

**TWELFTH SESSION
OF THE
ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA**

**Proceedings &
Resolutions**



MOGA, SEPTEMBER 13—19, 1954

SIX ANNAS

TWELFTH SESSION
OF THE
ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA



***Proceedings &
Resolutions***



Moga, September 13—19, 1954

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PREPARATIONS FOR THE SESSION

Punjab and PEPSU had the opportunity to invite an Annual Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha after more than eleven years. The Seventh Annual Session was held at Bhakna in April 1943. At that time Punjab was united comprising of 29 districts with a population of nearly 39 millions. Today the Punjab is partitioned into two parts: East Punjab and West Punjab. East Punjab is comprised of 13 districts with a population of 12.6 millions only.

Moga, the venue of the 12th Annual Session, is a tehsil town in Ferozpur district, a border district of East Punjab. Moga was selected as venue of the session not only because it is a stronghold of the kisan movement in Punjab and PEPSU, but also because this is an area which gave birth to the most respected national and kisan leaders, like Baba Rur Singh and Baba Nidhan Singh, etc.

The Reception Committee started its preparations for the session from May 1954 when its office was opened at Moga and various squads of the Kisan Sabha started propaganda and collections for the conference. Besides Ferozpur district, some adjoining areas also were selected for house to house collections for the session. In all 20 to 25 squads worked in these areas. Besides that the Cultural Squad of the Punjab gave its performances in various villages for about two months.

In all, nearly 30,000 rupees were collected from nearly 500 villages. The collections comprised of mostly small contributions in the form of grains. The largest single contribution amounted to Rs. 250 only. Contributions above Rs. 50 each are hardly two dozen in number. More than 80 per cent of the collections came from those contributing less than Rs. 10, mostly one rupee to 5 rupees per family only.

Thus thousands of peasants', agricultural workers' and petty shop-keepers' families contributed in cash or grains for the session.

The pandal for the session was in an area of about 50 acres of land which was donated free to the Reception Committee by Vaid Sher Singh and Jaswant Singh, of Moga. Besides that, nearly 100 acres of land outside the pandal was

covered by shops, cycle sheds and the peasant *Jathras* from various parts of the Punjab and PEPSU.

The 50 acre plot of the pandal was converted into a self-sufficient town; nearly 18 acres of this plot was set apart for public meetings and dramatic performances. Two separate stages were constructed, one for the day time, covered by *shamianas* to provide shade from the sun, with a seating accommodation for nearly 150,000 persons. The night stage was in the form of an open air theatre.

The second part of the plot, about 32 acres in area, housed nearly 1000 volunteers and kisan workers and 400 delegates, visitors and guests of this session. The pandal was constructed of tents and canopies. It was provided with electricity, its own water works with baths, latrines and urinals, a camp hospital organised by a squad of Medical College students and Dr. Gur Bux Singh Sandhu.

Two separate kitchens were organised inside the pandal, one for about 1000 kisan workers and volunteers and the other for about 400 delegates, visitors and guests in which daily tea and meals were served twice free of any charge.

Camp office was opened inside this pandal from August 27, 1954. From September 4, nearly 150 workers and volunteers worked day and night for setting up various parts of the pandal. On September 10, the volunteer strength was raised to 400, which later on rose to about 800. More than 500 volunteers out of this total strength were uniformed, trained and organised into Sections, Platoons and Companies. A Section constituted of eight volunteers with one as Section Commander. Four Sections constituted a Platoon with one Platoon Commander and three Platoons formed a Company with a Company Commander at its head. The entire volunteer force was organised and commanded by four Commanders—a Commander-in-Chief assisted by three. Twice during the session, arrangements were upset by rain and storm. On the 13th night, the tents and canopies were blown off by a severe storm and rainfall. But the kisan volunteers worked day and night defying storm and rain and reconstructed the pandal in no time. The Central Kisan Council and the delegates continued their meeting regularly, uninterrupted by rain or storm.

Special features of this session were a) the Peace Session, b) the Procession, c) Open Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha, d) Dramatic Performances and e) Peasants' Sports—*kabaddi* and wrestling.

On the 17th night, a Special Peace Session of the Kisan Sabha was organised. Besides songs, poems and dramas, it was addressed by Pandit Sunderlal and Pandit Karyanand

Sharma. Nearly 40,000 people attended this rally which lasted upto one o'clock in the night.

On the 18th morning an exhibition *kabaddi* match between two leading teams of Ferozpur district, was played which was witnessed by more than 20,000 persons.

At about 1 p.m. the procession started from the pandal towards the Moga town. It was a most disciplined, organised march of about 20,000. Besides that, the bazars and house tops were packed with thousands of people witnessing and cheering the marching *jathas* and volunteers.

Kabaddi and wrestling, the most popular rural sports of the Punjabi people, were organised for the first time by the Kisan Sabha. It attracted thousands of rural youth and other folks who also took keen interest in other deliberations of the session.

On the 19th evening wrestling matches were organised. Besides a large number of young wrestlers of Punjab, Wasan Singh and Mohindar Singh displayed free style wrestling to a crowd of about 40,000 people.

Maximum attendance of the conference was on the 18th night. Various press reporters have estimated it from one lakh to 2 lakhs.

Total expenditure incurred for this session is below Rs. 30,000. Expenditure for the Eleventh Session at Cannanore was above Rs. 50,000. Therefore, those who participated in this session and saw the various arrangements of this self-sufficient town, Baba Rur Singh Nagar, where meals and tea were served to 1000 to 1,400 persons for about a week, free of any charge and where all other housing arrangements were made, would ask, how was it possible to meet the entire expenditures at such a low cost?

The Reception Committee was able to manage with this small amount, mainly because of the personal management and personal labour of the kisan workers and volunteers which they contributed during this session. All sorts of work from the construction of latrines and urinals, cooking of meals, hospital management, the water works, the light arrangements were mostly manned by kisan workers and volunteers.

The functioning of the offices, the volunteer corp, the kitchens, hospitals, etc., impressed the people very much. Therefore, although this part of the pandal was enclosed by barbed wire and entry into it to persons other than volunteers, delegates and guests was forbidden, the Reception Committee had to make special arrangements for batches of thousands of peasants, to see all these arrangements.

The exhibition was specially collected and organised for

this session. Besides the photographs, depicting economic and cultural developments of the Soviet Union and New China and other Democratic countries of Europe, a special feature of the exhibition was the setting up of two Sections: one exhibiting the photographs of the various sessions of the Kisan Sabha and the other by the Desh Bhagat Pariwar Sahai Committee, displaying the photographs of national heroes and leaders of Punjab, especially of the famous Gadhri Party.

This exhibition was visited by thousands of people and a special force of volunteers controlled the rush of visitors with great difficulty.

As a whole, the session was a very big success. More than 200,000 peasants and rural labourers attended the session on one day or other and most of them sat for two days and nights to listen to the speeches made by their beloved leaders showing the way out of their difficulties. The success of this session lays immense responsibilities on the Kisan Sabha to lead and guide the peasants and agricultural labourers in their struggle for land, better life, peace and freedom.

October 10, 1954

Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri,
CHAIRMAN, RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

AIKS PROCEEDINGS

The 12th Annual Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha was held at Moga, Ferozpur district, Punjab (I) from 13th to 19th September, 1954.

The session was held after 17 months had passed since the 11th Session held at Canannore (Malabar). This period is momentous, in that it is characterised by a series of rising struggles throughout the country. Big struggles, often assuming an all-India character, have been carried on against eviction, against rising tax burdens, for distribution of waste lands, for fair prices to the producers, for decent wages for agricultural labourers and on similar other issues. The movement spread to new areas. Agricultural labourers have entered the struggle as an organised force and sections of the peasantry, who were so far outside the movement are only now being drawn into it. Severe repression has been let loose against the rising tide of the movement and yet the movement advanced.

Many a gain was achieved and in several states the Governments were forced to pass legislations and issue ordinances for the protection of the kisans. The All-India Kisan Sabha stood in the forefront of all these struggles and thus became the standard-bearer of the militant kisan movement.

It was in such a background that the Moga Session was held. This session was preceded by a series of conferences in the provinces where the problems facing the kisans were discussed threadbare, review of the movement made and future programme chalked out. Hence the Moga Session was to make a review of the movement in all the provinces, draw lessons from it, draw the future line of action on the burning, major issues and chalk out a programme for widening the struggles going on in various provinces, give them an all-India shape and build a strong, broad-based, all-India movement of the kisans against landlordism, imperialist loot, tax burdens and other pressing problems.

The attendance at the meetings of the CKC, AIKC and the Delegates' Session was fairly good. 28 out of the 36 members of the CKC 75 out of 104 AIKC members and 258 delegates, besides a large number of Kisan Sabha functionaries,

who attended as visitors, took part. Particular mention should be made of the delegations from Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Bengal and Maharashtra. Despite dislocation of communications, due to floods, necessitating travelling only by Air, 3 delegates from Tripura, 3 from Manipur and 8 from Assam attended the session. From Bengal a large contingent of 37 delegates, from Maharashtra another 20 delegates arrived. This is proof of the growing strength of and confidence in, the AIKS.

The following members attended the CKC meetings: 1) Indulal Yajnik, 2) Karyanand Sharma, 3) N. Prasada Rao, 4) Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri, 5) K. A. Keraleeyan, 6) Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, 7) S. G. Sardesai, 8) Baba Gurumukh Singh, 9) Satra Dhari Singh, 10) Vishnu Bora, 11) Biswanath Mukherji, 12) Abdulla Rasul, 13) Yogindra Sharma, 14) Jharkhande Rai, 15) Master Hari Singh, 16) Harkishen Singh Surjeet, 17) Choudhari Ghasi Ram, 18) Balakrishna Gupta, 19) Thakur-bhai Shah, 20) E. M. S. Namboodiripad, 21) B. Srinivas Rao, 22) P. Sundarayya, 23) Y. V. Krishna Rao, 24) K. Gopala Rao, 25) C. Vasudeva Rao, 26) Sadhucharan Mahanti, 27) Ravi Narayan Reddi, 28) B. Yella Reddi. (Dharam Singh Faqar is in jail and Bankim Mukherji is keeping bad health and so they could not attend.)

Permission being granted by the CKC, the following persons also participated in the CKC meetings: 1) Kashmira Singh (Himachal Pradesh), 2) Harikrishna Konar (Bengal), 3) Mohan Choudhary (Tripura), 4) Venkataramayya (Mysore), 5) Kashinath Jadhav (Marathwada), 6) Sudam Deshmukh (Berar), 7) H. K. Vyas (Rajasthan), 8) Madhavarac Gaekwad (Maharashtra). (See the chart for the membership and delegates and AIKC members attending the session).

The CKC met in the afternoon of 13th September. The agenda for the session was first discussed and it was decided that the resolutions should be placed before the session for discussion in a particular order of preference and time for discussion on each resolution should be fixed. Apart from the resolutions of condolence, etc., for the main resolutions, the following order and time were fixed:

1. Address by Reception Committee Chairman and President,
2. Fixing agenda, Resolutions on Martyrs, Condolence, Pakistani Peasants, Working Class Struggles (4 hours)
3. Discussion of General Secretary's Report (4 hours),
4. Resolution on Evictions (2 hours),
5. Resolution on Ceilings (3 hours),

6. Resolution of Waste Lands (1 hour),
7. Resolution on Agricultural Labourers (2 hours),
8. Resolution on Organisation (2 hours),
9. Resolution on Tax Burdens (2 hours),
10. Resolution on Prices (3 hours),
11. Resolution on Irrigation Rates,
12. Resolution on Floods,
13. Resolution on Swadeshi,
14. Resolution on Repression.

This had become necessary in view of only 6 sittings of 4 hours each to the Delegates' Session being available and a number of important issues were pending for discussion and decision. (This time-table was scrupulously observed and this was made possible because of the co-operation of the delegates.)

The next issue discussed was the organisational irregularities. The General Secretary informed the CKC that several provinces had not paid their full membership fees and some of them had not even informed the total number of membership in their respective provinces, in spite of ample time to send the figures and fees. It only showed the negligence to observe the rules and organisational forms of the Kisan Sabha, the Secretary reported. The CKC discussed the situation arising out of this and decided that the defaulting provinces should be strongly criticised. At the same time, the CKC decided to extend the time for payment of membership fee upto the time of the first sitting of the Delegates' Session, i.e., 15th afternoon and to accept the number of delegates proportionate to the membership for which the fees were paid. It also decided that the fees of all the delegates that participated in the election to the AIKC should be paid to the CKC office, irrespective whether they attend the session or not.

The next question discussed was about the affiliation of new Provincial Kisan Sabhas. The CKC ratified the affiliation given by the General Secretary to: 1) Himachal Pradesh Kisan Sabha, 2) Tripura Provincial Kisan Sabha, 3) Berar Kisan Sabha, 4) Marathwada Kisan Sabha, and 5) Vindhya Pradesh Kisan Sabha. Thus, 5 new Provincial Kisan Units were added to the AIKS.

