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All India Kisan Sabha :A Historical Studay

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Introduction :

The British rule was established first in Eastern India, the changed situation however had another aspect. In the early 19th century generated new social economic and administrative forces. The British had started the new land revenue system. Therefore transformed the agrarian structure and impoverished the peasantry. Then a beginning the peasant struggle. The peasant role in struggle against the landlords trader moneylenders and rich peasants. The various provincial kisan sabha and peasant association were combined, and the started national level movement for the peasant.

Historical Background:

In the 20th century earlier urban educated groups became more closely associated with the peasant question and problems of rural ties and struggle became partly constitutional. The peasant leaders was main objective and they always demanded the to reduce the rent .So they started they rent movement. The zamindar, peasants and land labor in its relationship congress has not indicate the consideration therefore the communist and other left parties are to take initiative in the establishment of kisan sabha then the various provincial kisan sabh was established.

Various Kisan Sabha:

In the twentieth century the movements that emerged out of discount were marked by a new feature they were deeply influenced by and in their turn had a marked Impact on the on going struggle for National freedom peasant leader to take in the establishment of Kisan Sabha. Then the Kisan Sabha were formed in Provinces between 1918-1935.The U.P. Kisan Sabha was set up in Feb.1918.Through the efforts of Gauri Shanksr Missra .The U.P.K.S. demonstrated considerable activity and by June 1919 had established at least 450branches in 173 tehsils of the province.Bihar was another major area of peasant mobilization in this period .The Bhiar Provincial Kisan Sabha established in 1929.Saami Shajanand the founder of its.

In the Telugu Speaking districts of the Madras Presidency ,Now forming a part of the AndhraPradesh.There were organized in 1928, 'Andhra Provincial Ryots Association' by N.G.Ranga and M.B. Naidu.Rang was a founding member of the AIKS in 1936.Panjab was another centre of kisan activity here to the kisan sabhas that had emerged in the early 1930 Through the efforts of Naujawan Bharat Sabha,Kirti Kisan Congress and Akali activists.

In Bengal was 'The Krishak Praja Party' organization and work for peasants in the leadership of Bankim Mukharji .In Orissa the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sabha .organized by Malati Chwdhury and others in 1935. In surma valley in Assam a 'No Rent Struggle continwed for six months against zamindari. In South Malbar 'The Kurshaka Sangams'were the formed

Objectives-

1. Is to secure complete freedom from economic exploitation.
2. Achievement of full economic and political power to the peasants and workers and all other exploited classes.
3. Which organize the so many programs for the peasants.
4. Major national movement were used to lunch agitations of peasants.
5. To redress the peasants grievances .
6. Also for putting extra pressure on the British Government .
7. To broaden the base of the Freedom Movement .
8. Co- ordinate organize guide and help the various provincial peasants organization

All India Kisan Sabha:

In the post depression Years the peasant question came to the fore sa all the political parties realized the impotant role of the peasantry in the society in 1934 with the communists member to the formation of an all India body to co-ordinate the Kisan movement. The period the first all India kisan organization known as the All India Kisan Sabha was formed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress on 11th April 1936. Through the combined efforts of the congressites, the socialists and the communists. The established of the A.I. K.Congress in Luknow Later changed its name to the All India Kisan Sabha. Swami Sahajanand the founder of the Bihar provincial Kisan Sabh was elected the president and N. G. Ranga.was elected General Secretary. The fires session was greeted in person by Jawaharlal Nehru , other participants included Ram Manohar Lohia, Indulal Yagnik, Jayprakash Narayan, Kamal Sarkar, Sudhin Pramanik and Ahmed Din. The Conference resolved to bring out a Kisan manifesto and periodic bulletin edited by Indulal Yagnik.

The Kisan Manifesto –

A kisan manifesto was finalized at the ‘All India Kisan Committee’ session in Bombay which included the demands .

1. Fifty percent reduction in land revenue and rent .
2. A moratorium on debts.
3. The abolition of feudal levies.
4. Security of tenure for tenants
5. A living wage for agricultural labors and the recognition of peasant unions.

