

All India Kisan Sabha

The Kisan Sabha movement originated in Bihar. Sahajanand Saraswati founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in 1929. The All India Kisan Sabha serves as a platform for peasants, agricultural workers, and other rural labourers. The Kisan Sabha movement emerged in Bihar. Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha was established in 1929 by Sahajanand Saraswati (BPKS).

The following list contains information on the All India Kisan Sabha:

- In Lucknow, India, the All India Kisan Sabha was established in 1936.
- Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Sabha is another name for the All India Kisan Sabha.
- The Sabha's leader was Swami Sahajanand Saraswati.
- NG Ranga served as the organization's secretary. The All India Kisan Sabha has the following goals:
 - To ban the Zamindari system,
 - To decrease land revenue,
 - To institutionalize credit.
- In the 1937's elections, INC garnered a sizable number of seats and took control of up to 8 provinces. During the nearly 28 months that the INC was in power, certain laws were passed, particularly in Bihar, where the land revenue was set at the rate of 1911 and the 12-year-long land-tenant tenants were now the owners.
- The peasants and labourers hailed from a different class than the INC leaders, many of whom were also zamindars. This class conflict inside the INC was a barrier to implementing all the projects that Nehru, Gandhi, and others had envisioned.
- All across the nation, the CPI took control of the All India Kisan Sabha in May 1942.

There are various State Kisan Sabhas:

1. **UP Kisan Sabha:** 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi and was supported by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
2. **Awadh Kisan Sabha:** 1920 by Baba Ramachandra
3. **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha:** 1929 by Sahajanand Sarawsati

Objectives of the All India Kisan Sabha

The objectives of the All India Kisan Sabha are as follows:

- To eradicate landlordism and provide free land to agricultural and other rural labourers.
- To raise the rural masses' lifestyle while also developing agriculture and industries.
- To put a stop to the exploitation of agricultural and other rural labourers.

Disagreement between All India Kisan Sabha and INC

Many from the INC leadership were Zamindars themselves, whereas the peasants and labourers belonged to a different social stratum. The class conflict took place within the INC and hampered the implementation of all the schemes envisioned by Gandhi, Nehru, and others. The INC failed to keep all of the commitments it made to the peasants. As a result, the peasants lost faith in the INC administration.

- The All India Kisan Sabha felt deceived by the INC and when Mahatma Gandhi called for the Quit India Movement in 1942, peasant figureheads such as Swami Sahajanand Saraswati urged farmers not to endorse the INC or Gandhi.
- The peasant movement began to be influenced by communists and socialists, and the schism between INC and AIKS became clear during the INC Haripura conference. The CPI seized control of the All India Kisan Sabha [AIKS] throughout the country in May of 1942.
- Following the breakup of the Communist Party of India in 1964, there are currently two organisations operating under the name AIKS:
 1. **All India Kisan Sabha [AIKS]:** Peasant Front of the Communist Party of India-Marxist; also called All India Kisan Sabha (36 Canning Lane).
 2. **All India Kisan Sabha [AIKS]:** Peasant Wing of the Communist Party of India

Recent developments regarding the All India Kisan Sabha [AIKS]

1. There have been protests against three Agri-bills:

- Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020, Farmer's (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020, and Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 were the targets of statewide protests spearheaded by AIKS.
- AIKS arranged a tractor rally in the national capital on January 26, 2021.

2. On February 26, 2022, AIKS joined numerous farmers for a march to the Collector's Office in Dhule District (Maharashtra), demanding a forest land certificate.

A well-known peasant uprising against the Zamindari System that began in the 20th century was the All India Kisan Sabha. It now helps to raise the standard of living of farmers, peasants, and other agricultural and rural workers.