

# **KISANS ON THE MARCH**

**FOR  
FOOD & FREEDOM**

Edited By

**E. M. S. NAMBOODRIPAD**

**PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,**

**BOMBAY 4.**

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# **KISANS ON THE MARCH FOR FOOD & FREEDOM**

*Resolutions Of The 7th Session Of The All-India  
Kisan Sabha At Bhakna, April 1943.*

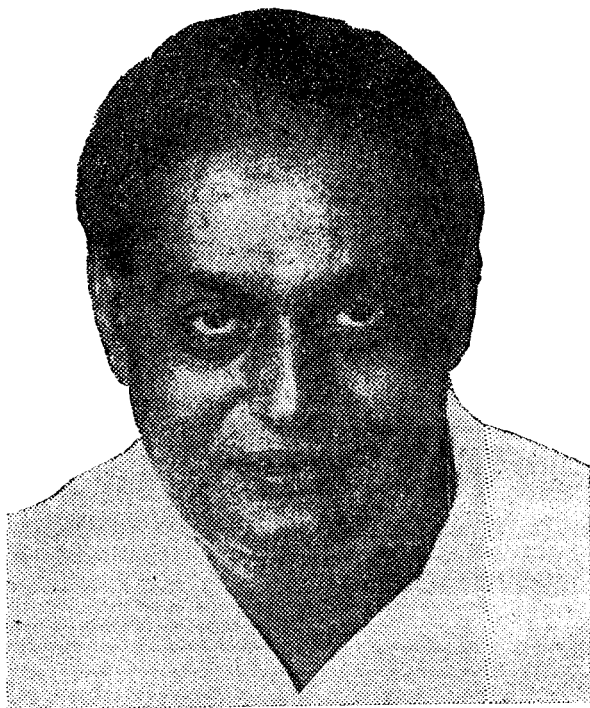


**PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
190 B, Khetwadi Main Road,  
BOMBAY 4.**

*4 Annas*

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**Bankim Mukherjee,**  
President, All-India Kisan Sabha, 1943



**Swami Sahajanand,**  
General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha, 1943.

## INTRODUCTION

ON April 3rd and 4th was held at Bhakna Kalan, the village of the veteran revolutionary, Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, the seventh session of the All-India Kisan Sabha.

It was the first session to take up seriously the question of Kisan Sabha as an organisation. None of the previous six sessions took up the vital problem of Kisan Sabha as an organisation so concretely and in detail as this session did.

Comrade Bankim Mukherjee, the President of the Session, concluded his opening speech with the stirring call: "Build the Kisan Sabha in 1943 and make its functioning apparatus as strong and vast as the kisan population of the country."

The main resolution adopted at the Session "noted that the Kisan Sabha organisation was lagging behind," and, therefore, resolved that "the time has come when special attention should be paid to consolidating the Kisan Movement into solid Kisan organisation" and that to this end, certain steps should be taken.

The first meeting of the new A. I. K. C. took concrete decisions to implement this slogan by giving quotas to all provinces.

The delegates, therefore, went out to their provinces with the firm determination to build the Kisan Sabhas as a firm rock on which the plotting and manoeuvring of all enemies of our country will flounder.

### A Growing Mass Organisation

The basis of this call for solid organisation lay in the gigantic mass movement that is the All-India Kisan Sabha today. Barring the Indian National Congress, there is no organisation so countrywide, so powerful, so popular as the All-India Kisan Sabha. Neither the imperialist repression nor the fifth column disruption would prevent us from serving the kisans in their distress, enrolling them in large numbers into Kisan Sabha, holding election meetings to send delegates to the All-India Session and otherwise unify the movement on an All-India basis.

Bengal and Surma Valley—the provinces which are the victims of Jap bombing and have today been declared "raid areas" enrolled 83,160 and 11,540 members respectively. 18 delegates from Bengal and 2 from Surma Valley attended the Bhakna Session.

Andhra which had to face two bombings, which lost more Kisan workers since August 9 than during the imperialist war and which had in

addition, to undergo the difficulties put in the way of Kisan work by the Ranga group, enrolled 55,560 members and sent 12 delegates to the Session.

Kerala and Utkal, two other threatened provinces, enrolled 14,786 and 4,224 members respectively. 2 delegates from Kerala and 1 from Utkal attended the Session.

Behar and U. P. had to suffer the utmost in India from the brutal repression that followed the August Crisis. It was here too that the C. S. P. and Forward Bloc disruptors of the Kisan Sabha worked their utmost to carry out their disruptive plans. Still 27,168 and 12,146 members were enrolled in Behar and U. P. respectively. 11 delegates from Behar and 3 from U. P. attended the Session.

Maharashtra with 9,996 members enrolled and 2 delegates attending the Session, Gujerat with 4,636 members and 2 delegates, Vidarbha with 2,448 members and 1 delegate, Sind with 2,004 members and 3 delegates, Assam Valley with 1,008 members and a Provincial Kisan Sabha but no delegate at Bhakna and Gwalior State with 960 members and 1 delegate complete the picture. Had it not been for the total rounding up of the entire Provincial Kisan leadership of the Frontier Province and the slow pace at which local kisan work is developing in Tamilnad, we could have had a session at which almost all provinces in India would have had their representatives at Bhakna.

**At no other time in its history has the Kisan Sabha had so countrywide an organisation with properly constituted provincial Kisan Sabhas. Not even the Gaya session which was representative of 6 lakh members had so many provincial units; and if it had not been for this year's political crisis, the Gaya figure of 6 lakhs would have been exceeded now.**

### **A Nation of Mass Mobilisers**

In the above description of provinces, I have left out Punjab and that deliberately.

The Punjab is unique not only as the province which organised this year's Session. It is also unique because it is the province where revolutionary traditions have gone deep into the villages for nearly half-a-century. To visit Bhakna, the home village of Baba Sohan Singh, is itself an inspiration to any young patriot who is humbly trying to assimilate and carry forward the traditions that the hoary Baba has built up; to find that the Baba, though the tallest and most respected of the old veterans, has comrades and colleagues nearly as eminent as himself is a pleasant surprise; but to see tens of old men of 60 and 70 acting as volunteers and hundreds of 70 and 80 years attending the Session, applauding the speakers and otherwise participating in the demonstration is an honour which anybody outside the Punjab cannot even dream today.