The CKC next took up for consideration the General Secretary's Report and the Draft Resolutions. It was decided that the Report should be placed before the Delegates' Session direct and that it should be generally, and not in a detailed manner, discussed there. The reasons for this were that the issues posed in the report were to come before the session in

the form of separate resolutions and detailed discussions could take place on them. Hence the CKC decided to recommend to the session that the General Secretary's Report should be put on records as the Annual Report of the AIKS.

The CKC next discussed the resolutions dealing with the major problems facing the movement. After prolonged and detailed discussions, the Resolutions on Evictions, Ceilings and Prices were totally redrafted and other resolutions were amended here and there. All the redrafted resolutions and amendments were cycloed and distributed to the delegates before the session started.

The CKC altogether held 7 sittings—one on the 13th, two on the 14th, two on the 15th and one each on 16th and 17th. In order to pilot the resolutions, sort out amendments and consider them, a Steering Committee was formed by the CKC with the following members: 1) President, 2) General Secretary, 3) S. G. Sardesai, 4) P. Sundarayya 5) Dr. Z. A. Ahmed, 6) Biswanath Mukherji and 7) Harkishen Singh Surjeet.

DELEGATES' SESSION

The Delegates' Session opened punctually at 4 p.m. on 15th September with Indulal Yajnik presiding. The session was preceded by the immortal song of the great national poet, Iqbal, "Sare Jahanse Achha", sung by the Punjab Cultural Squad.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri, in an inspiring speech greeted the delegates from other provinces to the great land of Gadhri heroes, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh. Next, Indulal Yajnik, the outgoing president, made a brief speech of introduction.

The next item of business was the election of the President for the new year. Article VIII (5) of the Constitution (as adopted at Ghazipur) lays down that in the first sitting of the Delegates' Session, the President for the Session and the Sabha for the year following, should be elected. Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, the veteran leader of Punjab, proposed the name of Indulal Yajnik and P. Sundarayya seconded it. Amidst thunderous cheers, he was elected unanimously as the President of the AIKS for the next year.

After a brief speech by the newly-elected President, resolutions paying Homage to Kisan Martyrs and sending Condolences to the families of the kisan leaders, who died during the last year, were moved from the Chair and all those present paid homage by standing for a minute.

The General Secretary next placed the agenda as proposed by the CKC and it was adopted.

Then came the messages. Baba Sohan Singh Bakhna, the octogenarian revolutionary, the founder of the Gadr Party and an ex-President of the AIKS — greeted the session with a message, both inspiring and guiding. Next, the General Secretary read out the messages received from the following organisations:

- 1) Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers;
- 2) The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Union, USSR;
- 3) Agricultural, Forestry and Water Conservancy Workers' Union, People's Republic of China;
- 4) Peasants' Union of Japan;
- 5) Secretariat of the Central Council of the SARBUKSI, Indonesia;
- 6) Gold Coast Timber and Agricultural Workers' Union;
- 7) Central Committee, Agricultural Workers' Trade Union, People's Republic of Rumania;
- 8) Cyprus Farmers' Union;
- 9) Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Trade Union, Poland.

Later on, messages from the All-India Trade Union Congress; All-India Students' Federation; State Farm and Tractor Station Workers' Trade Union, Czechoslovakia; Central Committee, Agriculture and Cattle Breeders' Union, Albania; Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Union, Bulgaria; Sugar and Agricultural Workers' Union, Jamaica; Agricultural and Dairy Workers' Union, Holland; Bombay State Mithagar (Salt) Kamgar Federation; Hind Kisan Panchayat, Punjab; Bihar Plantation Workers' Union; Indian People's Theatre Association (Calcutta); People's Relief Committee (West Bengal) —were received and read.

The first sitting of the Delegates' Session was over with the adoption of two resolutions, expressing solidarity with the Pakistan Peasantry and the Working Class and Office Employees.

The second day's proceedings started with the General Secretary placing his Report before delegates. He made an introductory speech high-lighting the issues raised in his report. This was followed by a general discussion on the Re-

port, participated in by Bhowani Sen (Bengal), Ramanand Agarwal (Rajasthan), Bhogendra Jha (Bihar), Mohan Choudhary (Tripura), Venkataramayya (Mysore), Balakrishna Gupta (Madhya Bharat), and Baba Gurumukh Singh (Punjab).

Main points of criticism were:

a) The question of struggle for peace was completely minimised; it was not given even as much space as Bhojdan. Burdens of increased military budgets are seriously affecting the life of the peasantry. This was not linked to the other issues, thus resulting in making the Report non-political.

b) Question of struggle for linguistic states is not mentioned.

c) Even after the abolition of zamindari, rent system is being maintained. It is a continuation of feudalism and its preservation. This has not been explained.

d) Panchayats, Co-operatives, consolidation of holdings, etc., were not dealt with.

e) Question of floods got scanty attention. Plantation question should be dealt with. Stress should be laid on friendly relations with fraternal organisations in other countries.

f) Work in Telangana was not reported. Struggles are going on for waste lands. Self-complacency in organisation has developed. Agricultural labourers are being organised in their separate unions and struggles have been conducted in Karimnagar district. PSP is carrying on goondaism against Kisan Sabha workers. Tribal question should be dealt with.

g) Picture of economic crisis should be elaborated. Food prices should be cut down, that should be our demand. T-C State Land Bills should have been analysed. Clear organisational picture, i.e., how many committees are formed, how many are functioning, etc., should be given. It is wrong to say as a previous speaker said that military expenditure is increasing. On the other hand, we want more defence industries so as to be free from dependence on imperialists.

Next, the Resolution on Solidarity with the Pakistan Peasantry was moved by Sohan Singh Josh and the Resolution on Solidarity with the Working Class Struggles was moved by

Master Hari Singh. Both of them were unanimously passed without discussion.

In the afternoon, the Resolution on Struggle against Evictions was moved by Dr. Z. A. Ahmed and seconded by Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri. B. Srinivas Rao and Raghavan Pillai spoke in support of the resolution. All of them marshalled facts as to how the landlords in every province are carrying on a concerted offensive against the tenants by evicting them and how the Government is actively helping them and how even the legislations passed are giving legal cover to these evictions. The particular thing to be noted is that the resolution, as well as the speeches, stressed upon developing the struggles against evictions. A bold call was given to the peasants to stick to the lands and not to leave them. Also, call was given to develop struggles for getting back the lands from which the peasants were evicted. Amendments were moved, of which some were accepted. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Next came the Resolution on Ceilings to Land Holdings. This was moved by E. M. S. Namboodiripad and seconded by S. G. Sardesai. Namboodiripad, in his speech, explained how the Congress scheme of putting ceilings is a fake one and how it is leading to large-scale evictions by landlords. He contrasted the Congress scheme of ceilings to the Kisan Sabha scheme and said that if the latter scheme is implemented, it would lead to the break up of land monopoly. He exhorted the Kisan Sabha to extensively popularise the Kisan Sabha scheme and debunk and expose the Congress scheme.

The resolution, with minor amendments, was unanimously passed.

On the 17th morning the Resolution on Waste Lands was taken up. It was moved by Y. V. Krishna Rao and seconded by K. A. Keraleeyan.

The next resolution was on Agricultural Labourers, moved by N. Prasada Rao and seconded by Thakurbhai Shah.

In the afternoon session, the Resolution on Organisation was moved by K. Gopala Rao (Andhra) and was seconded by Jharkhande Rai.

The next resolution on Tax Burdens was moved by Harkishen Singh Surjeet and seconded by Yogindra Sharma.

Next to that, the Resolution on Water Rates was moved by Yogindra Sharma and seconded by N. Prasada Rao.

The Resolution on Prices, which first went through the CKC and was completely redrafted and deals only with the question of commercial crops, was moved by K. Gopala Rao (Andhra) and seconded by S. G. Sardesai.

All the resolutions with some amendments were passed

by the delegates unanimously. Only one amendment to the Resolution on Agricultural Labourers calling upon the agricultural labourers to fight against false measures and weights, which the Steering Committee found to be out of place in that resolution, was pressed to voting and carried by an overwhelming majority. All the other amendments, not accepted by the Steering Committee but pressed to voting, were defeated.

The General Secretary next moved for the adoption of the Statement of Accounts. He remarked that the provinces not only not paid the quotas but many have failed to pay membership fees also in time or in full. He had also informed that the same state of affairs exist in the provinces. He proposed that the methods of raising funds should change. Funds should be collected when we carry on campaigns and in meetings and conferences. He also proposed that special drives for funds should be made.

Wadhawaram, MLA (Punjab), raised the question of loan of Rs. 3000 given by AIKS to UPKS for holding the 10th Session at Sikandraro. The General Secretary informed that this was discussed in the AIKC meeting held at Cannanore and was written off.

The Statement of Accounts was adopted unanimously.

The next question discussed was on the Flag of the AIKS. P. Sundarayya moved the Resolution on Flag, seconded by Sohan Singh Josh and B. Srinivas Rao.

Seven amendments were moved to the resolution which were accepted by the Steering Committee. It was also decided to split the resolution into two, making the question of flag of Manipur into a separate resolution. Both the resolutions were put to vote and carried unanimously.

The General Secretary then read out the chart giving the total number of membership, province-wise, and the number of delegates and AIKC members attending the session.

The question of venue of the next session was brought before the session but the session referred this question to the AIKC.

As there was no time left the Resolutions on Hydrogen Bomb, Geneva Agreement, SEATO, Peace, Refugees, Floods, Swadeshi and Repression were considered to be moved from the Chair and passed. The session accepted this proposal.

The Delegates' Session closed at 11 a.m. on the 18th.

AIKC SESSION

A meeting of the All-India Kisan Committee was held at Moga on the morning of 19th September 1954, with Iudlal Yajnik presiding. The agenda was:

- a) Deciding upon the number of CKC Members, as per Article XI (2);
- b) Election of Office Bearers and CKC Members;
- c) Fixing quotas for membership enrolment and for AIKS funds;
- d) Affiliation of the AIKS to the Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers; and
- e) Venue and time of the next session.

The General Secretary proposed that the strength of the CKC should be 42 including the President and other Office Bearers, as 5 new Provincial Units and 5 District Units in Karnataka have joined the AIKS. After some discussion the proposal was adopted.

Next, the election of Office Bearers was held. P. Sundarayya proposed that the number of Vice-Presidents should be three and that Nana Patil, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed and C. Rajeswar Rao should be elected to these posts. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

Harkishen Singh Surjeet proposed the name of N. Prasada Rao for General Secretaryship, which was seconded by Sankar Dayal Tiwari. The proposal was adopted unanimously.

P. Sundarayya proposed the names of Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri, Yogindra Sharma, B. Srinivas Rao and Biswanath Mukherji as Joint Secretaries and the proposal was adopted unanimously.

Baba Gurumukh Singh was unanimously elected as the Treasurer.

Next, N. Prasada Rao proposed the names of 32 as CKC members and it was adopted unanimously. (The names of all CKC members are given separately.)

The next issue discussed was the venue and time of the next session. The General Secretary proposed that the provisions of the Constitution should be strictly adhered to and the enrolment of members should be finished by January 31 and the next session held in April or May in a business-like manner, without big preparations for the open rally. Harkishen Singh Surjeet proposed that the next session should be held only in 1956. After some discussion, it was finally decided to hold the Delegates' Session some time in April or May of 1955—the delegates themselves bearing all the expenses. Holding the open rally is left to the option of the host PKS.

Invitation for holding the Delegates' Session came from Maharashtra, Berar and Bihar. Maharashtra delegates in-

formed that their invitation is subject to ratification by their PKC. After some discussion it was decided that, in case Maharashtra PKC officially invites within a short time, the Session should be held in Maharashtra, otherwise in Bihar.

The next issue discussed was the question of affiliation of AIKS to the TUIAFW, section of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The President informed that he had announced the affiliation of the AIKS to the TUIAFW at the conference of the latter in 1953, which was lustily greeted by the entire conference. He ardently wished that the AIKS should ratify it and thus formally affiliate the AIKS to the TUIAFW and thus strengthen the fraternal bonds and organisational links with the peasant and agricultural labour and forestry workers' unions in other countries. P. Sundarayya proposed that the affiliation should be done and that a proposal should be made to the TUI that the word 'peasant', also should be included in its name, so that it is enabled to affiliate peasant organisations also. Many AIKC members participated in the discussion, some of them raising a technical point that, as the Delegates' Session, which was the highest body of the AIKS, has just concluded and that particular question was not brought before it, it would be improper on the part of the AIKC to take a decision on such a major issue as this. Finally it was decided that this question would be taken at the next session for decision.

The next issue was fixing quotas. The following quotas have been taken by the provinces:

	<i>Money quota</i>	<i>Membership quota</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Andhra	1000	1,75,000
2. Telangana	500	1,50,000
3. Tamil Nad	500	1,00,000
4. T-C State	100	25,000
5. Malabar	500	75,000
6. Karnataka	50	10,000
7. Maharashtra	100	1,25,000
8. Marathwada	100	20,000
9. Vidarbha (Berar)	50	10,000
10. Gujarat	200	30,000
11. Madhya Bharat	50	30,000
12. Rajasthan	500	1,00,000
13. Punjab	500	1,50,000
14. PEPSU	500	80,000
15. Himachal Pradesh	50	5,000
16. Uttar Pradesh	500	1,50,000

17. Bihar	250	1,00,000
18. Vindhya Pradesh	..	5,000
19. West Bengal	250	2,50,000
20. Assam	100	25,000
21. Manipur	100	20,000
22. Tripura	100	25,000
23. Orissa	50	15,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,050	16,75,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(Some members expressed the fear that, as the time for enrolment is short, they may not fulfil the quotas.)

