2. Students when drag the answer in wrong blank, TRY AGAIN voice to be activated, and the chosen option will bounce back to the box.

<b>KEY WORDS</b>	
<b>KOLKHOZ</b>	Collective farms
<b>KULAKS</b>	The name for well to do peasants
<b>COMMUNISM</b>	A system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community.
<b>USSR</b>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. Erstwhile Russia.
<b>Collectivisation</b>	To consolidate individual landholdings and labour into collective farms/ industry.
<b>Socialism</b>	The means of production, distribution and exchange should be owned and regulated by the government.
<b>Soviet</b>	Council of workers, peasants and soldiers