To mention this is not a mere sentimental tribute to the home of revolutionary activity. It is this revolutionary past, its living link with the present generation, the close and loyal co-operation that exists between the 80 and 70 year-old Babas and all subsequent generations, including the boys and girls in their teens that made the All-India Kisan Sabha Session possible. The collection of tents that rose day by day amidst wheat fields for accommodation of delegates and leaders, the wonderful *langar* ( free kitchen ) which fed over 10,000 people on three consecutive days, the tens and hundreds of Kisans who came in *jathas* from distant places, the thousands who went about from the pandal to the Exhibition Hall, from there again to the camps and then to the pandal—these and other marvels of mass mobilisation were possible simply because generations of patriots ranging from the old Ghadr Party to the group of patriots thrown up during the imperialist war are today united around the slogan of people's mobilisation for people's war and did therefore sink themselves in the work of making Bhakna Session a success.

If it is true that the index of mass mobilisation is the extent to which you have been able to mobilise the women, the Bhakna Session is a glowing tribute to the mobilising power of the Punjab girl comrades. Not only did over 1,000 women attend the Kisan Sabha and the Kisan Women's Conference, but, of these 125 women acted as volunteers at the langar (free kitchen) and at the session. The dramas that they staged, the speeches that they made at their own Conference, the stirring message which one of them gave to the Kisan Sabha itself—all these were a measure of their organising capacity and devotion to the cause.

### **Organisation Lagging Behind The Solution**

That all this mobilising power remains unharnessed—both in the Punjab as well as in other provinces—is the central lesson that the session learnt in its main resolution on organisation.

In his preliminary remarks to the Central Kisan Council and to the Subjects Committee, Swamiji gave a very good example of how the Kisan Sabha organisation is being neglected. He pointed out that, barring Bengal, no other province has sent its Annual Report to the Central Office. He had, therefore, to prepare his own Annual Report from information which he could collect from Press reports. Even this had to be done at the last moment so that the C. K. C. or A. I. K. C. could not go through it and adopt it. The Bhakna Session had to disperse without adopting the General Secretary's Report because the provinces did not do their duty to the Centre !

Take again, the training of volunteers for the Session. In point of loyalty to the cause, sense of discipline and resourcefulness in carrying out their tasks, none can, of course, beat our valiant comrades from Punjab. But the Reception Committee did not make arrangements to collect them 2



or 3 weeks before the Conference, give them elementary physical and political training and thus organise them into a group of trained volunteers permanently working to build Kisan Sabhas. Volunteers came 2 days before the Conference and went back a day after it—a distinct loss to Kisan Sabha in the Punjab.

It was this unsystematic and chaotic way of functioning that was sought to be remedied by the "organisation" resolution moved by Swamiji, seconded by Comrade Abdulla Rasul and unanimously adopted. This resolution gave the following slogans :—

- Double the membership next year.
- Form and function Provincial Kisan Sabhas in all provinces in the near future.
- Run schools for Kisan Sabha workers
- Study agrarian laws and problems in every province and bring out pamphlets on them.
- Regular reports and bulletins.
- Raise funds for the C. K. C.
- Regular funds, wholtime workers and trained organisers for provincial, district and State Kisan Sabhas.
- One Kisan Sabha unit for a group of villages with a Kisan population of about 10,000 with regular funds and volunteers.

Again, at the first meeting of the new A. I. K. C., Swamiji reiterated that, unless members give evidence of more attention to the organisation of Kisan Sabha, he was not prepared to accept the office of General Secretary. This, of course, came forth immediately. Comrade Prasada Rao informed the House that the Andhra P. K. S. had already set apart Rs. 500 for contribution to be paid to C. K. C. Quick came Comrade Jagjit Singh with a promise of Rs. 300. Comrade Rasul came out with a list of provincial quotas which, from his experience of Kisan work in provinces, he thought each province should pay to the Centre, the total of which comes to nearly Rs. 3,000. Every province agreed to Comrade Rasul's figure and promised to pay it up. This coupled with their previous endorsement of Swamiji's quota of Kisan Sabha membership (total comes to 6 lakhs), satisfied Swamiji that his dream of making Kisan Sabha a solid organisation was becoming a reality and he gladly accepted office.

### **Organisation—Not A Machine**

What the Bhakna Session sought to built up should not, however, be thought of as a machine. Central, Provincial, District and Primary Kisan Sabhas with membership, funds, wholtime organisers, whole or part-time

volunteers do not by themselves make an organisation. These are a powerful force only when they are coupled with a correct line on all the living issues of the day. That is why the Session adopted over a dozen resolutions which together make what is called the present day political line of the Kisan Sabha.

What were these resolutions ?

- Condolence to Kisan comrades who died at the post of duty.
  - Greetings to the Red Army and a demand for Second Front.
  - Greetings to China and a demand for more solid support to China from United Nations.
  - Greetings to Kayyur comrades and their families with a pledge to further the cause for which they are sacrificing themselves.
  - A review of the political situation in India and a call for campaigns for release of National leaders, for solution of food problem, Hindu-Muslim unity, etc.
  - A call for solution of food crisis through People's Food Committees.
  - A call to kisans to Grow More Food and to remove obstacles in its way by mass mobilisation.
  - A call for urgent tenancy legislation.
  - A demand to stop repression.
  - A call for studying and applying the possibilities of the Co-Operative Movement.
  - Demands of kisans with regard to money crops.
  - A demand for stopping repression in the States.
- It is only by popularising and implementing these resolutions that Kisan Sabha organisation gets built up.

## Organisation—The Test Of The Policy

Why have I called the resolution on "Organisation" the main resolution of the Session and not those on the Political Situation, Food Crisis, Grow More Food, Money Crops or Tenancy which are the burning issues of the day ?

—Because, in the absence of implementing the resolution on "organisation," these other resolutions become "Abstract Politics."

—Because, this resolution, if added on to the other resolutions becomes a lever in the mighty mass movement for the release of national leaders, for Congress-League agreement, for

the solution of the food problem for effective national defence and for the formation of a national Government.

—Because, the effective carrying out of this resolution is the one way of fighting the C. S. P., Forward Bloc and Rangaite disruptors of the Kisan sabha and of unifying all political groups and trends in the Kisan sabha.

Hence, as Dr. Adhikari put it in his report to the Communist Delegates at Bhakna, the carrying out of this resolution is the central task before us; only by carrying out this resolution can we play our role in the Kisan and National Movements.

April 12, 1943.

E. M. S. Namboodripad

***Resolutions passed by the All-India Kisan Sabha  
at its Seventh Session at Bhakna Kalan  
on April 3 and 4, 1943***

**1. CONDOLENCE**

The Kisan Sabha mourns the loss of its esteemed workers and leaders who have helped in building up the Sabha.