It was also decided that the money quotas should be sent in instalments.

The General Secretary next proposed that meetings of the Office Bearers should be held often, i.e., roughly once in two months, in order to review the movement going on in the provinces and to plan out the other work connected with the CKC. The proposal was accepted.

The meeting ended at 11 a.m.

New Delhi

October 5, 1954.

N. Prasada Rao,
GENERAL SECRETARY

MESSAGES TO THE SESSION

Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers, 19, Rue Boncompagni, Rome, Italy, sent the following message:

Dear Brothers,

The struggle of the land workers, farm labourers and peasants is extending and strengthening in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This struggle which is being carried on against the exploitation and oppression by feudalism, colonialism and imperialism is one of the fundamental aspects of the present fight for national independence, progress, peace and fraternal economic and cultural collaboration between all the peoples of the world.

The Indian agricultural workers and peasants have gained in this world-wide struggle a place of honour.

In all the States of the Indian Union they are strongly fighting for the defence of their vital interests.

The conquest of the agrarian reform and the reform of farm contracts, the improvement of the living and working conditions of the farm labourers, the reduction of the land rent are all problems closely tied one with other and are forming the platform of the alliance between peasants and farm labourers.

The victory of the peasants and farm labourers will ensure the basis of success for further reforms and will create the conditions indispensable for the economic and social development of India.

In this fight against the privileges of the big landlords, supported by the reactionary and conservative forces of world imperialism, unity is the most powerful weapon of the workers' masses.

Unite around the glorious banner of the AIKS, strengthen its ranks, establish alliance with all other organisations of farm workers and peasants on the basis of common programmes.

You have the sympathy and solidarity of millions of agricultural and forestry workers and peasants who are following

with concern the hard fights which you are carrying on for the well-being, liberty and progress of your great country.

Yours Fraternally,

For the Secretariat of the International,
R. VIDIMARI

*Central Committee of Agricultural Workers' Union
USSR, sent the following message:*

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION, USSR
WARMLY GREETS TWELFTH CONFERENCE AND WISHES IT SUCCESS-
FUL WORK; YEGURAZ DEO PRESIDENT.

*Chinese Agricultural, Forestry and Water Conservancy
Workers' Trade Union, sent the following message:*

DEAR COMRADES. LEARNING THAT TWELFTH SESSION OF ALL INDIA
KISAN SABHA WILL SOON INAUGURATE, I ON BEHALF CHINESE AGRICULTURAL FORESTRY AND WATERCONSERVANCY WORKERS EXTEND WARM GREETINGS AND WISH THE CONGRESS SUCCESS. KANG YUNG HO; CHAIRMAN

*The Central Committee, Agricultural Workers' Trade
Union of Rumanian People's Republic, sent the following
message:*

OCCASION YOUR TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION SEND YOU OUR FRATERNAL SALUTE SOLIDARITY WISHING FULL SUCCESS CONFERENCE WORK FOR STRENGTHENING TRADE UNION UNITY BETTER LIFE DEMOCRACY PEACE ON BEHALF PRESIDUM CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TRADE UNION RUMANIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC. SECRETARY, VOICU

*The Executive Committee of the Agricultural and Forest
Workers' Trade Union, Poland sent the following message:*

ON BEHALF OF FOREST AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OF PEOPLES POLAND WE SEND YOU FRATERNAL GREETINGS AND WISHES FOR FRUITFUL DEBATES AND SUCCESS IN THE DEFENCE OF VITAL INTERESTS OF WORKING PEOPLE AND ALL WORKING PEASANTS IN THE DEFENCE OF PROGRESS DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND PEACE IN ASIA AND ALL OVER THE WORLD STOP WE THANK YOU HEARTILY FOR YOUR INVITING OUR ORGANISATION TO YOUR SESSION STOP SINCE WE CANNOT ATTEND THIS SESSION WE EXTEND YOU EXPRESSIONS OF SOLIDARITY WITH STRUGGLE WAGED BY YOU AND WITH YOUR PROGRESSIVE ASPIRATIONS STOP

*State Farm and Tractor Station Workers' Trade Union,
Czechoslovakia, sent the following message:*

Thank you for the invitation to 12th Annual Session of All-India Kisan Sabha. Very sorry that for technical reasons

we are unable to send our delegation and we express our warm fraternal greetings, wishing you all success in your negotiations and in fight for better life of peasants and peace.

Long live solidarity of the working people!

Long live World Peace!

Frantisek Matuska,
Chairman.

Trade Unions of Agricultural and Forestry Workers of People's Republic of Bulgaria sent the following message:

In the name of Trade Unions of Agricultural and Forestry Workers of People's Republic of Bulgaria, we wish you fruitful work to achieve even bigger successes in the struggle to assure well-being, unity, peace and independence of your country.

The Union of Agricultural and Cattle Workers of Albanian Republic sent the following message:

We cordially thank you for your invitation. On behalf of the Agricultural Workers and Cattle Breeders of Albanian Republic we warmly greet the delegates on the occasion of the 12th Conference and through them all the agricultural workers of India.

We hope the work of the session will serve to reinforce the basic unity of action of Indian peasants in their struggle for bread, national independence and in defence of peace in Asia and the whole world.

Long live the unity and international solidarity of the workers of the whole world united in the WFTU!

The Union of Agricultural and Dairy Workers, Holland, sent the following message:

From agricultural workers organised in the Union of Agricultural and Dairy Workers, we send our fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 12th Session of the AIKS.

It is with interest and admiration that progressive agricultural workers of Holland are following your struggle for the amelioration of economic and social conditions of peasants of India for peace and progress.

We wish you a fruitful session in the interest of your members and entire people of India.

Long live the friendship of all the peasants and workers of the world!

Long live Peace! Long live the WFTU!

Japan Peasants' Union, No. 5, 1-chome, Ohternachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan, in a message says:

We send our fraternal greetings to you on the occasion of your 12th Session and wish your best success. We have known stubborn struggles being waged by Indian peasants and its premier organisation, the All-India Kisan Sabha, since the great World Conference of Agricultural and Forestry Workers and Working Peasants held in Vienna last year. Guided by the teachings of the Conference, we have adopted at our 8th Congress concrete resolutions for peace, national independence and better living conditions of peasants.

We hope your session to discuss and adopt concrete resolutions which lead Indian peasants to peace and bright future against landlords' eviction offensive, higher and new taxes, increased water rate, lower prices of agricultural products, famine and floods.

We are convinced that you will take at the Session further steps towards realization of the true land reform, for peace and national independence, uniting actions of all-peasants and their organisations and closely allying with the workers, agricultural labourers and city workers.

Long live the solidarity of Indian and Japanese peasants!

Satoji Sato,
General Secretary,
General Centre of Japan Peasants' Union.

Secretariat of the Central Council of the SARBUKSI, Indonesia, says in a message:

On the occasion of your next Congress on 13th to 19th September, 1954, at Moga, allow us on behalf of the Central Council of the SARBUKSI, representing the Indonesian Forestry Workers to extend our opinions as follows:—

We are very glad in this opportunity to send our expressions to our brothers from the ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA. Since our last International Conference of 1953 in Vienna, our fraternal ties became stronger and stronger.

Properly our close co-operation began and reached its climax when in our struggle for national independence against the Dutch imperialists on 17th August, 1945 some brothers of INDIA have joined actively in the first front. After that our fraternal ties on organisational basis became more and more solid and at last consolidated.

This is only the result of the correct leading of our International firstly and common struggle of our two nations secondly. And thanks to our united struggle for peace, in the last time we have succeeded to frustrate the efforts of the American imperialists to build up an aggression pact via the Colombo Conference.

Your Congress will take place some days after the aggression conference in Manila. In this case we are quite sure that your Congress will take care for it and discuss the problem of our further struggle for peace and progress.

And at last we herewith on behalf of the Indonesian Forestry Workers send our warm and fraternal greetings and wish greater successes of your Congress and in your struggle for improving the peasants' economic and social conditions, peace and progress.

Long Live the All India Kisan Sabha!
Long Live the International Solidarity!
Long Live World Peace!

Soetarto,
Deputy General Secretary

*Gold Coast Timber and Agricultural Workers' Union,
National Headquarters, Post Office Box 171, Sekondi,
Gold Coast, sent the following message:*

While we acknowledge receipt of your invitation dated 10th August, which was received here on the 26th August, 1954, I have to inform you that we are grateful of the opportunity offered to us to witness the peasant gathering in India.

Following the resolution of the 3rd World Trade Union Congress, we have whole-heartedly accepted your invitation and hope to contribute towards proletarian internationalism.

We are taking decision upon sending a delegation to the Twelfth Annual Session of the All India Kisan Sabha and as soon as we have decided, you will be communicated with.

Meanwhile, we convey our wishes to the preparatory committee and trust that this meeting will be represented by all peasants' movements in the world.

Essandoh-Encher.
General Secretary.

*The Cyprus Farmers' Union, (E.A.K.), Nicosia, Cyprus,
in a message says:*

The Central Committee of the Cyprus Farmers' Union on

behalf of the thousands peasants of Cyprus sends to your 12th session and to the peasants of your country our warm greetings.

The peasants of Cyprus are fighting for better conditions of living, for security prices for our products, for free commerce with all countries, alienation and low rents of land, irrigation works, government aid to improve the methods of cultivation, for lower cost of production, etc.

The most important problem is the problem of land. From the 3 246,012 acres of fertile land 800,000 acres are belonging to landlords, churches, monasteries, other sufficient land low forests, halitics belongs to government. Not only this, the government in the last few years have requisitioned 100,000 acres of fertile land for military purposes.

The peasants of Cyprus are facing very bad economic conditions. More than 8 millions sterlings are to day the rural debts.

In three articles the news paper "Neos Democrates" of Cyprus published an article of your G. Secretary N. Prasada Rao on the subject: To the 12th session of the All India Kisan Sabha and the struggles of the peasants of India. We learned too many of your problems and struggles from this article.

The solution of your problems depends on your struggle, on the struggle of all peasants of India.

We wish any success to the purposes of your session on your struggle for peace and a better living conditions of your people.

With the guidance of our International, all peasants in every country will develop their struggle for a lasting peace and better future to all people of the world.

With this opportunity we thank you for a second time for your protest to the British Minister for Colonies on the matter of requisition of land for military purposes.

Long live peasants of India!

Long live the friendship of our peoples!

Long live the friendship and peace between all peoples of the world!

Chambis Michaelides,
General Secretary.

Sugar and Agricultural Workers' Union, Clarendon, Jamaica, sent the following message:

Upon receipt of information that the 12th Session of the

All-India Kisan Sabha is to be held from 13th to 19th September, 1954, at Moga, Ferozpur District, Punjab (I). I was directed by the Executive of the Sugar and Agricultural Workers' Union of Jamaica, to inform your Congress that the members of this organisation have pledged solidarity with the peasants of India and further wish your conference every success.

H. St. G. Sinclair,
General Secretary

S. A. Dange, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, sent the following message:

The All-India Trade Union Congress greets the Twelfth Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha and wishes it all success.

The All-India Trade Union Congress is conscious of the fact that the trade unions cannot win the struggles of the workers unless they have the backing of the kisans, who form the mighty foundation of our country's life, economy and politics. It is equally recognised by you that you too in your struggles must be helped by the working class. The hammer of the working class that shapes, the world must unite with your sickle, if all our people are to reap the benefits of our common labour and man's science. We must join hands to abolish landlordism and curb the anti-people policies of our capitalists. We must remove them from the seats of power in the State which they use in order to attack our life and liberties. Then alone we shall reap the fruits of our labour and have democracy, peace and complete freedom for our country.

The AITUC once again greets you in the name of organised workers of India.

Sri. Randhir Singh, President, Hind Kisan Panchayat, Punjab and Secretary, Punjab Praja Socialist Party, in a message says:

Accept congratulations. Kisans of India must unite. Hind Kisan Panchayat and Kisan Sabha should give lead. My support as important office-bearer of Punjab Praja Socialist Party and Hind Kisan Panchayat assured. Excuse my absence.

Sri T. Paramanand, on behalf of the Bihar Provincial Plantation Workers' Union, in a message says:

.... I request you to kindly accept my greetings to the delegates. I wish Conference success.

You probably know, the problem of the landless peasants and plantation labour is most pathetic. I trust, you will give a lead in this direction for the solution of their problems.

General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, in a message says:

Regret inability sending fraternal delegation. Wish 12th Kisan Conference all success.

President, Bombay State Mithagar Kamgar Federation, in a message says:

.... The Bombay Salt-pan workers have full confidence in the leadership of the All-India Kisan Sabha and expect the guidance in the struggle against the exploiters and the represses.... Wish Conference complete success.

