**How successful was the New Economic Policy?**

**Statements for students:**

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| Many new businesses and stalls grew up once people realized they could make a profit. |
| Grain production increased from 37 million tons to 77 million tons between 1921 and 1926. |
| Many Bolsheviks felt that the NEP was a betrayal of communist principles and criticized the regime. |
| Coal production increased from 9 million tons to 27 millions tons between 1921 and 1926. |
| Peasant unrest declined immediately. |
| In 1925, the Soviet Commissar for Finance admitted that the pay of miners, metal workers and engine drivers was still lower than it had been before 1914. This meant that workers’ housing and food were poor. |
| Electricity production more than quadrupled between 1921 and 1926. |
| Farms in Russia remained small and inefficient, as peasants were only interested in their own profits rather than reforming the system of land ownership. |
| A middle-class of peasants, called the Kulaks, emerged, who made money from selling their surplus grain. This contradicted communist principles of equality. |
| One third of the Bolshevik party had to be expelled in a ‘purge’ in 1921 for disagreeing with Lenin over the NEP. |