1. Baba Isher Singh Marhana of Amritsar (Punjab.)
2. Master Arur Singh of Kapurthala, General Secretary, Punjab States' People's Conference.
3. Meka Satyanarayan Murthy, President, Ramachandrapur Taluk Ryots' Association, East Godavari, Andhra.
4. Venkata Ramana, President, Kavur Taluk Ryots' Association, Nellore, Andhra.
5. Comrade Kishori, the valiant kisan fighter of Jalpaiguri, Bengal.
6. Comrade Nur Mohammed, President, Chittagong District Kisan Sabha.
7. Haripada Sikdar, Faridpur, Bengal.
8. Ashu Haldar of 24 Parganas, Bengal.

The Sabha extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the families of these valued comrades with whom it shares their loss.

**2. GREETINGS TO THE RED ARMY**

The All-India Kisan Sabha sends its revolutionary greetings to the workers' and Peasants' Red Army of the Soviet Union which is heroically defending the freedom not only of the fatherland but of every people in the world. The heroic defence of Stalingrad and the great winter offensive have saved India, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan from fascist invasion. The Kisans of India are grateful to the Red Army for this and are determined to play their part in the world people's struggle against Fascism.

The Sabha notes that, although the fascist army is severely weakened by the Red Army's continuous blows, it is still powerful. It, therefore, heartily endorses the demand made by millions of people in Britain, America, and other countries for the immediate opening of a Second Front in Europe which alone will release forces for the speedy and final annihilation of the fascist hordes.

### 3. GREETINGS TO CHINESE PEOPLE

The All-India Kisan Sabha sends its revolutionary greetings to the Government and people of China who have been for nearly six years carrying on a heroic struggle against the Japanese aggression. The unity in action of the two main political parties in China—the Kuomintang and the Communist Party—has been a tower of strength in China's struggle against the enemy and is a source of constant inspiration to the people of India.

The Kisan Sabha gives its solemn pledge to the people of China that it will work hard to follow the inspiring example of China and help to build up all-in National Unity in India so that on the strength of a National Government, early offensive action is taken against Japan and the whole of Asia liberated from Fascism.

The Sabha urges the Governments of England and America to desist from making any further excuses for their comparative inactivity on the Burma-China front and launch a vigorous war on that front with all available military resources with a view to open the Burma Road and render timely help to the heroic armies and people of China in their grim fight against Japan.

### 4. ON KAYYUR COMRADES

The All-India Kisan Sabha sends its warm greetings to the four kisan comrades of Kayyur, who have been unjustly sentenced to death and whose appeal for commutation of the sentence backed by Kisan Sabhas and the masses of kisans and other organisations all over India has been finally rejected.

Now that everything possible has been done but failed to bring them back among kisans as leaders and organisers of the Kisan Sabha, the Kisan Sabha assures the Kayyur comrades that every unit of the Kisan Sabha and every Kisan worker will work with ever-increasing energy to further develop the Kisan Sabha all over the country so that the cause for which they are sacrificing themselves will grow from strength to strength.

The Sabha assures the families of the Kayyur heroes that they look up the entire Kisan Sabha as their own family.

### 5. ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

1. **I**N September last, the Central Kisan Council in its session at Bombay condemned the Government for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Congress leadership and for the reign of indiscriminate repression which had followed. It fastened the main responsibility for precipitating

the crisis which gravely imperilled the defence and the cause of freedom of India and of the United Nations on the head of the imperialist bureaucracy. The events of the past months have completely confirmed this.

2. Hundreds of people angered by the repression were misled by the treacherous Fifth Column and misguided patriots into senseless acts of sabotage of means of National Defence, of looting and anarchic attacks. The result was that the vast masses of the kisans, specially in Bihar, in Balia and Ghazipore districts of U. P., in Chanda district of C. P., in parts of Andhra and Assam Valley and in Midnapore district in Bengal had to go through horrible experiences. Mass collective fines and arrests suppressed the life of whole villages. The political crisis created conditions of insecurity, uncertainty and dislocation of economic life aggravated the food crisis affecting the bulk of the rural population. The Government measures have only served to worsen it with the result that starvation and famine faces the kisans in some of the provinces, particularly in the threatened provinces. The kisans of Assam and the Eastern districts of Bengal had, over and above all this, to face Japanese bombs which destroyed their hearth and home. The kisans have suffered through the political and economic crises as the nation has suffered.

3. But the Kisan Sabha, true to its patriotic traditions and in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Bombay C. K. C., went out among the kisan masses, fighting sabotage and saving the kisans from being provoked into anarchic actions against repression. The Kisan Sabha fought against collective fines and against demoralisation. It convinced the kisans that the bureaucracy can be effectively fought only by the unity of the Hindu and Muslim masses, through which alone Congress-League unity can be achieved and a National Government of National defence and salvation won.

4. The policy of the Kisan Sabha has been vindicated by the fact that the nation's foremost leader felt that he could no longer remain a helpless witness to the nation's disaster. At the end of December last, Gandhiji reopened correspondence from behind the bars with Lord Linlithgow. In this correspondence he reaffirmed the staunch anti-fascist stand of the Congress. He categorically disowned and deplored sabotage and anarchical acts. He pointed out that the reported deplorable destruction would most certainly have been averted if the Government had awaited his contemplated letter to the Viceroy. He proposed a fresh effort to end the *impasse* and asked to be put with the Working Committee in order to be able to make it. He suggested that he would be ready to negotiate with the League. He was prepared to consider the whole situation *de novo* if he were released unconditionally. By this correspondence, Gandhiji took a clear initiative for settlement and for the solution of the crisis.

5. But the British Government spurned this offer for an honourable settlement. It precipitated Gandhiji's fast and gambled with his life and created during the 21 days of the ordeal a situation fraught with the gravest peril to India as well as to the peoples of the United Nations. This showed to what lengths the bureaucracy is prepared to go in its desperate determination to cling to power.

6. At the same time, the events of the anxious day of the fast showed that the British Government was fast losing the support of every section of the people. There is a mighty rally behind the demand to secure Gandhiji's release to end the National crisis among the vast masses of people of all parties and communities.

7. Ever-growing numbers of Congressmen and nationalists are turning away from the path of sabotage. A fast-growing number of Muslims and Muslim Leaguers are realising the importance and urgency of national unity as the only way to end the crisis and to defend the country and win freedom as well as self-determination.