Sri Niranjana Sen, General Secretary, Indian People's Theatre Association, in a message writes:

I have been specially asked by my colleagues to attend this Session so that I can carry with me the most valuable experiences from you about the lives, problems and struggles of our heroic peasantry. This will inspire our Artistes and Writers to come forward with more inspiring songs, dances and dramas.

We believe that IPTA cannot truly become the National Theatre Organisation in the service of the people unless it is deep-rooted among our people, specially peasantry and workers.

I take this opportunity to assure you that we shall struggle hard and tenaciously, to develop IPTA worthy of its name, taking IPTA to the rural areas, mobilising folk-artistes and poets and bringing the rich folk-arts to our fold. And we believe that it is only possible by your concrete help and guidance.

RESOLUTIONS

I. ON KISAN MARTYRS

The Twelfth Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha is profoundly grieved at the death of the following Kisan Sabha workers and kisans, pays homage to the memory of the glorious martyrs and pledges to fulfil the noble cause for which they have laid down their lives.

The Sabha at the same time condemns the action of those responsible for the murders and demands due punishment for their nefarious action and that such action must not be repeated.

West Bengal: Annada Dolui (Howrah police firing), Satish Mis'ri (24 Parganas police firing), Basanta Sarnanta (Midnapur—killed by landlords' goondas), and four others.

Uttar Pradesh: Sita Ram (Unnao), Sudarshan Lal (Etawa), Shiva Pujan (Ballia) — (all killed by landlords).

Bihar: Jatta Sah, Roshan Rai, Pahagu Mandal, Haladhur Sahis (all from Muzafarpur — killed by landlords), and Trimukh Narayan Mishra (killed in jail).

Malabar: Anandan and Achuthan (shot dead in Mahe Liberation Struggle).

Rajsthan: Eight kisans killed by landlords.

Tamil Nad: Natarajan and Chinnappan.

Andhra: Three.

PEPSU: Gajjan Singh and Darbara Singh.

T-C State: Nine peasants killed in the struggle for linguistic province

Telangana: Three (Dharmasagar 2, Karimnagar 1)

II. ON CONDOLENCES

The Twelfth Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha deeply mourns the death of the following Kisan Sabha workers, who faithfully served the great cause of the kisans of India and the Kisan Sabha and offers heart-felt sympathies to their bereaved families.

- Punjab:** 1. **Baba Nidhan Singh**, M.L.A., a former member of the CKC, and **Baba Lal Singh**.
- Maharash'ra:** 2. **Vinayak Rao Bhuskute**
- Berar:** 3. **K. B. Srivastava**
- Manipur:** 4. **Longjam Bijoy Singh**, (one of the founders of the Kisan Sabha in Manipur)
- Orissas:** 5. **Mohan Bhuyan** (Ganjam)
6. **Nishakar Sahu** (Cuttack)
- W. Bengal:** 7. **Hemen Bhattacharya** (Midnapur)
8. **Adwaita Naskar** (24 Parganas)
9. **Trailokya Mandal** (24 Parganas)
10. **Jnan Chakravarty** (Howrah)
11. **Sudhir Manna** (Howrah)
12. **Ashu Parui** (Howrah)
13. **Kangali Dolui** (Howrah)
14. **Tarapada Das** (Hoogly)
15. **Bhagira'h** (West Dinajpur)
16. **Jagath** (West Dinajpur)
17. **Haren** (West Dinajpur)
18. **Abhiram** (West Dinajpur)
19. **Mani Karmakar** (Burdwan)
- PEPSU:** 20. **Jamahan Singh** (Sangrur)
21. **Mohan Singh** (Barnala)

III. ON SOLIDARITY WITH KISANS OF PAKISTAN

The peasants of Pakistan and their movement for land, rent reduction and for improvement of their living standards, are passing through severe repression at the hands of the Muslim League Government of Pakistan. Along with a large number of working-class and middle-class democrats, peasant leaders and militants have been rounded up and detained without trial.

This session condemns the new wave of repression launched at the instance of the US Ambassador against the democratic movement in Pakistan and extends its sympathy and support to the valiant peasants and other democrats facing repression and to their just cause. It demands their immediate and unconditional release and restoration of full civil liberties.

IV. ON SUPPORT TO WORKING-CLASS STRUGGLE

The foreign and Indian monopolists in their hunt for profits are intensifying their attacks against the working class in

the form of large-scale retrenchment, increased work-load and wage cuts. The Congress Government fully supports the profit-hunting policies of these monopolists and itself as an employer, is pursuing similar policies in relation to its employees.

The anti-working-class policies of the Congress Government have reached their climax in sanctioning rationalisation in mills, which foredoom lakhs of workers to unemployment and starvation, and in its modification of the Bank Appellate Tribunal Award against the interests of bank employees. The anti-labour policy of the Government has reached such a pass that even Mr. Giri, Labour Minister, tendered his resignation from the Cabinet.

This session of the AIKS greets the unity and resistance of the working class and employees of all categories that has been rapidly growing in the recent months to beat back the offensive of capitalists and the Government that defends their interests and extends its full support to the struggles of the working class and against the monopolist offensive and for improvement of their living conditions—for work, full employment, wages, bonus and reduction in hours of work.

V. ON LIQUIDATION OF FOREIGN POCKETS IN INDIA

The All-India Kisan Sabha greets the people of the French and Portuguese possessions in India for the heroic struggle being waged by them for liberation from foreign rule and merging with the Indian Union. These struggles are an inseparable part of our struggle for full independence and national sovereignty and of the battle of all Asian peoples for the abolition of colonial rule and exploitation and the attainment of complete national independence. They are also a part of the world people's struggle for defeating Anglo-American intrigues for unleashing a World War and using the colonial peoples as cannon fodder for achieving world domination.

By their magnificent and dogged fight, spread over a number of years the people of the French-Indian possessions, supported by their Indian brethren, have compelled the French rulers to abandon some of their possessions and to agree to negotiate with the Government of India for a peaceful transfer of the remaining areas.

The struggle in French India has enhanced the confidence of the people of Goa and other Portuguese possessions fighting for their liberation, in spite of the brutalities committed and

repressive measures adopted by the fascist Salazar Government in Goa.

The process of liberating the Portuguese enclaves within the Indian Union has already started. The All-India Kisan Sabha greets the Warli peasantry of Nagar Haveli for rising in thousands to liberate their enclaves from Portuguese rule and for minimum agrarian reform in their territories, such as abolition of forced labour, reducing rents to 1/6 of the produce and achieving a minimum wage to agricultural labourers, as in the neighbouring State of Bombay. The Warli peasantry have also elected their own Panchayats for local administration.

At the same time, the fortress of Portuguese rule in India, viz. Goa, is still held by the Portuguese under a regime of fascist military terror, backed by the support of the Anglo-American powers.

The All-India Kisan Sabha strongly condemns the intervention of British imperialists in the Goa affair, by cautioning the Indian Government against helping the Goan people's struggle. It disapproves the Government of India's policies of preventing Indian volunteers from entering Portuguese territory for giving fraternal support to the local population struggling for freedom and for accepting the proposal for 'neutral observers.' This step not only negates the basic position that Indians and Goans are fellow countrymen and Goa is part of the Indian territory, but actually strengthens the Portuguese in their efforts to suppress the popular movement in Goa and continue their rule over their Indian possessions.

The All-India Kisan Sabha gives its fullest support to all political parties inside and outside the Portuguese and French possessions who are fighting for their liberation and calls upon the Indian Government to do the same. It further demands that the Government of India must intervene directly in Goa and Pondicherry in aid of the local population and for liquidating Franco-Portuguese rule over their Indian pockets, if negotiations fail.

VI. ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT

The 12th Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha expresses its sense of solidarity with the All-India and State Peace Councils which are popularising the cause of relaxation of international tension and demanding: ban on Hydrogen Bomb, the peaceful settlement of the Korean and Indo-Chinese questions, the restoration of the United Nations to its original role of helping peaceful settlement of international disputes, etc.

The session appeals to all units of the Kisan Sabha to popularise the peace movement and to run an incessant campaign in favour of the measures demanded by the peace movement.⁵

VII. ON GENEVA AGREEMENT

This session of the All-India Kisan Sabha sends its warm fraternal greetings to the people of Viet Nam on the successful conclusion of the Agreement on Indo-China at the Geneva Conference. The Agreement has led to a cease-fire in the seven-year-old war which the French imperialists had been carrying on, aided by the US imperialists, in order to continue their colonial rule over the people of Indo-China. The Agreement has opened up the perspective of peacefully building a United Democratic State of Viet Nam, opening up the path of progress and prosperity to the people of Indo-China.

The determined and heroic struggle that the people of Viet Nam had been carrying on for 7 long years, the successive defeats that the People's Liberation Army had been inflicting on the French imperialists culminating in the fiasco of their plans in the historic battle of Dien Bien-Phu, the persistent efforts made by the Soviet Union and People's China, the gallant support that the Vietnamese people received from the French people and the ever growing peace forces throughout the world in which India played an important role, have all contributed to this signal defeat of the war-mongers, who were conspiring to internationalise the war in Indo-China and from there spread the conflagration.

The AIKS particularly rejoices at the great victories of the People's Liberation Army of Viet Nam, which is drawn mainly from the peasantry and enjoyed the support of the peasant masses, who had carried out fundamental land reforms.

They have demonstrated that no force on earth can stand before an awakened people who are determined to be free.

Their great victory is not only a victory for the forces of peace, but is also a source of tremendous inspiration for the colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom from imperialist yoke.

The AIKS is aware of the conspiracies which are still being hatched by the imperialists, especially the Americans, to deprive the people of Indo-China to the fruits of this agreement and pledges its full support to the peoples of Indo-China

in their struggle against these conspiracies. It also demands from the Government of India, whose representatives are the chairmen of the Commissions on Indo-China, that it must take every step to frustrate the nefarious game of the imperialists.

VIII. ON SEATO

This session of the AIKS condemns the Manila Conference which culminated in the signature of the SEATO Pact.

Through this Pact, the US, British and French imperialists seek to sabotage the Geneva Agreement, divide Viet Nam permanently, and keep South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their grip and use them as bases for aggression.

They propose to use this Pact to keep their colonial rule over the SE Asian peoples and threaten the peoples of these countries that they will have to face the combined might of these Powers if they dare to fight for their liberation.

The US, which imposed the US-Pak Pact over the peoples of Pakistan, has dragged the Pak Government also into the SEATO.

The SEATO thus constitutes a threat to the peoples of all SE Asian countries, including India.

The session is gratified to note that the Government of India, together with several other Asian Governments, has joined the ranks of those who are opposed to the SEATO. The session is of the opinion that this opposition of the Governments of Asian Powers, including India, has proved to be a valuable contribution to the struggle for peace in Asia.

The session, however, desires to warn all lovers of peace that the war-mongers are still trying their utmost to drag India and other Asian Powers into their war plans and that these plans can be defeated only if the voice of the Governments is buttressed with the united voice of the peoples.

It, therefore, calls upon Kisan Sabha units to join with all the progressive forces in India to develop a broad movement against the SEATO for a closer alliance between peoples of India, China and other Asian peoples, which will force the imperialists to quit Asia.

IX. ON STRUGGLE AGAINST EVICTIONS

A concerted and pernicious offensive is being carried on all over India by landlords, supported by the Government, who are driving our peasants from lands they have been tilling. It involves not only tenants or share-croppers on a very exten-

sive scale but also large numbers of under-ryots of various categories and even occupancy ryots. The foreign plantation owners in Assam and other places are also evicting peasants from paddy lands. Even the various State Governments have started evicting peasants from government lands. There has been a consistent offensive by the Government evicting thousands of tribal and other tenants from plots of forest land which had been given to them for cultivation in the past, with the result that thousands of tribal families have been deprived of their only source of sustenance. Many peasants and particularly the agricultural labourers have been evicted even from their homesteads. Anti-eviction struggle has thus become a major task of the peasantry at present.

The present eviction drive is part of the tactics resorted to by the landlords in order to deprive the peasants of even the limited rights won by them through the land legislations of the various States. They are enabled and encouraged to resort to these tactics by a number of provisions in the legislations such as refusal to grant absolute right of cultivation in land to the vast majority of tenants and share-croppers, provision for landlords of the right of resumption for 'self-cultivation' upto the so-called permissible limit, of keeping any amount of *Sir* land, of getting more compensation for *Khas* lands than tenanted lands, of keeping any amount of land under the so-called 'self-cultivation', while putting a limit on other land, as well as of transferring land without restriction, of collecting arrears of rent and of eviction under the pretext of non-payment of rent within a certain period. These provisions are fully taken advantage of by the landlords who grab as much land as possible through large-scale eviction.

The Government itself is utilising the outmoded Land Revenue Regulations and Rules framed in the last century, as well as the Forest Regulations, to throw out peasants from land. All these evictions are sought to be justified in the name of 'planned distribution of land', 'planned development and co-operative farming' and 'Refugee rehabilitation'.

