**How successful were Khrushchev’s reforms?**

**Use this summary of facts about Khrushchev’s rule to help you evaluate the extracts if you need to. The points below are a selection so try to think up your own to add in. Also, there are some red herrings included below which are not particularly relevant to answering the question or dealing with the extracts, so leave them out.**

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| Between 1956 and 1965 around 108 million people moved into new apartments | Khrushchev’s reforms in agriculture increased yields in the late 1950s but the harvest of 1963 was nearly 30% lower than in 1962. |
| The number of consumer goods owned by families in the USSR increased under Khrushchev. Refrigerators were owned by 40 individuals in every 1000 by 1965 – ten times as many as in 1955. | De-Stalinisation resulted in opposition going too far for Khrushchev at times and forcing him to react with force. In particular, the Hungarian Uprising in 1956 showed the danger of talking of freedoms and rights in Eastern Europe. |
| Khrushchev personally supported the widespread growth of maize on collective farms. However, only around 1/6 of the maize cultivated provided a yield. | Khrushchev had used his position in the Party to win the power battle and undermine his rivals between 1953 and 1956. |
| Ambitious targets to catch up with and overtake Western standard of living were soon shown to be unrealistic. | The working week was reduced to a seven-hour day with six hours on Saturday. |
| Moving the management of industry away from Moscow to more local institutions seemingly only added another level of bureaucracy to the system. | Consumer goods ownership was still poor in the USSR compared to the West – TVs, radios and refrigerators were still rare in the USSR |
| Khrushchev’s reduction of censorship inevitably left himself more vulnerable to criticism and at times he had to increase it again. | Khrushchev was not the most obvious candidate to take over from Stalin. He held was not a minister in the government and he had had only four years’ formal education. |
| In 1956 the minimum wage was increased. | Khrushchev’s housing programme built blocks of cheap, poor quality apartments which fell into disrepair in the long term. |
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