8. The All-India Kisan Sabha urges the British Government to take note of the new turn of events, to turn away from the disastrous and impossible attempt to crush the Congress and the Indian people. It warns the British Government that the attitude taken by Mr. Amery and Major Attlee in the House of Commons recently demanding abject humiliation from the Congress leaders as an essential pre-condition to their release and settlement with India can only lead to untold sufferings to people and jeopardise the cause of freedom and victory over fascism. It also warns the Viceroy that his refusal to negotiate with the non-party leaders for a settlement of the Indian deadlock may further aggravate the situation. The one step which must be taken by the British Government now and immediately in the urgent interest of the two peoples is to release Gandhiji and the Congress leaders so that unity can be achieved between the Congress, the Muslim League, and other important national organisations, and the entire nation rallied for realising a National Government. The All-India Kisan Sabha appeals to the Labour and progressive peoples of Britain and America to rally solidly behind the just demand of the Indian people and defeat the reactionary policy of Mr. Churchill and Lord Linlithgow.

9. At this critical hour in the life of our nation, the All-India Kisan Sabha calls upon all Kisans :

- a) To unite in a campaign to win Gandhiji's release to end the crisis.
- b) To join hands to stop sabotage and smash the Fifth Column.
- c) To unite all sections of the people in the common effort to solve the food crisis.
- (d) To organise a unity campaign in the rural areas all over the country to promote unity between the Hindu and Muslim masses.

between various castes and communities, and between all patriotic sections of the towns and villages, and to create a mass urge for Congress-League unity with a view to forging all-in National Unity.

10. The All India Kisan Sabha specially appeals to Trade Unions, Student organisations and all patriotic people throughout the length and breadth of the country to rally behind this campaign.

The All India Kisan Sabha appeals to the Muslim masses and the League patriots to join wholeheartedly in the movement for the release of the national leaders for the solution of the crisis. Unity thus forged will smash the bureaucracy's game to deny power to the Indian people and ensure the establishment of National Government and the freedom of the country.

## 6. FOOD CRISIS

1 THE food crisis is deepening and the bulk of the rural population who consist of poor peasants, agricultural labourers and tenants have to suffer indescribable privation and misery. Prices of food grains have risen by 200 per cent and more since the war began without substantially benefiting the actual tillers of the soil. Due to the ineffective and anarchic measures of control of Government food grains have become scarce in the open market and often disappear from it from time to time. This is also true of other essential commodities such as Kerosene, cloth, sugar, matches, iron etc. The situation is daily worsening.

(2) The attempts of Government to control prices have miserably failed. The prices soared high since the war broke out and the horder and profiteer trading in black market rules the market. While the provincial Governments are trying to control prices the Government of India is buying and permitting others to buy huge stocks of grain at prices far above the control prices.

(3) The August situation precipitated by the bureaucratic repression helped to worsen the situation further. Hoarders increased in numbers. Fifth Columnists sought to exploit the situation for leading the country to complete social disruption. Any worsening of the food crisis will necessarily land the country in chaos and offer an opportunity to the bureaucracy to crash the remnants of the people's morale.

(4) In the rural areas, the situation is gloomy. The kisan does not profit by the speculative rise in prices. He parts with most part of his grains at the harvest time at low prices and buys it back at the high.



prices from the hoarder. He has to pay fantastic prices for essential commodities such as kerosene, cloth, sugar, etc. Natural calamities such as cyclone, famine and floods have in many places worsened the situation still further. Lack of transport facilities is one more factor that has complicated the food situation.

(5) The experience of the food campaign shows that the food crisis can be solved on the strength of people's unity and the bureaucracy forced to take measures to scale down prices and procure stocks, and track down the monopolist hoarder. The kisan must join the food campaign together with the rest of the population. The Kisan Sabhas must take initiative in forming people's food committees in vullages and tehsils wherever necessary and possible, which should be representative of all sections of the people and all patriotic and popular organisations.

(6) The main tasks of the Kisan in the food campaign therefore are:-

- a) To ensure fair price to the grower.
- b) To stock grain, sold by the kisan in public godowns, so that the stocks, though owned by traders, can be under the supervision of the food committees and be sold at control prices guaranteeing a fair margin of profit to the trader.
- c) To scale down the prices of all commodities such as cloth, kerosene etc., and make them available to everybody.
- d) To induce Government to open cheap grain shops in scarcity areas and recognise people's food committees as bodies which control and supervise supplies, distribution and prices.
- e) To secure necessary transport facilities for importing and exporting food grains and other essential commodities for their regular and adequate supply to the rural population all over the country.
- f) To open people's co-operative stores extensively in rural areas for purchase and distribution of food-stuffs and other essential commodities at fair prices.

g) To encourage and introduce among kisans cottage industries such as spinning, weaving, leather work, bamboo and cane work, salt-making in coastal areas etc.

(7) The All India Kisan Sabha warns the Government that if it find itself helpless to control the hoarders of food grains and therefore takes measures to requisition them from cultivating Kisans in order to tide over the food crisis the situation will worsen and result in grave consequences. The Sabha also advises the kisans to refuse to be bullied into delivering or selling food grains which they require for their maintenance, to merchants, middlemen, landlords,, saukars and Government purchasers.

## 7. GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

THE Bihta Session of the All India Kisan Sabha set comprehensive demands on the grow-more-food campaign. The food situation has since grown far more acute. Hence the task becomes all the more urgent.

The Bihta resolution demanded fallow land for cultivation, moratorium, food for peasants, grain supply through co operative societies, guaranteed minimum prices of their produce for the growers and the minimum living wages for agricultural labourers, reduced irrigation tax, remission of rent, etc., irrigation facilities, cheap supply of manure, etc.

But the Government while making capital out of the slogan of 'grow more food', has so far given little facilities to the kisans to ensure the success of the campaign. It uses the slogan only for costly paper propaganda. There are vast tracts of cultivable waste and current fallow land both at the disposal of zamindars and Governments in all provinces. Such land also lie waste on the sides of railway and canals. But the Government has not even realised the necessity of bringing these lands under cultivation and making them available to poor peasants and agricultural labourers who can grow food crops on them and thus benefit the nation as well as themselves.

The All India Kisan Sabha therefore reaffirms the Bihta demands as stated above and set the following specific tasks to the Kisan Sabha units in the country which they must undertake to perform with the organised and collective effort of the kisans and other sections of the people :

- 1) To secure on easy and liberal terms waste and fallow lands from zamindars and Government for poor peasants and agricultural labourers for the cultivation of food crops and necessary oil seeds etc.
- 2) To secure from Government seeds, manure, agricultural loans, irrigation facilities, moratorium on collection of arrear rent and taxes from kisans and regulation and reduction of current rates of rent and taxes, and stoppage of attachment of kisans' crops and ejection of tenants-at-will.
- 3) To get supply of food and other essential commodities at reasonable prices ensured to kisans.