This permissible limit below which there is generally no security of tenure for the tenants and upto which the owners of land are entitled to resume their land for self-cultivation is fixed at a high level, for instance, 30 standard acres or 60 ordinary acres in the Punjab and PEPSU (50 standard acres in the case of refugee landlords). Besides, for the purpose of eviction, landlords often resort to *benami* (fake) transfer, get false records of tenancies in the revenue papers prepared with the help of corrupt officials, institute cases on a charge of non-payment of rents and arrears and enter into false agreements

which tenants or share-croppers have to sign under duress. Moreover, the landlords and Government forcibly grab communal lands and forest lands, thus depriving the peasants of their benefit.

And in all these nefarious activities, the landlords, instead of being checked by it, get full support from the government machinery against the interest of the peasants, which shows that both in regard to legislation and administration the policy of the Congress Governments is designed to serve the interests of landlords, against those of the peasants.

The landlords employed goondas to beat up kisans and snatch away their crops and even murdered some of them in various provinces. Thousands of petitions to correct the wrong entries in the settlement records were arbitrarily rejected as in the UP; Section 144 was promulgated in various States and particularly in Punjab, where it is applied to the whole State. Arrears of rent were forcibly collected as in PEPSU. Even women were tortured and molested in Punjab and PEPSU where punitive levy was also imposed on a number of villages which were living peacefully, and forcibly collected. Besides, thousands of kisans and Kisan Sabha workers participating in these movements were arrested or bound down under various Sections such as 107 and 151 in a number of States.

This nation-wide eviction drive has contributed in a large measure to the widespread impoverishment of peasants, increasing landlessness and pauperisation, increasing rural unemployment and loss of purchasing power, and growing depression in the market, which hits industrial production leading to unemployment of more workers and office employees in the urban areas. All these factors ultimately intensify the agrarian crisis and the general economic crisis.

Against this terrific eviction offensive of landlords, backed by the policy of the Government, the kisans have been carrying on a powerful movement in defence of their just and legitimate rights, mainly under the leadership of the All-India Kisan Sabha and its units in the various States and localities. The masses of the peasantry were mobilised in their millions, innumerable rallies, demonstrations and local conferences held, mass petitions signed by lakhs of kisans and mass representations made to the Governments, large numbers of explanatory pamphlets and leaflets issued and even unlawfully evicted peasants organised themselves to collectively till their lands and keep them in possession. It was a mighty struggle of the Indian kisans fought under the banner of the Kisan Sabha with varying degrees of success in

different States, into which were drawn the various strata of peasants and agricultural labourers.

In spite of the legal disadvantages and the terrific oppression by landlords and the police, this united movement of peasants has achieved important victories. For instance, in Bihar the struggle succeeded in temporarily checking eviction in many areas and kisans were able to save thousands of acres of their lands. In UP, the Government issued an order for a revision of records which the kisans demanded; and in Orissa an announcement has been made by a big zamindar of Cuttack district reducing arrears of rents by 50% and another by the Government stopping realisation of *purcha* fees. In Madhya Bharat, more than 4,000 eviction notices have been withdrawn. Notable victories were achieved in West Bengal and Andhra, where the Governments were forced by prolonged and widespread anti-eviction struggles to issue ordinances, which, though they are partial and contain serious defects, have been taken advantage of by the kisans, wherever they are organised, in checking the eviction offensive to a large extent, and restoring thousands of evicted kisans to their lands.

The anti-eviction struggle of the Kisan Sabha is going on and gathering momentum. It must be further strengthened to stop evictions completely and to get the recent agrarian legislations amended in such a manner as to bring maximum relief to all categories of peasants by restoring them to their lands. It must also keep in view the essential need for defeating all landlord and police oppression.

The All-India Kisan Sabha, therefore, demands that:—

1. All evictions by landlords and Government must be immediately stopped by legislative measures and evicted peasants restored to their lands, with proper compensation where the evicted peasants sustained loss of crops and households.
2. All transfers of lands by landlords which are tilled by tenants, share-croppers, etc., should be banned with retrospective effect.
3. The evictions except those decreed by a Court of Law, should be declared cognizable offences. Actual cultivators should be considered as possessors of the land they till and the onus of proof to the contrary should lie on the landlords.
4. All agreements between landlords and tenants, share-croppers, etc., which facilitate the eviction or curtailment of normal legal rights of the latter if they are denounced by them, should be forthwith declared void.

5. All tenants should be given permanent and heritable right in the lands they till.
6. Agricultural labourers should be granted full ownership rights over their homestead lands free of cost.
7. No tenant of any category should be evicted for arrears of rent. Arrears should be cancelled and rents substantially reduced.
8. Names of all actual cultivators should be duly entered in the revenue records, falsification of records penalised, and correction of records made whenever demanded.
9. In order to implement the above demands the State Governments should immediately pass ordinances, followed by legislations.

The AIKS considers that the relief aimed at by the above demands of the anti-eviction campaign, can be achieved by building all-out fighting unity of kisans and agricultural labourers backed by the strong democratic support of the rural and urban people. The All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon all kisans to stick to the lands they cultivate and fight for restoration of the lands from which they were evicted.

X. ON CEILINGS TO LAND HOLDINGS

The deepening agrarian crisis, the failure of the various government reforms to break the land monopoly of landlords, the glorious struggles of the peasants for land and the rising struggles of the peasants against landlord eviction offensive, have once again brought the question of abolition of landlordism without compensation and the distribution of the land to the peasants and agricultural labourers free of cost, on the agenda of the day. The demand of the peasants and agricultural labourers has thus become an irresistible national demand.

Forced by these circumstances, the Government is coming out with its scheme of ceiling to land holdings. It claims that this scheme is the final solution of the land problem as it will end landlordism. Actually, however, its scheme not only fails in abolishing landlordism without compensation and distributing the land to the peasants and agricultural labourers free of cost as is demanded by the Kisan Sabha, but is used as a means of launching further attacks on the peasantry. For,

Firstly, the concept of ceiling is used by the Government to allow landlords to resort to large-scale eviction of cultivating peasants in the name of resuming land for self-cultivation

of the landlord: landlords are allowed to evict their tenants up to the ceiling fixed;

Secondly, there is no effective ban on transfers of land to their relations or friends, by the landlords and thus the landlords are enabled to resort to *benami* transfers and show their holdings as falling below the ceiling;

Thirdly, the ceiling is so fixed that it will allow landlords to keep vast areas in their possessions, so that if and when the ceiling is applied in order to take over excess land, very little land will be left for distribution among peasants and agricultural labourers. In the one State in which ceiling has so far been fixed, i.e. Hyderabad, landlords owning land which will yield Rs. 7,200 gross per year or less, can keep all their land;

Fourthly, the Planning Commission itself recommends that the concept of ceiling should be applied only to "future acquisition" and that too with payment of compensation and not to present possession, so that vast areas of land will still remain in the possession of landlords.

Fifthly, even under these conditions, very few States have so far made their proposals for the implementation of the principle of ceiling by way of incorporating it in specific bills. Resistance to its implementation is offered by various State Governments. Furthermore, in some cases, where the State Government was prepared to incorporate it in the form of bills, the Central authorities intervened and stopped them from doing so.

The AIKS, therefore, rejects the claim made by the Congress Government that its scheme of ceiling to land holdings will meet with the universal demand for the abolition of landlordism without compensation and distribution of land to the peasants and agricultural labourers free of cost.

The Sabha, however, is of the opinion, that the ceilings would help in breaking the land monopoly of the landlords and in relieving the land-hunger of the peasantry if the following provisions are incorporated in it:—

- (a) The idea of ceiling should never be applied to enable landlords to resume the land which have been leased out to peasants; these lands should be given over, free of any charge, to the peasants who are in cultivating possession of them, provided that the small landowners, who lease out their lands, and take to other professions, such as school teachers, petty traders, shop employees, etc., should be given the option, either to resume land for self-culti-

- vation or to continue to lease out land, subject to the compliance of the tenancy laws.
- (b) The ceiling should be so fixed for each area and for each class of land, that when applied,
- (i) the land of working land holders (peasants) will not be touched; and
 - (ii) at the same time, the major part of the land held by the non-working land holders (landlords), taken as a class, comes for distribution, so that landless agricultural labourers and land hungry peasants will get enough land.
- (c) The excess land of landlords above the ceiling should be taken over by the State without compensation and given to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants free of cost; all transfers to escape the ceiling to be banned and previous transfers nullified.
- (d) The determination of ceilings in different areas and the actual taking over and distribution of excess land should be made through the elected Peasants' and Agricultural Labourers' Committees.

The All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon all its units to popularise these demands and mobilise the masses of peasants and agricultural labourers as well as other democratic forces behind these demands. It also directs every Kisan Sabha unit to study the question of land in concrete terms in their areas and to determine ceilings to land holdings from area to area, in accordance with the principles laid down above.

XI. ON STRUGGLE FOR CULTIVABLE WASTE LANDS

The acute land hunger of the peasantry and rural labour arising from feudal exploitation and the strangulation of national industries, together with the growing food shortage in the country, has brought the issue of cultivable waste lands owned by the State Governments or landlords very sharply to the forefront.

Huge tracts of such land covering lakhs and lakhs of acres are to be found in all the Indian States.

However, the Central and State Governments with all their claims to abolish landlordism and distribute land, are even refusing the distribution of such waste lands to needy peasants and agricultural labourers, free of cost. On the other hand, in several States, the Governments themselves

are forcibly evicting or coming to the aid of the landlords who are evicting the poor peasants and rural labourers from the lands which they have brought under cultivation and are in continuous possession of them for several years. This policy is proving a great obstacle in bringing all the cultivable waste lands in the country under cultivation in order to increase the food production and help in solving the food problem and rural unemployment.

Despite such opposition, powerful movements of the rural poor are growing in a number of States for the distribution, occupation and cultivation of such lands. Quite often, these elements are dominantly composed of members of the scheduled castes and tribal people, as being the poorest and most oppressed sections in the countryside. In Andhra, these powerful struggles have forced the unwilling Government to agree to and implement a resolution, unanimously passed by the legislature, demanding immediate and free distribution of all government cultivable waste lands.

The Government has met these struggles with intense repression, arresting and imprisoning thousands of peasants and agricultural labourers, banning their meetings and assaulting men, women, old folk and even children. Thousands have been summarily evicted from lands occupied and cultivated by them for a few years. Standing crops and huts built on these lands have been destroyed, resulting in much loss and untold sufferings to the cultivating peasants.

In several States, the Governments often auction such lands, instead of making them available to the needy peasants and labourers, simply on the excuse that waste lands could be brought under cultivation only by those persons who have got capital, farm implements, etc. Leases, when given, are always for short periods and at high rents. In several cases, high penal rates are imposed on the plea that the cultivation of these waste lands is unauthorised. The Governments also set up their own favourites for leasing the lands either in the name of giving them to 'political sufferers' or to landlords, who will organise 'land improvement societies,' etc.

In effect this policy is opposed to distribution of such lands to those who really need them, and in addition, provokes conflicts and friction between various rural elements.

The All-India Kisan Sabha, therefore, demands that the distribution of such lands of the Government and the landlords must be taken up in all States on the largest scale, that priority in their distribution must be given to poor peasants and labourers including the tribal people and the scheduled castes, and the recipients must not be charged any amount as price

or levies in any form for the land offered to them. Besides, the following measures must also be adopted for a just solution of the problem:

- (i) Immediately stop all ejections of cultivators of waste lands and forest lands and these cultivators should be given ownership rights over such lands.
- (ii) The land under occupation of agricultural labourers and poor peasants should not be assigned to 'political sufferers' and all such assignments should be cancelled. Also, assignments of lands to landlords, non-agriculturists, non-cultivators and such others, should be cancelled.
- (iii) Land revenue should be charged only after 5 years of cultivation, which period is necessary for such lands to yield a reasonable amount of produce.
- (iv) Cancel all penalties imposed for so-called wrongful occupation.
- (v) Popular Committees should be set up to carry out the work of the distribution of these waste lands.
- (vi) Allot lands for house-sites also, besides what is given for cultivation free of cost.
- (vii) Give the occupants *taccavi* loans and free grants in adequate amounts for long periods and at nominal rates of interest, for meeting the cost of new cultivation.
- (viii) Give adequate help for providing irrigation facilities.
- (ix) Stop utilising the forest laws for harassing such occupants or evicting them. All lands unfit to grow forests but declared to be reserve forests, should be allotted for cultivation.

The All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon the State Kisan Sabhas to take up the question of waste lands very vigorously as an important part of the struggle for securing land to the tillers of the soil.

XII. ON THE PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The problem of agricultural labour is one of the most important questions on the Agrarian Front which is engaging the attention of the country today. A huge section of the rural population lives mainly by wage labour. This huge mass constitutes the worst exploited and socially oppressed section of the entire nation.

They suffer from all forms of exploitation such as mise-

rably low wages, inhuman conditions of labour, long hours of work, as well as innumerable forms of feudal oppression. Added to this economic exploitation, there is social inequity and humiliating social oppression, since a big section of these agricultural labourers belong to the "untouchable castes". In the recent past, this economic exploitation and oppression is increasing and agricultural labourers are the first to fall prey to hunger and starvation stalking the country today. Rural unemployment is a constant phenomenon in the countryside. The vast mass of agricultural labourers are either without employment or underemployed for the major part of the year. The existence of this huge army of unemployed rural labour depresses their already low wages and conditions of life.