Demands Of All India Kisan Sabha-

1. Cancellation of all areas of rent and revenue.
2. Reduction by at least fifty percent of rent and revenue and also of water rates.
3. Abolition of all land revenue assessment and rent from uneconomic holdings.
4. The development of canal and road transport.
5. All money lenders shall be licensed.
6. Stabilization of prices of agricultural products.
7. To develop the irrigation and drainage facilities for protecting peasants from famines.
8. To supply cheap and tested seed and useful fertilizers.
9. To provide cattle fire and health insurance.

Work And Activaties Of A. I .K .S .

The establishing of united front between the congress, AIKS and AITUC. And other anti imperialistic organization. Organization of strong kisan volunteer corps, solidarity demonstration and active help to the states people. The main focus was on mobilization through meetings conferences rallies enrolment of members.

The chief mobilization was through the holding of kisan conferences at the Thana, Taluka, District, and Provincial levels, at which peasants. They would also usually be preceded by a campaign of mobilization at the village level. When kisan workers would tour the villages hold meetings enroll congress and kisan sabha members the peasants to attend the conferences in large numbers, cultural shows would be organized at these conference to carry the message of movement to the peasants the effect on the surrounding areas was powerful indeed and peasants returned from these gatherings with a new sense of their own strength and a greater understanding of their own conditions.

Marches And Kisan Day –

In 1938 the 1st & 2nd September “All India Kisan Day” demonstrated in unmistakable terms the growing all over India .On that day thousands of kisan sabhas and many spectacular marches also on that day, Kisan marches have taken place during this year at Patana, Lucknow , Lahore Poona , Cuttuck Madras . Both days and other occasions and lakh of kisans had resorted to these headquarters of local governments from so many villages.

Kisan Schools –

The Andhra peasants Institute of Nidurole there were 75 students and are intensive training was given to kisan Youths in the method of Organizing kisans, The first of its kind to be organized for a district and was opened by Bharatidevi on the 1st Nov.1938.The kisans trained and carrying on kisan propaganda in villages.

The All India Kisan Bulletin & Publications

The Lucknow kisan congress decided upon publishing the all India kisan bulletin and appointed Indulal Yagnikas its editor . This bulletin has served other kisan movement in different provinces. Pandit Nehru performed their first publication the Modern Indian Peasant was published in Nov. 1936.

Kisan Sabha & Press-

Newspapers have come to be started for the kisan movement in addition to the kisan bulletin from Bombay . The Monday Morning are English weekly has come to be published by Bedi from Lahare In Hindi two weeklies the kisan and the Sangharsham were started in Allahabad and Lucknow . On the other hand the Anglo Indian press particularly the Times Of India had been the congress ministries to take action against the kisan sabhas. kirti kisan of Meerat , Jana Sakti of Madras. The National front of Bombay and the comrade of Calcatta have also begun to publish like the congress Socialist the Kisan bulletin. In addition their modern India peasant “Kisan speaks they have published in January 1938 four won books

Centrol Kisan Information Bureau

Its headquarters to action all information available on kisan problems to get some serious studies made of various kisan questions as they arise from time to time and an appeal to all interested in kisans to conduct periodical economic and social survey in to the conditions of peasants. The kisan sabha is demanding to establishment of minimum and maximum prices for all the agricultural produce.

Conclusion :

The Kisan Sabha to take initiative the integrated and formed organization . The peasants problem and question to carry on the national level its credit goes to the kisan sabha. In the peasants to inspired and incite to put up a fight their won rights The peasants were to expect the welfare plans to solve their problems and to happen the changes revolutionary in the agricultural policy .

To become more than Sixty five years go, even then basic situation are not much changes. The peasants were not getting the satisfied prices for the agriculture products. The increased on their debit. In

the early government had decided to remit the peasants debt, Its good for peasant. But they were face to the natural , artificial calamity and some other problems. Even they were done their duty honesty.

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