The Kisan Sabha units are called upon to take up such local schemes of irrigation etc., as can be actually undertaken by them. Moreover, they must organise a grow more food campaign in the rural area so as to inspire the local kisans for the purpose and impress all non-kisan elements with the matter, the importance of their co-operation in it, and its bearing on the question of national defence. These conferences must reflect in their demands the actual need of the kisans and the people concerned so that the campaign for grow-more-food which will follow the conferences may prove really beneficial to the local people as well as to the nation.

## 8. ON ORGANISATION

THE All India Kisan Sabha is gratified to note the immense strides made by the Kisan movement during the last seven years of its life. Not only has it entered all the important provinces of India where properly constituted Provincial Kisan Sabhas are functioning, it has also stood the test of imperialist repression during the years 1940-42 as well as of disruption by groups who had formerly worked in the Kisan Sabha.

In spite of the country-wide repression which started on August 9th and in which hundreds of Kisan Sabha workers were involved, the membership of the Kisan Sabha this year has reached three lakhs. This shows that the Kisan movement has reached a stage in which no difficulties will stand in the way of its growing into a mass movement.

The Sabha, however, notes that the organisation of the Kisan Sabha is lagging behind. It therefore resolves that the time has come when special attention should be paid to consolidating this movement into solid organisation. To this end, the following steps should be taken as early as possible:

- 1) To chalk out a programme for membership campaign in the provinces to be enrolled throughout the years in such a way that the present membership is doubled in the next year.
- 2) To arrange tours of provinces by Kisan Sabha leaders for organising them, and helping those provinces which are today weak to develop their Kisan Sabhas so that regular P. K. S.s are formed and functioning in all provinces of the country in the near future.
- 3) To run provincial and district schools for the training of Kisan Sabha workers in sufficient numbers so that every unit of the Kisan Sabha shall have its own trained organisers and leaders.
- 4) To arrange for special study by responsible members in each province of agrarian problems, particularly the laws and problems issuing out of the absence of tenancy legislation, land revenue, laws and problems relating to debts, to irrigation, marketing, and the problem of agricultural labour.
- 5) To publish booklet and pamphlets on burning issues before the kisans.
- 6) Every K. S. unit to supply reports to the respective P. K. S. office concerned to help the A. I. K. S. office bring out its Bulletin regularly, and the P. K. S.s in their turn to convey the contents of the Bulletin to their units regularly.
- 7) To raise adequate funds for the All-India office of the Kisan Sabha to function properly.
- 8) To see that the Provincial, State and District K. S. offices have their regular funds, wholtime workers, and trained organisers.

(9) To see the District K. S.s work with the aim of organising a K. S. unit for a group of villages with a minimum kisan population of generally about 10,000, as suits each particular province, which unit must represent all the villages in the group. Such units must each have its regular office and regular funds, apart from the membership quota received by it, wholtime workers and a permanent volunteer corps.

The Sabha calls upon the P. K. S.s to help the A. I. K. S. office in every possible way in carrying out this programme of organising the Kisan Sabha on a sound basis.

## 9. TENANCY LAWS

1. THE Kisan Sabha draws the attention of Government and kisan workers to the rapidly deteriorating conditions of ever increasing proportions of the cultivating tenants throughout India and to the need of taking prompt measures for improving their conditions.

2. In the Ryotwari areas, where considerable portions of land has passed into the hands of the absentee landlords, the cultivating tenants have to live in condition of semi-starvation and penury due to excessive rents which they have to pay to the landlords and an existence of entire dependence on the landlord since they can be ejected from land at the sweet will of the landlord.

3. In the Zamindari areas where the tenancy laws are in operation they have failed to extend adequate protection to the cultivating tenants. In areas where no legislation is in operation the cultivating tenants are virtually the serfs of the landlords. They have to pay a large part of their produce to the landlords in rents and illegal cesses.

4. In order to give some measures of relief to the cultivating tenants from the crushing burden of rent and from power of eviction which keeps them in bondage and to give them an impetus for carrying out their immediate task of growing more food, the Sabha demands that uniform legislation should be immediately adopted by all provincial Governments on the following lines:

(a) No cultivating tenant should be ejected by the landlord during the period of war, so long as he pays his rent.

(b) Rents should be fixed at double the amount of land revenue or 1/10 of the produce commuted in cash.

(c) Increase in rents should be prohibited during the period of war.

(d) For all standing crops, trees, grown on the land and improvements made by the cultivating tenant should be compensated when he is lawfully evicted.

(e) Landlords should be severely penalised for exacting labour and extra cesses from the cultivating tenants.

5. In provinces where some protection is given by legislation to cultivating tenants, but its provisions do not meet the needs of the situation and has proved to be unsatisfactory, the All India Kisan Sabha demands that the Governments should remove the defects in legislation which actual practice and experience have glaringly brought out.

6. The Sabha exhorts all kisan workers to :

- i. mobilise all tenants on the basis of these demands;
- ii. to carry on a vigorous campaign for taking advantage of existing legislation by all available means and;
- iii. to bring popular pressure to bear on Government to pass new laws and amend or apply existing laws so as to give adequate protection to cultivating tenants.

## 10. ON REPRESSION

THE A. I. K. S. notes that prohibition of meetings, lathi charges, frings, detentions without trial, orders of internment and externment, collective fines on whole villages, humiliating restrictions on the Press and other forms of imperialist repression have become normal in India during the last eight months. Even committee meetings and closed-door meetings are not allowed in many places. This is a situation which is unparalleled anywhere in the world except in Fascist countries.

The Sabha regrets to note that the ban on the Kisan Sabha in the Punjab and Kerala has not yet been lifted so that the Kisan movement in these two provinces has to work under different names. The Kisan Sabha in the Northwest Frontier Province has been completely wiped out and its workers including Comrade Khushal Khan, a member of the C. K. C., arrested and kept in jail.

The August crisis was taken advantage of by petty officials and interested parties like vindictive zamindars for suppressing the movement so that many innocent workers of the Sabha were prosecuted or placed under restriction.

The Sabha cannot accept the plea of Imperialists that this is necessary in the interests of the defence of India from Japan. On the other hand it holds that this countrywide and intense repression has created a situation in which the people of India are getting more and more alienated from defence. In the Punjab collections are forcibly made for the War Fund by revenue officers.