The All-India Kisan Sabha feels that it is time that agricultural labourers are brought in large numbers into the organised agrarian movement. It calls upon all its units to actively support and strengthen the struggles of the agricultural labourers whenever they break out and to organise them. It is by this championing of the cause of the agricultural labourers by the kisans, that the kisan movement can be united and strengthened immeasurably.

The All-India Kisan Sabha also calls upon all its workers to help in organising agricultural and other rural labourers. This can best be done by organising them in their separate Agricultural Labour Unions. In view of their division into a separate class of wage workers and of their separate class demands as distinct from the demands of the peasantry, they require their own organisation to fight better for their own demands besides their common demand for land. The All-India Kisan Sabha also directs that, wherever such separate agricultural labour unions are formed, Co-ordinating Committees between the Agricultural Labour Unions and respective Kisan Sabhas be formed, wherever possible, to discuss and settle all issues of conflict between the two sections and to chalk out a common programme and line of action in their struggle against landlordism and for other demands.

The All-India Kisan Sabha is strongly critical of the negligence of several State Governments in not fixing minimum wages to agricultural labourers and where fixed, of not implementing them, and of the minimum wage rates published by the Governments of Madras and other States, as unprincipled, unscientific and unsatisfactory. The wage rates fixed fall far short of the cost of living and in many cases are even below the existing wage rates. Hence the All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon its workers to mobilise and fight for increased wages for agricultural labourers and, to start with,

against false measures which are quite prevalent in the villages.

The All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon the Government to accept the following demands of the agricultural labourers, besides their fundamental demand for land:

- (a) Minimum wage for day labourers and minimum salary for the farm servants should be immediately fixed. The minimum wage for an agricultural labourer should be such as to enable him and his dependants to get at least the minimum necessities of life on the day of his working. This minimum wage should apply to normal work only, and for harder work and work in busy seasons with longer hours of work, the wages should appropriately be increased. The salary of a farm servant should be 365 times the minimum daily wage. Appropriate machinery with representation to agricultural labourers should be set up for implementation of the minimum wages fixed.
- (b) Equal wage for equal work for men and women alike for the same kind of work.
- (c) Hours of work should be fixed for annual farm servants according to the conditions prevailing in the different parts. Holidays with pay to be given to the farm servants.
- (d) Wages should be fixed in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, as per the option of the agricultural labourers.
- (e) All old debts of the agricultural labourers due to landlords and usurers should be wiped out. Cheap credit facilities should be provided to them. Legislations penalising debt slavery in any form to be enacted, wherever they do not exist.
- (f) House-sites have to be provided free of cost and financial aid to be given to build houses. The house-sites under their occupation should be given to them free of any charge. Adequate facilities like roads, drinking water wells and other social amenities be provided to agricultural labour colonies. Enough land should be set apart for the common use, such as manure pits, playgrounds, etc. of the agricultural labourers.
- (g) Waste lands and lands lying uncultivated should be given to agricultural labourers, free of cost. Work should be provided for agricultural labourers in seasons of unemployment. In the absence of providing work, unemployment relief in the form of money or

food, should be provided by the Government. Cheap grain shops should be opened and grain banks for giving loans in needy times should be established.

- (i) Habitual Offenders Act and such other oppressive legislations should be immediately repealed.
- (j) Government should, for providing employment, protect the existing cottage industries and help start new ones.

XIII. ON ORGANISATION

The All-India Kisan Sabha has developed as the real leader of Indian peasants and rural poor. The influence and popularity of the Kisan Sabha is widespread and rapidly growing and extending to all parts of the country. But the present membership, which is highest in its history, is small, when compared with the influence it commands over the peasantry.

This session is of the opinion that there is a big gap between the growing influence of the Sabha and its organisation. This organisational weakness of the Sabha is partly reflected in reduction of membership in several provinces, when compared to last year's enrolment, even though these provinces have fought big struggles during this period. This weakness is mainly due to the long-standing neglect of the task of building the organisation, based on active, well-functioning primary units.

Unless we take up the task of building a broad-based united, strong kisan organisation and activate the existing units and fill up the gap, we will be trailing behind the events without playing the leading role and discharging the historical task. Therefore, this session directs all its units, from CKC to the village, to take up the key task of building and activating kisan units here and now, by implementing the following directives.

Style in work

It is a fact that our kisan workers are taking a number of kisan problems and working seriously, but the way they function is defective. It is individual functioning. By individual functioning, the role of the kisan unit, kisan militants and kisans is completely ignored. It is impossible for any individual to fulfil the task of an organisation unless he activates the organisation, moves the militants and the masses, discusses the problems with the co-workers, works through a

unit and makes the unit function. Therefore individual functioning is to be given up. Collective and democratic functioning is to be developed at all levels.

One of the main weaknesses of the Kisan Sabha is lack of planned work. Often the units of the Kisan Sabha are sought to be built without keeping in view the development of compact kisan bases. The present stage of the kisan movement demands the rapid building of such organised kisan bases, as well as expansion to new areas in a planned way, so that the strength of the Kisan Sabha may properly be developed. It is high time that this shortcoming of our work is overcome.

Basic Units

The village unit, as it is directly connected with the people, occupies a very important place in our organisation. It is through organising, activating and democratically functioning this unit that we can draw the masses of peasants in the formulation and implementation of our programme and policies and can constantly verify their execution.

Therefore the *local kisan worker* should see—

- (i) That the basic unit is formed and democratically functioned.
- (ii) Every problem that concerns the life and economy of the peasants of the locality should be discussed in the Village Kisan Sabha or Village Kisan Committee and decisions should be taken.
- (iii) See that all the members of the Sabha and other peasants participate in discussions and take decisions on their problems and help in shaping policies and programmes of the Sabha.
- (iv) See that peasants participate in implementing their own decisions.
- (v) All agit-prop work is to be conducted on behalf of Kisan Sabha. During every campaign and struggle, membership should be enrolled, funds should be collected and literature sold.
- (vi) Separate campaigns for membership enrolment, fund collections should be conducted.
- (vii) Special efforts should be made to win the active support of other sections of the rural area—mainly agricultural labour for the Kisan Sabha.
- (viii) See that agricultural labourers are helped to be organised in their separate organisation. The Kisan Sabha must actively support the demands of agricultural labourers. Joint meetings on common issues should be

- held. Co-ordinating Committees should be formed. There should be close co-operation and co-ordination of work between these organisations, ultimately leading to unity. All the disruptive tactics of landlords and enemies of the people should be foiled by the united action of peasants and agricultural labourers.
- (ix) Along with organising struggles against evictions, taxation, repression, for rent reduction, etc., the Kisan Sabha should take up all the issues that concern the peasants' life, like opening libraries, conducting night schools, organising cultural activities, taking up the work of panchayat boards and co-operative societies, writing petitions and documents, organising kisan clubs and doing volunteer work at big rallies and gatherings.
 - (x) Distribution of literature issued by higher committees and implement all directives sent by higher committees.
 - (xi) The Aims and Objects, the Policy Statement and the resolutions of the AIKS must be extensively popularised, so as to win over the masses of the peasantry to the fold of the Kisan Sabha and to expose the tactics and manoeuvres of the Government and reactionary classes. Constant efforts should be made to win over particularly the agricultural labourers and poor peasants, who constitute more than 70 per cent of the agricultural population, and the attention and work of the Kisan Sabha workers must be orientated towards these sections.
 - (xii) Kisan Sabha workers should patiently and tirelessly work for unity of the entire peasantry in the struggles, based on the unity of the poor peasants and agricultural labourers. All peasants, irrespective of their political affiliations, religious creeds and colour, should be drawn into the Kisan Sabha. This can be done by taking up the demands of every section of the peasantry and fighting for them consistently. All erroneous ideas which hinder the building of such unity and the drawing in of vast masses of the peasantry, should be discarded. Wherever other kisan organisations exist, joint and united work should be carried on.

Joint Committees

Joint Committees consisting of all sections of peasants, representing different shades of opinion, should be organised from issue to issue at all levels. This will create conditions for building of broad-based united Kisan Sabha.

Office

Special attention should be given to maintain Kisan Sabha offices at all levels, with a responsible functionary in charge of office, with definite working hours. These offices should be developed as real guiding centres of the kisan movement. Offices should be in a position to collect all the material concerning the kisan problems and use it in day-to-day activities.

- Get reports from the lower units and send them to higher units periodically.
- Office must be in regular contact with the higher committees by keeping them in touch with important problems of the area. Local offices should be in a position to help the local cadres and people in solving their day-to-day problems.
- All Kisan Sabha units, including the CKC, should bring out leaflets, pamphlets and booklets on all important kisan problems to educate the people and the cadre.

Reports

The CKC members should start sending reports to set an example. They should be in regular touch with the CKC office through correspondence, sending reports of their activities and of the important problems of the area where they are working.

Provincial Kisan Sabhas should make it a point to send bi-monthly reports to CKC with whatever material they have at their disposal. A conscious effort is to be made by Provincial Kisan Sabhas to develop the best tradition of regular reporting.

The CKC office should be issuing quarterly reports to the lower units to exchange the experience of various provinces.

It is highly necessary to develop strong centres at the all-India and provincial levels. These centres should be manned by whole-time workers. These centres should publish, from time to time, literature on government schemes, legislations, etc. They should also organise tours in the provinces and districts to help the Kisan Sabha units in discussing the grave problems that arise and chalking out programmes.

Schools

The problem of cadre has become one of the important problems of the Kisan Sabha. We are lacking in trained

kisan workers. Without trained kisan cadre, even the best decisions of the Sabha will remain on paper. Therefore all Provincial Kisan Sabhas should conduct kisan schools and train cadres.

Finances

The question of finances is often posed as one of the main difficulties in advancing the kisan work. True, money is essential in day-to-day activities to maintain offices, to produce literature, to conduct campaigns, to finance workers, etc., but experience shows that whenever our kisan workers approach people to collect funds for the Kisan Sabha, they are always respected and encouraged.

Therefore, all kisan units should adopt all popular methods of collecting funds during harvesting season and at other times. The funds should be collected in cash and in kind, on a mass scale. House-to-house campaign should be conducted in these collections.

XIV. ON GROWING TAX BURDEN

Contrary to previous promises and under the spurious argument that more finances are needed for taking up development schemes and projects, the Central and State Governments have been foisting newer and newer taxes all over the country. This is having a very grave effect on national economy and is leading to acute discontent and unrest both in rural and urban areas.

No amount of propaganda by the Congress rulers that the new taxes are meant for financing various development projects, irrigation schemes, etc., can alter their real nature or convince the people that they are just and necessary. On the contrary, active resistance to new taxation is becoming one of the major planks of popular mobilisation.

While hundreds of crores of rupees from the State Exchequer are spent on compensation for landlords, privy purses for the princes, salaries of high-placed officials and the expansion of the bureaucratic machine and police forces; while huge concessions are given to the monopolists to preserve and increase their profits and no action is taken against them for evasion of payment of income-tax, while taxes like corporation tax, and excess profit tax are abolished; while British and other foreign monopolists are allowed to make huge profits and export them from our country; there is no end to the

new taxes that are invented and levied on the common citizen.

The sales tax, which was non-existent before the war, is now netting hundreds of crores of rupees for the various State Governments.

A number of State Governments have arbitrarily imposed betterment levies. Moreover, not satisfied with the existing legislations, several State Governments, under the insistent direction of the Central Government, are enacting comprehensive legislations in order to impose simultaneously heavy annual betterment levies and lump capital levies on all lands that are said to be benefited or are likely to be benefited by any kind of development works executed many years before or are under the process of execution. Levies will be imposed for any major or minor work that the Government may term as development work, ranging from irrigation project down to roads, primary schools, etc.

Irrigation rates have been rapidly raised even as much as 50 to 300 per cent in the name of financing new irrigation projects, while crores of rupees are being wasted and foreign and Indian monopolists are allowed to make huge profits.

Some of the most vicious taxes are being imposed through District and Local Boards and Village Panchayats for financing the needs of water supply, sanitation, road construction, etc., the State Governments being increasingly divested of their responsibility to provide these amenities.

In this category fall increments in the local board cess on land revenue, house tax, forced labour in the name of compulsory tax, registration fees for marriages, religious festivals and fairs, toll and octroi duties, forest tax and grazing fees, excise duties on tobacco, etc., and the so-called professional tax in rural areas under which all the traditional village craftsmen like smiths, carpenters, potters, barbers, chamars, oil-crushers, dhobis, etc., have to pay the so-called professional tax.

Constant increment in school fees which now include increment in primary school fees is also, in reality, nothing but a new tax burden on the community.

The All-India Kisan Sabha strongly protests against all these levies and welcomes the innumerable mass protests and struggles launched by the peasantry, the urban population, the students, etc., against these new and unbearable burdens. Thousands have been jailed in struggles against the new irrigation charges, etc. Mass demonstrations, *morchas*, protests, etc., have been organised against the land revenue surcharge. Many Municipal and Local Boards have refused to carry out

Government orders for increasing taxes or imposing new taxes, for which they have been superceded. Resistance to new taxation has become one of the most powerful rallying slogans in the countryside and a key weapon for forging the unity of all popular elements in the rural areas.