The Sabha further notes that the axe of repression falls equally on the anti-Imperialist patriots, staunch advocates of national defence and the masses of innocent people. It particularly notes that leaders and organisers of the Kisan Sabha, Trade Unions, Student Federations and Communists who have been effectively fighting the policy of sabotage are being prevented in their patriotic work of weaning the people away from the path of sabotage and building the people's morale and unity.

It is particularly to be deplored that prominent Kisan Sabha workers in most provinces are either kept in prison or under various forms of restriction so that they cannot participate in the normal activities of the Sabha. Orissa where no public meeting has been permitted since the 9th August crisis began and where about 40 important workers including some foremost leaders of the Sabha are in jail, Surma Valley where some of the most important workers are detained or restricted, Bihar and U. P. where the Kisans were hit hard by imposition of collective fines and a large number of kisan workers were arrested, convicted and detained, Andhra where police excesses have created difficulty for the Kisan Sabha work, Bengal where normal activities of the Sabha are hampered in various ways, and Sind where Martial Law prevails in most of the districts, have to suffer especially. Even members of the C. K. C.—comrades P. D. Marathe of the C. P. and Shanker Dayal Tripathi of U. P.—are kept in detention.

The Sabha therefore demands the restoration of normal civil liberties throughout the country, and calls upon the kisan and the Kisan Sabha units and workers to carry on a countrywide agitation for securing early restoration of civil liberties in co-operation with all other organisations of the country.

## 11. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE burden of agrarian debt has continued to mount up further during recent years in spite of the old and new laws passed by provincial Government to scale down debts.

The unreasonable and inelastic policy of Government making inexorable demands in land revenue, irrigation rates etc. compels the poorer kisan to sell his produce prematurely at heavy loss. The moneylender's debt and interest charges and the landlord's rent leave hardly anything to the kisan even during good years before the end of the winter.

While the kisan is denied access to the free market as a free agent he is compelled even under the most favourable circumstances to sell his produce at rates less than those prevailing in the open market and has to pay oppressive charges of all kinds levied as a matter of custom by the Dalals

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and the Mahajans. On the other hand he loses even still more in paying excessive amount in buying the necessities of his life.

The kisan is therefore compelled to place himself at the mercy of the soukars to secure seeds, manure, cattle and grains to feed his family, during the monsoon to enable him to carry on his usual agricultural operations. If his old soukar refuses to lend him money on the old terms he is compelled to submit to even more oppressive terms from new soukars to keep his body and soul together. The Kisan cannot refuse payments to the soukars at harvest time as he is mortally afraid of the prospect of submitting to even worse terms on the eve of the next monsoon.

Such a vicious circle of Kisan's life has been broken and the Kisan saved from distress and humiliation in Denmark, Ireland and China and other countries by organising them in co-operative societies. The principle of co-operation has been adopted for supplying seed, manure, grain and finance to kisans for selling crops and milk, for buying his necessities of life and for developing their agriculture and dairies, crafts, and industries on co-operative lines. These organisations have helped kisans to improve their economic, social and national life. Recently the Chinese co-operatives—agricultural and industrial—have substantially helped the peoples of China to organise their economic life in a way so as to enable them to carry on the fight against Japanese aggression for these years.

The Sabha therefore exhorts Kisan Sabhas and kisan workers to—

1. Study co-operative movements in India and abroad and find out the specific forms suited to their local conditions.
2. Start co-operative credit and sale-purchase and stores societies with a view to their economic betterment.
3. Inaugurate industrial co-operative societies with the object of promoting home and village industries.
4. Start rural libraries, reading Rooms, night classes etc. together with co-operative societies with a view to make them the nuclei of all round progress for kisans and villages.

The Sabha hopes that kisan workers will in the very process of organising and working such societies be enabled to develop intimate contact with the annual round of the kisan's life at every stage, render him progressively increasing help in every walk of his life and develop the organised might of the kisans and Kisan Sabha. The Sabha is convinced that armed with this economic weapon kisans would be better enabled to achieve economic and social freedom and help to lay the sound basis for national freedom and national defence.



## 12. MONEY CROPS—SUGAR CANE, JUTE, COTTON

THE Kisan Sabha finds that the danger that is envisaged for the cultivators of money crops like jute, cotton, sugarcane etc., due to the war and to the consequent loss of overseas markets, has not only more and more overtaken the kisans of the crops but has been aggravated by the planless policy of the Government and the speculative activities of the middlemen and the growing greed of profits of the millowners and commercial bodies. The Kisan Sabha has year after year noted the problems of raw jute, of cotton, and of sugarcane, and the distress of the cultivators of the crops, who were being ruined as a result, so that the cultivators of the main money crops now face a disaster everywhere.

### Sugar-Cane

This planless policy of the Government expressed itself clearly in the sugar-cane crisis in Bihar and U. P. in the last season. The Bombay meeting of the C. K. C. demanded that the rise and fall in the price of cane, when it is above the minimum level (to be fixed previously by the government) should be determined periodically on the basis of the rise and fall of sugar-price, and in consideration of the market prices of gur and sugar both. The price of gur in the last season rose very high and naturally kisans found it more profitable to crush cane into gur with the consequent cane strike in many sugar mills. The best way of solving the problem was to increase the price of Sugarcane to Re. 1/- per maund as demanded by the Kisan Sabha. But the government, true to its policy of supporting the owners, granted a nominal increase of 2 annas per maund and followed it up by banning the export of gur from U. P. which caused tremendous financial loss to the canegrowers. That the U. P. government's order was arbitrary and partial is proved by the fact that the Bihar government imposed no such restriction. The Kisan Sabha condemns this planless policy of the governments concerned and demands that it should adopt a fixed policy on this problem on the lines indicated by the Bombay C. K. C. The Kisan Sabha at the same time calls upon the Kisan Sabhas and workers in the cane-growing areas to mobilise the growers from now on through building up cane-growers committees on the basis of the widest possible unity for their demands in order to secure a fair price in the coming season.

In view of the fact that the existing acreage of sugarcane is sufficient to supply the needs of the mills, the Sabha advises the Kisans not to increase the area under cane cultivation and to prepare 'gur' so long a fair price is not guaranteed to them for cane.

## Jute

The progressive deterioration in the condition of the jute growers of Bengal is due to the lack of policy of the Bengal Government, their surrender of the interest of the peasantry under pressure of the European mill-owners and bureaucracy besides the aggravation of the situation by the war and the consequent loss of overseas markets for jute and the lack of transport facilities within the country. Jute growers did not receive a fair price for their crop under these conditions and the prices of raw jute reached its lowest point in 1942. Jute was overgrown and the millowners forced the cultivators to sell their jute crop at the lowest possible price. Restriction of the jute area for cultivation, guarantee of a minimum price for jute and purchase by the government were repeatedly demanded by the Kisan Sabha and the Kisans.