Hence the All-India Kisan Sabha demands:

- a) Cancellation of surcharge on land revenue, betterment levy and such other taxes on the peasants;
- b) Cancellation of increment in water rates;
- c) Cancellation of all taxes that are oppressive on the common people like the excise duty on tobacco, etc., sales tax on essential commodities, professional tax, marriage tax, toll and octroi duties;
- d) Replacement of the existing unscientific and lopsided land revenue system by a graded tax on agriculture with exemption to poor peasants.

The All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon all the kisans and Kisan Sabha units to organise all their forces to expose and fight against this oppressive taxation policy of the Government and forge unity with all sections of the people, both in the villages and in the towns, who are similarly fighting against tax burdens.

XV. ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF WATER RATES

The enhancement of irrigation rates by 50 per cent to 300 per cent in various provinces has imposed new unbearable burdens on the millions of peasants, is hampering agricultural production and serving to aggravate the agrarian crisis still further.

This session of the All-India Kisan Sabha rejects the argument advanced by the Government in justification of this enhancement.

The high prices of agricultural produce that have ruled during the war and the post-war years have not led to increased prosperity of the mass of peasants, as is claimed by the Government. On the contrary, due to even higher prices of industrial goods and deficit of foodgrains, which has continually increased, and due to enormous increase in the burden of taxation, the mass of peasants have become still more impoverished, only a small section benefiting from high prices of agricultural produce. The steep fall during the last two years in the prices of agricultural produce has knocked the

bottom completely out of this argument and compelled even sections of Congressmen and some Congress Committees to plead for the reconsideration of the enhanced water rates.

Similarly, the argument that the old rates were too low and had become uneconomic is without any foundation. For, in almost all the States the older irrigation works have been running at a profit even after making allowance for extravagant expenses and interest charges.

Finally, the argument that enhancement of water rates is necessary for raising the funds needed for new irrigation and development projects, serves only to screen the Government's refusal to touch the wealth of the princes, the landlords, the British and other foreign monopolists. Moreover, such a method of raising finance defeats the very purpose of the development projects by ruining the peasants who are supposed to derive benefits from these projects.

Not only have water rates been increased, but at the same time, the amount of water supply to the cultivators has been reduced by unreasonably extending the irrigated area served with the same water supply. This has meant more money for Government and greater burdens on the peasantry.

The AIKS greets the peasants of UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa and West Bengal who have refused to be hoodwinked by these arguments of the Government and have carried on vigorous struggles for the cancellation of the enhanced irrigation rates. The AIKS greets the thousands of peasants of these provinces who have courted arrests, faced lathi charges and suffered harassment and persecution at the hands of the police in the course of this movement. The AIKS pays homage to the martyrdom of Comrade Trimukh Narain Misra (Bihar) who laid down his life in the course of this struggle.

The AIKS condemns the callous and repressive policy of the Government which has refused to respect the unanimous demand not only of the peasants but of the entire democratic movement for the cancellation of the enhanced rates; and has sought to suppress this movement by taking recourse to the notorious Special Powers Act (in UP) and to various other methods of repression.

The AIKS calls upon the peasants of the canal and tubewell areas to intensify their struggle for the cancellation of the enhanced rates and resist efforts at forcible realisation. It calls upon the Kisan Sabha units to mobilise all sections of peasants and other sections of the people behind their struggle.

The AIKS is confident that a powerful united mass move-

XVII. ON REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

Millions of peasants, artisans and agricultural workers, who were uprooted both from East and West Pakistan as a result of communal disturbances following the Partition of the country in 1947, have not been adequately rehabilitated and a large proportion of them have been rendered destitute and the Government has failed to provide them with jobs and houses. As a result of the policy of the Congress Government to rehabilitate big landlords, the quasi-permanent allotment policy of the Government resulted in local eviction of tenants and agricultural workers who had been temporarily allotted lands in the single province of Punjab alone, and in application of big cuts in land allotted to poor and middle peasants. Thus landlessness and unemployment further increased among displaced population.

The grants and loans which the Government was forced to allocate for refugee rehabilitation have smoothly gone into the hands of big landlords and other vested interests and a small upper section of peasants.

The problem of refugee rehabilitation is a part of the economic reconstruction and development of the country which requires introduction of agrarian reforms, abolition of landlordism and distribution of land to the kisans and industrialisation of the country on the basis of liquidation of imperialist grip and development of heavy industry. It is exactly this course which the Government avoided and gave protection to the interests of landlords and monopolists.

Moreover, the Government is reserving large areas of evacuee land in its own hands, is refusing to distribute waste lands to the landless, is forcibly collecting loans from the displaced persons.

This session of the AIKS demands that,

1. The quasi-permanent land allotment be made permanent, and cases of glaring injustice in the matter of allotment be rectified.
2. The reserve evacuee lands be allotted to the landless and those who have been allotted should not be evicted.
3. Taccavi loans be written off in the case of those unable to pay them back, and further monetary help be granted to the needy.
5. The poor people without houses be provided free house-sites and help to build houses.
6. Cottage industry should be protected and developed and new cottage industries be started to provide employment to the artisans and agricultural workers.

XVIII. ON FLOOD RELIEF AND FLOOD CONTROL.

A staggering situation has been created by unprecedented and repeated floods which have devastated large areas of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh and other States this year. The horror of its ravages is evident even from the incomplete official reports upto 3rd September 1954: 1,045 persons lost their lives in the floods, the total area submerged was 25,650 sq. miles, population affected 95 lakhs, crop area damaged 137 lakh acres, damage done to crops worth Rs. 40 crores, the number of houses destroyed in UP and Bihar alone 50,000 and the total loss to property Rs. 135.66 crores. And this is apart from the heavy damage suffered by railways and other public properties.

The people in the flood stricken areas, especially poor peasants, artisans and rural labourers are facing a period of food scarcity, hunger, unemployment and epidemics on a large scale.

A new menace, namely, erosion of river sides has appeared with this year's floods, which have been generally more furious than before and very serious damage has been caused, as in Assam, to towns and localities, where thousands have lost their hearths and homes.

The All-India Kisan Sabha deeply regrets this loss of life and property and offers its sincere sympathies to the flood-stricken people.

The situation calls for large-scale and long-term relief operations. But while the main responsibility for relief rests on them, the Governments concerned have made very inadequate allocations which, in the absence of a plan for proper distribution, have been left at the mercy of the bureaucracy which is traditionally corrupt and incapable of organising relief work in co-operation with people's representatives. The All-India Kisan Sabha urges the Government to make larger provisions for their relief measures as the situation demands and accept popular co-operation for an effective check on corruption and for proper distribution of relief.

The Sabha urges upon the Government to make larger and adequate provisions for relief measures, specially for the interior areas, which must include, with usual relief measures, the following:—

- (a) Gratuitous relief which is not to be withdrawn so long as its necessity exists.
- (b) Test relief work of a productive nature, adequate to absorb the unemployed people of the area at a wage

rate which should be sufficient to meet the minimum needs of a working man's family for the period of work.

- (c) Remission of rent and moratorium on debts and government agricultural loans;
- (d) Long-term loans at a cheap rate;
- (e) Cheap grain shops to sell grain at half the standard price;
- (f) Land and rehabilitation grants for those who had lost their land and homesteads, etc.

All possible efforts must also be made to pool together popular resources for relief purposes. The units of the All-India Kisan Sabha in the provinces and districts concerned are called upon to bear a great part of the responsibility for the relief work. Most of them are already actually engaged in it with whatever resources they have. Those units that have not yet undertaken it should do so now. They should all try to develop united or co-ordinated work with all popular organisations so that they can be of maximum benefit to the distressed people, and a united mass movement for relief on the basis of the above demands. The Sabha appeals to the public to help the Kisan Sabha and other popular organisations engaged in relief work by making generous contributions to their funds.

The All-India Kisan Sabha, while insisting on the urgency of immediate relief for all the stricken people, wishes to draw the attention of the Government and the people to the great need for tackling the problem of floods and checking its repetition. Spokesmen of the Government often try to explain the problem in such a manner as to impress the people that floods in our country are normal and inevitable natural phenomena which should be accepted as such. It is a pity and a matter of shame that even after seven years of its rule, the Congress Government has not studied the problem, not to speak of solving it.

The All-India Kisan Sabha cannot accept the view of the inevitability of floods which, it believes, can be minimised and prevented to a very great extent, as has been done in People's China this very year with remarkable success. But it all depends on how the problem is tackled by the Government of India, how efficiently and correctly it studies the problem, and how far it can rouse the people for their voluntary co-operation in the matter of controlling floods.

The Sabha welcomes the setting up by the Government

of India of a Central Flood Control Board. It is to be seen that all necessary steps are taken for the purpose without delay and that this urgent work is not left for a future Five-Year Plan. The Sabha calls upon its units, specially those in the flood-stricken areas, to rouse the kisans and all other sections of the people in support of the demand for early and effective measures for controlling and preventing floods.

XIX. ON DROUGHT

This session of the AIKS draws attention to the grim irony of the situation that while floods have devastated large areas of several States, drought has played havoc with agriculture and peasant economy this year itself in several States—even large areas of the same States which have been stricken with floods. Drought has affected this year a number of districts of West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan, and, it has severely affected the entire Orissa State. In Orissa the Government itself has estimated that more than 50% of the autumn crops (nearly three lakh tons) have been lost, not to speak of the loss apprehended in the winter crops.

This grim reality proves the failure of the Government schemes.

This session, therefore, calls upon the Government to so modify its schemes that our country does not remain quite helpless in the face of the vagaries of weather and rainfall. While adopting effective flood control measures and utilisation of excess water, the schemes and projects should also provide for raising water from underground and supplying them to fields on a wide scale.

As a result of this year's drought, millions of peasants have not only lost their crops partly or wholly, but large number of agricultural labourers did not get any employment and peasants did not get credit. All this has put the rural masses in such difficult economic situation that many families are simply starving and news of suicides had also appeared in the press. Therefore, the AIKS demands of the Central and State Governments that immediate and adequate relief must be given to the drought-affected people.

This session also demands of the Government that they keep in view the danger of considerable failure of winter crops in several States and prepare for facing all the consequences if this happens.

This session calls upon the peasants and the public to unite and make the Government to fulfil the above demands.

XX. ON SWADESHI

The gravity of the deepening agrarian and economic crisis involving the pauperisation and unemployment of millions in rural and urban areas, is now being acknowledged by the Government and Congress leaders, as well as other parties and groups in the country. While attempts are being made to explain it away, by specious arguments, and to lessen its full impact, by publicising grandiose plans and lavish spending on various projects, all honest men are now compelled, on careful consideration, to attribute the crisis to the fact that India has yet to achieve economic freedom, even after the transfer of power seven years ago.

The All-India Kisan Sabha, representing the vast majority of the peasants and people in the land, categorically affirms its opinion that the root cause of the present crisis is to be found in the economic loot and slavery which were imposed by the British imperialists during centuries of their rule and which have been zealously perpetuated and deliberately extended during the Congress regime.

The Britishers grabbed some of our best lands, to convert them into tea and coffee plantations. They seized our priceless natural resources of coal, iron and oil. The oil resources of vast areas in Assam and W. Bengal have been mortgaged to foreign imperialists.

Millions of acres of our best lands were arbitrarily granted to Indian parasites to serve as the puppets and props of foreign rule in rural areas, resulting in the utter degradation and ruination of the sons of the soil.

They further established their monopolist control over all the foreign trade of India, by organising their trading, shipping and banking concerns, to facilitate their exploitation of all imports and exports.

They manipulated their customs policies so as to open the flood gates of foreign textiles and other goods which destroyed our ancient handicrafts.

They invested millions in huge jute factories which have secured over-all control over the jute industry and agriculture.

Colossal British and other foreign monopolists producing matches, cigarettes, vanaspati, soaps, chemicals, boots, shoes, etc., have established themselves as "India Limiteds" and opened up big factories to produce goods "made in India", to the serious detriment of similar industries of India.

During the last few years, big American oil monopolists have joined hands with their British counterparts for esta-

blishing huge oil refineries and secured a strangle-hold on our industries and communication.

Lastly, our import policies are being erratically manipulated so as to facilitate the import of foreign cheap and shoddy goods, which flood our bazaars and further ruin our struggling handicrafts.

The AIKS asserts the inalienable and indefeasible right of the kisans and people of India to own and control all lands and natural wealth of the country and all industries and concerns based on them.

The Sabha, therefore, proclaims that all grants of lands and resources are void as they are not made or confirmed by them. The Sabha, further, denounces the imperialist monopolist grip on industries and trade, on shipping and banking operating in India. The Sabha expresses its emphatic opinion that the complete liberation of India can only be secured by the complete destruction of all foreign monopolies in our land and our mines, in our trade and industry.