Restriction of Jute cultivation has grown urgent as Bengal has been found to be a deficit province now with regard to food and is in urgent need of growing more food to feed its own people. The area under other crops in Bengal, particularly that under a money crop like jute which has lost its overseas market, should therefore be released by as great an extent as possible to grow rice and other fooderops. With large stocks remaining unconsumed restriction of cultivation is more urgent now. Jute to the extent of 54 lakhs bales for example remains after the season of 1942 in the hands of the millowners and their agents, while their annual need is estimated to be this year less than 60 lakhs of bales. The cultivation of jute in the circumstances to 25% of the total jute area, as recorded in 1940, is therefore estimated to meet satisfactorily the demands of the industry in 1943 and to ensure a fair price for their crop to the jute growers. It would also release 17 lakhs of acres of land for the cultivation of rice, and thus increase the production of rice by 2 lakhs of tons. But the Bengal Government which is understood to have at first contemplated such reduction of area to 33% of the total jute lands surrendered to the demands of the European jute mill owners who were backed by the Government of India; and the Bengal Government fixed the area for jute cultivation in 1943 at 50% of total area. Such an area under jute is to throw into the market altogether one crore bales of jute in 1943 in addition to the 54 lakhs of bales already in hand, while the annual need of raw jute is not over 70 lakhs (including 13 lakhs for export) at present.

The Kisan Sabha while condemning this deliberate surrender of the peasants' interest by the Bengal government and thus refusing to encourage growing more food in Bengal, urges jute growers of Bengal and elsewhere:

- (1) to limit their cultivation of jute to 25% of their respective jute lands in order to secure a fair price for jute;
- (2) to resist all pressure and persuasion of the interested parties aimed at increasing the area under jute;

(3) to grow in the rest of the jute lands thus available rice and other essential crops which would secure for them their food for the year and the food of the people of Bengal in general;

(4) to demand fixing a minimum price for jute at Rs. 15/- per maund;

(5) to demand guaranteed purchase by the Government and their opening godowns etc., for the purpose in purchasing centres.

### Cotton

**Cotton**, the chief money crop of a vast number of peasants in Central India and in other cotton growing areas, has lost its overseas markets and raw cotton has for long recorded a low price while the textile products rose higher and higher in prices, until only two months ago, raw cotton price showed improvement and speculative activities again forced up its price to an unprecedented height. This speculative rise in the price of cotton has been reflected in the phenomenal rise of rent in Ryotwari and cotton areas and is forcing cotton growers in their turn to accept lands for cotton cultivation on such high terms as would prove disastrous when the speculative tendencies have ended.

The Kisan Sabha notes that before this rise of price of cotton also the cotton mills were making huge profits while the cotton growers were in distress and the people of the country as the body consumers were the victims of high prices of cotton goods. The present rise of price too, largely due to speculative causes, hardly benefits the real cotton growers; on the contrary, it threatens the grower with utter ruin, while the people in general have today neither enough yards of textile goods available at their present rates which are about 400% of the usual price for them.

The Kisan Sabha therefore demands that :

- (1) rent in ryotwari and cotton areas be checked from being increased;
- (2) minimum and maximum prices of raw cotton be fixed in accordance with the condition of the cotton market to check speculation and save the cotton grower from speculators.

## 13. STATES—MANIPUR AND OTHERS

THE All India Kisan Sabha has noted with regret the condition of the people and peasants of the States like Gwalior, Cochin Travancore Jamnagar, Khairpur, Patiala, Orissa states and others. Civil Liberty in these is totally absent and feudal extortions and oppressions prevail, so much so that the people and peasants live under conditions which were known only under slavery and serfdom. The A. I. K. S. notes that no improvement of the

conditions has taken place in these states and in addition the national crisis of August last has brought to many states e. g., those of Orissa, repression, collective fines and arrests and detention of popular organisers. The A. I. K. S. in assuring its sympathies to the people and the peasants of the states, urges them to carry on their activities with redoubled energy in the line chalked out by the Kisan Sabha.

The All India Kisan Sabha has learnt with pain the conditions of the peasants and people of Manipur which is on the Burma frontier and has been lately submitted to Japanese bombings. Civil Liberty in Manipur was denied all along, the peasants—men and women—had been forced into offering Satya-graha in 1939 against the State's prohibition of export of rice and for national assembly and by hundreds—men and women were arrested and sent to jail and the Praja Mandal with its large peasant membership smashed and suppressed. Japanese bombings and large concentration of troops have brought fresh sufferings on the civil population.

a) Civil population has largely been evacuated from Imphal and such other places without arrangements being made for their removal or compensation paid for the purpose;

b) local markets have been closed with the result that the nearest market available is at Silchar 115 miles from Imphal;

c) the lack of marketing facilities has led to the rise of price of rice from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 48/- per maund;

d) Large purchase of cattle for the purpose of the military is threatening the cultivators with a dearth of bullocks for agricultural purposes;

The A. I. K. S. therefore demands of the State authorities as well as of the authorities of the United powers, the troops of which have been concentrated in Manipur to see that Manipuris (1) get facilities of free market, (2) get adequate compensation for houses and properties lost or evacuated, (3) get foodstuff at moderate prices immediately, (4) get facilities for cultivation, e. g., cattle, seeds etc. (5) get civil Liberty and the Praja Mandal restored so as to enable the people to represent their grievances and urges on the United Powers (6) to see that the grievances and sufferings of the people and peasants are removed and the popular rear of the frontier on which the troops of the United Powers are meeting the Japanese, is strengthened.

## 14. RELEASE OF COMRADES

The All India Kisan Sabha receives with anxiety the news that Comrades Jagjit Singh, Bhagat Singh and some other kisan political prisoners are lying ill in a serious condition and urges upon the Government to release these anti-Fascist prisoners.

## 15. ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM AND FLOOD COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

THE All India Kisan Sabha, while reaffirming its considered view on the question of abolition of landlordism without compensation, regrets to note that the Government of Bengal, which decided to open up the question, and appointed for the purpose a commission, known as Flood Commission at a great cost, has practically shelved the report of the said Commission. The recommendations of the commission, although they fell far short of the legitimate demands of the kisans, favoured abolition of landlordism with a partial compensation to the landlords. But the Government of Bengal appear, however, unwilling to implement even this into practice. If this action of theirs is an index to the attitude and measures of the other provincial Governments with regard to landlordism, this is a serious warning to the Kisans and Kisan Sabha of India as to the chance of winning within any short time their due demands and right to own the land the kisans till.

The Kisan Sabha therefore calls upon the kisans everywhere to take a serious note of the fact and mobilise strength fully with a view to have landlordism in India abolished permanently and completely against all opposition and temporising.

## 16. INVITATION

THE Sabha resolves that the invitation on behalf of the Andhra Provincial Kisan Sabha to hold the Eighth Session of the All India Kisan Sabha in Andhra be accepted.

## APPENDIX 1.

### Message Of The Communist Party Of India To The Bhakna Session Of The All-India Kisan Sabha

THE Communist Party of India greets the Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha.

Last year at Bihta the Kisan Sabha raised the inspiring slogan of national defence against the fascists, and national unity and national Government. It declared that "effective people's resistance requires immediate national unity on the basis of Congress-League agreement and also the earliest establishment of a truly national Government at the Centre and in the Provinces."

The Communist Party fully endorses this lead given by the Kisan Sabha to the millions of kisans and declares that now more than ever it has become necessary for all patriotic organisations to work for national unity and national Government and defence. There is neither patriotism nor freedom without this.

The year that has passed since Bihta has brought home to every kisan, to every patriot, the terrible fate that awaits us if we fail to unite in time.

Taking advantage of our failure to unite, the bureaucracy hit at the National Congress and launched ruthless repression against the people to crush all forces demanding a National Government.

Thousands of our countrymen and women suffered unmentionable indignities.

*Thousands and thousands of kisans went through insufferable experience: levy of collective fines, arrests, imprisonment, barbarous sentences—such has been the tale of the year that has passed—a tale which makes us angry and indignant.*

*Together with the nation the kisan was deprived of the democratic rights of assembly and free expression*

Taking advantage of the national anger the treacherous Fifth Column attempted to mislead the kisan into acts of means of sabotage of national defence, looting and anarchic attacks. In the name of revolution, of freedom he was being provoked into acts of pillage against his countrymen, acts of treason against his motherland through sabotage.

At this critical juncture, the All India Kisan Sabha, true to its Bilta resolution, its patriotic tradition, did national service in fighting sabotage, saving the kisan from being provoked into anarchic action against repression and safeguarding them against bureaucratic repression.

The Kisan Sabha fought against collective fines and won many a battle. It fought against the Fifth Column and saved the kisans for patriotism, freedom and national defence. It fought against demoralisation and convinced the kisans that the tide could be turned against the bureaucracy through national unity.

It is this fact which stands out today from the happenings of the last year. Despite the banning of meetings, abrogation of all rights, and attempts to terrorise the kisan, despite the slanderous propaganda of the fifth column, the Kisan Sabha has created new record in organisation. Bombed Bengal together with a number of other provinces including threatened Andhra and Kerala disclose a revival of Kisan organisation and movement—a revival which is the biggest defeat of the bureaucrat and the disruptors.

*The emergence of the kisan woman on the active front, her participation in Jana Raksha and Kisan Societies in Bengal and the thousands who flock to the banner of the Sabha demonstrates how the Sabha has concretely fought disruption and striven for unity.*

That the revival is strongest in Bengal is a fact which is of vital importance to the nation, Bengal, its capital Calcutta has been bombed repeatedly. The fifth column has been exceptionally strong. The victory of the Kisan Sabha under these circumstances means the rout of the fifth-columnists and mass-rally of Bengal Kisans against the Japanese and for defence.

The Communist Party congratulates the Kisan Sabha on these record achievements.

At the same time the Party expects that the All-India Kisan Sabha will not be content with these achievements. The Sabha and Kisan have discharge still heavier responsibilities in the near future. Last year they struggled to save disruption on the kisan front. Now they have to come forward to actively build the Kisan Sabha into a mighty mass organisation embracing tens of lacs of kisans.

The nation is yet in dire danger. The Japs are at the door. The homes of Bengal kisan may any day be burnt down by enemy bombing.

In this dire danger a complacent bureaucracy rules the land. Its autocratic rule jeopardises national defence and opens the danger of collapse. It refuses to part with power and feel itself so strong that it didn't release

Gandhiji even when his life was in danger. Left to itself the situation will be more and more critical every day creating further and further chaos.

Under these circumstances the release of Gandhiji and Congress leaders through national unity becomes the basic slogan, the first step towards national Government. It must be the watchword of every Kisan—man and woman. The Kisan Sabha must throw in its full weight to secure the release of national leaders, to build unity on the basis of Congress-League agreement and thus actively help in turning the tables against the bureaucracy and winning National Government for defence and freedom.

With the country in this dire danger the Kisan Sabha must more decisively intervene against sabotage and the fifth-column which conspires to sell the Kisan to the Japanese slave-holder.

The food-famine created by the policy of the bureaucracy hits the kisans very hard. Once more we see that danger of disruption stands us in the face—leading to riotings, lootings and fight among our own countrymen.

Once again the Kisan Sabha must come forward to unite the people and end disruption. The Sabha, with the aid of all honest elements from other classes must lead the struggle for fair price and against speculative prices of food-grains, for lowering of prices of industrial goods and for food-committees to arrange for equitable distribution of food.

And finally the Kisan Sabha must launch a movement to grow more food, overcome official obstacles and unite the people in the struggle to secure more food.

It is only by remaining in the forefront of the struggle to secure the release of leaders, by leading the campaign for grow more food, and fighting for the vital demands of the kisans that the Sabha will contribute its share to national unity and solution of the national crisis.



## APPENDIX II.

### KISAN SABHA MEMBERSHIP

Province	No. of Members enrolled	Quota of Membership for Next Year	Donations from Provinces to C. K. C. in 1943
Andhra	55,560	1, 20,000	Rs. 500
Punjab	56,004	1, 20,000	Rs. 500
Bengal	83,160	1, 60,000	Rs. 500
Kerala	14,786	25,000	Rs. 200
Utkal	4,224	10,000	Rs. 50
Surma Valley	11,500	25,000	Rs. 100
Behar	27,168	60,000	Rs. 300
U. P.	12,046	30,000	Rs. 200
Maharashtra	9,996	25,000	Rs. 100
Gujerat	4,636	10,000	Rs. 150
Sind	2,004	5,000	Rs. 100
Gwalior	960	2,500	Rs. 50
Assam Valley	1,008	2,500	Rs. 25
Berar	2,448	5,000	Rs. 100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,85,500</b>	<b>6,00,000</b>	<b>Rs. 2,875</b>