To this end, the Sabha urges the following demands:—

1. Confiscation of all foreign interests in plantations, mines and in other natural resources like oil, etc.
2. Nationalisation of the jute, oil, chemical, cigarette, electrical and other industries owned and controlled by foreigners.
3. Cancellation of all contracts with foreign monopolists, granting them oil prospecting and refining concessions.
4. Diversification of our trade in our raw produce like tobacco, iron ore, jute, manganese ore, etc., to break the power of the monopolists.
5. Nationalisation of all foreign trading, banking, insurance and shipping corporations.
6. Complete ban on all imports that would adversely affect the growth of Indian concerns and other luxuries and superfluous goods, that destroy our handicrafts.

The Sabha calls upon all its units to carry on a ceaseless campaign in order to popularise these demands and to draw all the patriotic elements into this campaign, so that a mighty movement for the protection of Indian economy against foreign onslaught can be created.

XXI. ON REPRESSION

The All-India Kisan Sabha strongly resents that the Congress Government, which claims not to lag behind any other

Government in the world in conceding civil rights to the people, systematically pursues a policy of repression against the kisans and the Kisan Sabha workers all over the country. Its repressive measures are particularly in evidence wherever a kisan struggle, however peaceful, grows strong and its demands against the exploiting classes and the Government become irresistible. To check such a struggle, the Government resorts to the hated sections 144, 107, 151 and so on, thus giving arbitrary and unmerited protection to vested interests against the interests of the toiling kisans, thus depriving the peasants of their elementary civil rights. It is a legacy of the British imperialist rulers which the Congress rulers have been carrying forward with cynical enthusiasm.

It is a common feature of the police administration in different States that the kisan movement, like other democratic movements has often to face police firing, lathi charge, arrests and imprisonment for which there is not the slightest justification, as in the cases of the anti-water rate enhancement struggles in Bihar, Rajasthan and the UP where, specially in UP, thousands of arrests were made, and of the Tebhaga and anti-eviction struggles in West Bengal where at least 2,000 persons are being proceeded against under Sec. 107 and other sections. Hundreds of arrests have been made in Travancore-Cochin State, now under Praja Socialist rule supported by Congress. Many of them are reported to have been beaten also. There are hundreds of such cases in other States as well. In the Punjab, a punitive tax has been imposed and forcibly collected from villages which have been living peacefully. Section 144 was arbitrarily promulgated in the whole of the Punjab State and hundreds of people were involved in cases under Sec. 107, 151 and even under false cases of murder, loot and dacoities. Even in some places, women were molested and properties looted. In Bihar, in a number of areas, punitive police force was stationed and the villages are being systematically terrorised. In some places, even shooting of peasants has taken place, resulting in the deaths of kisans as in Bengal, where 2 kisans were shot dead by the police.

Measures like the Preventive Detention Act are also freely applied. Among their victims at the present moment is Dharam Singh Fakkar, a member of the Central Kisan Council, who has been kept in detention for a long time.

The wanton manner in which these various measures of repression are being applied by Government against the kisans' struggles for saving themselves from the terrible economic crisis which is giving them a devastating blow, and

from the brutal oppression and exploitation to which the landlords and moneylenders subject them, makes it clear that the Government has resorted to a policy of strangling the Kisan Sabha and its movement by harassing the kisans and the Kisan Sabha workers. It is this policy which induces the Government to arm the police with more powers through enacting lawless laws like the UP Special Powers Act which is judged *ultra vires* of the Indian Constitution and allowing them to go scot-free even when their unlawful actions are subjected to strictures by a law court.

The All-India Kisan Sabha condemns this repressive policy of the Government and demands that all kisans and Kisan Sabha workers in jail should be forthwith and unconditionally released and all cases against them withdrawn.

The Sabha moreover exhorts all its units to rally their forces and unite them for a firm stand against the repressive policy of the Government. They must secure the support of all other sections of the people for their anti-repression movement. The support of the Civil Liberties' Union, the Democratic Lawyers' Association and such other public bodies as well as the Press should also be enlisted as far as possible. They must understand that the success of the kisan struggles now largely depends on a strong anti-repression movement all over the country.

XXII. ON FLAG

I

Since the question of the flag of the All-India Kisan Sabha has been raised by some Provincial Kisan Sabhas, this session of the AIKS resolves as follows:

The flag of the All-India Kisan Sabha shall continue to be the Red Flag with Hammer and Sickle in white inscribed in it. However, the All-India Kisan Sabha decides to permit the Provincial Kisan Sabhas to have either the Red Flag with Hammer and Sickle or flag of red background with white lettering of the name of the unit. It also permits the Provincial Kisan Sabhas to allow the same to their lower units. However, it is to be clearly understood that the Kisan Sabha units which change their flag for local use, accept the AIKS flag to be used on all occasions directly connected with the All-India Kisan Sabha, the All-India Kisan Committee and the Central Kisan Council.

II

The All-India Kisan Sabha gives permission to the Manipur State Kisan Sabha to use its flag with two crossed ploughs

on red background, because it is being used from its very inception 15 years back, when the Kisan Sabha was founded by Irawat Singh, the beloved leader of the Manipuri people.

XXIII. ON STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

From April, 1953 to September 14, 1954

Income

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Opening Balance ..	1951—	7—	3
Membership fee ..	4028—	9—	3
Delegates' fee and AIKS Membership fee ..	533—	0—	0
Quota money paid by the PKS.s	1615—	0—	0
Sale of Constitution, Bulletin, etc.	309—	9—	6
Donations collected ..	2849—	0—	0
Miscellaneous ..	87—	12—	0
Loans ..	4950—	0—	0
Total ..	16324—	6—	0

Expenditure

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Office Rent, etc. ..	4558—	7—	6
Establishment ..	1152—	2—	9
Stationery ..	334—	7—	3
Postage ..	572—	15—	9
Travelling Expenses ..	2244—	14—	3
Allowances ..	2422—	0—	0
Printing ..	1037—	13—	9
Printing of Bulletin ..	1002—	5—	6
Library ..	241—	14—	6
Donations to famine relief ..	150—	0—	0
Contingencies ..	489—	3—	0
Suspense ..	250—	0—	0
Miscellaneous ..	76—	6—	6
Cash on hand ..	1791—	11—	3
Total ..	16324—	6—	0

Moga,
15-9-54.

(Sd.) N. Prasada Rao,
General Secretary.

*The Statement of Accounts submitted by the
General Secretary is hereby accepted.*

APPENDIX — I

MEMBERSHIP ENROLMENT IN 1954

Province	Membership	<i>Delegates</i> <i>AIKC</i>	
		<i>Members</i>	
		<i>(attending the session)</i>	
1. Andhra	1,10,074	7	7
2. Telangana	1,14,000	11	4
3. Tamil Nad	81,732	1	1
4. T-C State	20,160	2	—
5. Malabar	38,400	3	2
6. Karnataka	4,032	2	—
7. Maharashtra	86,016	20	5
8. Marathwada	15,000	4	1
9. Vidarbha (Berar)	6,000	5	1
10. Gujarat	8,064	2	2
11. Madhya Bharat	19,152	9	2
12. Rajasthan	70,400	15	5
13. Punjab	1,14,336	57	10
14. PEPSU	40,704	21	4
15. Himachal Pradesh	1,572	3	1
16. Uttar Pradesh	69,888	19	5
17. Bihar	56,640	20	6
18. Vindhya Pradesh	960	1	—
19. West Bengal	1,85,359	37	14
20. Assam	15,768	8	2
21. Manipur	3,996	3	1
22. Tripura	15,760	3	1
23. Orissa	9,234	5	1
Total	10,87,247	258	75

APPENDIX — II

OFFICE BEARERS

President:

1. Indulal Yajnik

Vice-Presidents:

2. Nana Patil
3. Dr. Z. A. Ahmed
4. C. Rajeswara Rao

General Secretary:

5. N. Prasada Rao, M.P.

Joint Secretaries:

6. Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri
7. B. Srinivas Rao
8. Yogindra Sharma
9. Biswanath Mukherji

Treasurer:

10. Baba Gurumukh Singh

Members:

11. P. Sundarayya, M.P. (Andhra)
12. Y. V. Krishna Rao (Andhra)
13. B. Yella Reddi, M.P., (Telangana)
14. A. L. Narasimha Reddi, MLA, (Telangana)
15. C. Kandaswami, MLA, (Tamil Nad)
16. E. Gopala Krishna Menon (T-C State)
17. C. G. Sadasivan, MLA, (T-C State)
18. E. M. S. Namboodiripad (Malabar)
19. K. A. Keraleeyan (Malabar)
20. K. P. R. Gopalan (Malabar)
21. S. G. Sardesai (Maharashtra)
22. S. V. Parulekar (Maharashtra)
23. (Name to be announced later)
24. Kashinath Jadhav (Marathwada)
25. R. M. Girgaonkar (Vidarbha)
26. Thakurbhai Shah (Gujarat)
27. Balakrishna Gupta (Madhya Bharat & Bhopal)
28. Choudhary Ghasiram (Rajasthan)
29. Harkishen Singh Surjeet, MLA, (Punjab)
30. Master Hari Singh (PEPSU)

31. Jagir Singh Joga, MLA (PEPSU)
32. Kashmira Singh, MLA (Himachal Pradesh)
33. Jharkhande Rai, MLA (Uttar Pradesh)
34. Karyanand Sharma (Bihar)
35. Abdulla Rasul (Bengal)
36. Hari Krishna Konar (W. Bengal)
37. Bhowani Sen (W. Bengal)
38. Dasarath Deb, MP (Tripura)
39. Achinta Bhattacharya (Assam)
40. Satradhari Singh (Manipur)
41. Ramchandra Mishra (Orissa)
42. B. V. Kakkilaya (Karnataka)

APPENDIX — III

ADDRESSES OF KISAN SABHA UNITS

1. Secretary,
Andhra Provincial Ryots' Association, Hanumantharaya Nagar, P.O., Vijayawada 2, Andhra.
2. Secretary,
Telangana Kisan Sabha, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad, Deccan.
3. Secretary,
Tamil Nad Vivasagal Sangham, 31/79, Sambudas St., Madras 1.
4. Secretary,
S. Kanara Dist. Raitha Sangham, Maidan Road, Mangalore.
5. Secretary,
Bijapur Dist. Kisan Sabha, Azaf Road, Bijapur, Bombay State.
6. N. L. Upadyaya,
I. 56, K. V. Temple Street, Bangalore
7. Secretary,
Kolar Dist, Ryots' Sangham, Kalyanghat Building., P.O. Kolar, Mysore State.
8. Secretary,
Malabar Kisan Sangham, Pawamani Road, Kozhikode 4, Malabar.
9. Secretary,
T.C. State Karshaka Sangham, Puthanchantai, P.O. Trivandrum, T.C. State.
10. Sri Gotu Sahai, Secretary,
Madhya Bharat Kisan Sabha, Behind Chhaya Talkies, Lashkar, Gwalior.
11. Secretary,
Madhya Bharat Kisan Sabha, Itwara, Bhopal.
12. Secretary,
Rajasthan Provincial Kisan Sabha, Anaj Mandi, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur.
13. Secretary,
Maharashtra Provincial Kisan Sabha, Council House, Poona 1.
14. Secretary,
Marathwada Kisan Sabha, Bhir, Hyderabad State.

15. Secretary,
Vidarbha (Berar) Kisan
Sabha, Rajakamal Chowk,
Amraoti, Berar.
16. Secretary,
Gujarat State Kisan Sa-
bha, Jowhar Bazar, Broach,
Gujarat.
17. Secretary
Punjab Provincial Kisan
Sabha, P.O. Pucca Bagh,
Jullundur, Punjab.
18. Secretary,
PEPSU Provincial Kisan
Sabha, P.O. Patiala,
PEPSU.
19. Secretary,
Himachal Pradesh State
Kisan Sabha, C/O. Sri.
Kashmira Singh, M.L.A.,
P.O. Sarkhaghat, Dist.
Mandi, H. Pradesh.
20. Secretary,
Uttar Pradesh State Kisan
Sabha, 5 Hasan Building,
Aminabag, Lucknow, U.P.
21. Secretary,
Bihar State Kisan Sabha,
Debendranathdas Road,
Langartoli, Patna 4, Bihar.
22. Secretary,
Assam Provincial Kisan
Sabha, Pan Bazar, Sada-
nanda Kutir, P.O. Gauhati,
Assam.
23. Secretary,
Utkal Provincial Kisan
Sabha, P.O. Chandani
Chouk, Cuttack, Orissa.
24. Secretary,
Manipur State Kisan Sa-
bha, Plot No. 47, Gimson
Road, Imphal, Manipur
State.
25. Secretary,
Tripura State Kisan Sa-
bha, Motor Stand Road,
Agartala, Tripura.
26. Sri Vinodchandra Joshi
Kasota House, Rewa, Vin-
dhya Pradesh.
27. Sri Motilal Misri,
C/O. Weekly Mashal, Pra-
tap Park, Srinagar, Kash-
mir.
28. President,
Mazdoor Sabha, Ragh-
nath Bazar, Jammu,
(Kashmir).

Sri, Indulal Yajnik,
President,

All-India Kisan Sabha,
Vartak Vidyalaya, Moham-
dabad, Dist. Broach, Guja-
rat.