

Analytical Study of Major Farmer's Movements in Independent India

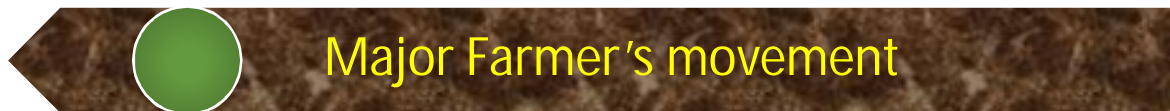
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Abstract

The study presented explains the history of peasant movements in Indian history. Under the peasant dissatisfaction in India, formal major movements in formal India and independent India have been resolved. 75% of the total population of India is from Tehama peasants, so studying this subject would be highly effective. Under this study, the agrarian movements have also been supported to the extent of the agrarian movement, which has been mentioned as a success of the national movements. An analysis of post-independence peasant movements also reviews this, till the implementation of policies related to the welfare of farmers has not been done effectively.

Keywords: Major Farmer's movement, Tarsal Movement, Tephra, Patna Tavadroh, Neel Tavadroh, and Chaperon, Kedah Movement.



Introduction

Agriculture has been an important place for agriculture and farmers in the Indian economy. Agriculture has been a medium of our economic and social advancement since the beginning. As per the 2011 census, 54.6 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture or agriculture-related activities. If we see the contribution of agriculture in the country's GDP, then it was 51.81% in the year 1950-51 that in the year 2013-14 it remained 18.20%. This confirms the fact that agriculture is now a loss deal, due to which farmers' discontent is seen, the series of agrarian movements in Indian history has been very much met with extreme ups and downs. In addition to having been transformed into important units of success, the history of the agrarian movements has emerged from time to time as a challenge to the claims made for the welfare of farmers after achieving independence. Investigating the root causes of the peasant uprising shows that peasant economic problems were linked to the demise of their moral structure, then the response emerged among the peasants. This process has been called "Ethical Economics" by E.P. Thompson.

Study objective

The main objective of this study is to review the national wide peasant movements during the colonial regime, in addition to the analysis of the major peasant movements in post-independence India. From the point of view of the study, this has to be analyzed as two major points. Who owns

- To study the agrarian movement and its historical background in historical India.
- To review the major agrarian movements and their post-independence on India.

The main causes of farmer dissatisfaction in India have been considered to be the base changes made in the then agrarian regime. Apart from this, historians believe that during British rule the major source of land was needed for agriculture and the expansion of the East India Company. More than half of the land was collected but helped to get double the amount of land by double the estimated number of changes made by the then British government. From time to time against this policy of the British, the fury of the farmers comes in the form of their rebellion.

Indigo rebellion

The period between 1859 and 1860 was at the peak of this peasant discontent. This revolt was a widespread revolt of the exploited peasants of Bengal against the British government. The success of which led to confidence in the farmers as well as to raise their hopes against the English oppressive policies.

Patna Rebellion

A farmer troubled by the atrocities of the moneylenders or moneylenders, Ishaan emerged as a homeless man under the leadership of Chandra Ray. This agrarian rebellion centered on farmers cultivating peasant farming was consistent with the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity, which also provided that the British Legislator Gunther Campbell supported this revolt of Panda.

Deccan Rebellion

This revolt by the peasants of Pune's surrounding districts of Maharashtra originated against the increase in rates of bees and seed rates by the moneylenders. From 1874 to 1875, a large number of farmers from the Pune and Ahmednagar districts took the support of this movement to new heights.

Champaran Satyagraha

Returning from South Africa in the year 1917, the main purpose of Gandhi's chaperon visit was to link the agrarian movement to the national movement or to say that providing a national platform to the farmers could be considered as a meaningful objective of the village of a chaperon. Is. The addition of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress to the general support of chaperon is widely seen as a reflection of the Champ ran Satyagraha. The success of this movement can be gauged from the fact that the British government had to abolish the three hard-earned arrangements against the peasants, thereby freeing the indigo cultivators from this oppressive law forever.

Kheda Satyagraha

This Satyagraha was also inspired by the problems of the farmers, which forced the British government to bow down. This can be considered as the second successful movement of the Gandhidadi era. On November 19- 17, Mohandas Pandya of Kapadini talks took only one initiative of this movement, after which Mahatma Gandhi succeeded in establishing his control over this movement and his intervention had a psychological effect on the people who gave it a huge form.

In a detailed study, Vacuums Putapadas has stated that in the emergence of peasants, the new middle-aged villagers in the cities or towns that have left the part of the middle-class, did not just think of the lower levels of gold and middle peasants, the usability and trade per se Unsatisfied local women and businessmen and some rural Mehta and school teachers paid their salary.

Unite movement

In the year 1918, this movement arose from Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh in the form of a large number of farmers, in which Baba Ramachandran, such an able leader came forward to organize the farmers for their livelihood demands. To support the movement towards the movement, the

religious equations related to the Ramayana were used extensively in this movement. Its main purpose of this movement was to expose the landowners by prohibiting cultivation on land, the land of 'cess' and 'society' of 'forced labor'. By the 1920s, this movement continued to expand in other districts as well. In 1921, this movement was at its peak when Uttar Pradesh witnessed several major rebellions. In this regard, the then Gunther Biller said, "The 3 districts of South East saw the emergence of such disturbing conditions.

Tebhaga Movement

The Tabatha peasant movement is in the mid-40s in undivided Bengal by the farmers working on the AdieVia to demand a two-thirds run for themselves in the uplands. On studying this movement, it is known that this movement is not only against the increasing stratagem of landowners on the one hand or the continuous reduction in the economic level of the laborers and poor farmers working on agriculture on the other hand. As per the land revenue report of the year 1940, but 592,335 acres of land was also transferred to 8,547,004 acres of land of undivided Bengal, out of which 31.7% was given in length and 24.6% in tenancy. (LRC 1940, Val: 120). The poor decades were given by traders and landowners on excessive consideration and when the poor farmer was unable to pay the debt and gave it to his land reform, he was allowed to do strong farming on the land and give the part of his land to the usurer. Happened.

Major Farmer movements of independent India

After India attains independence, the hollow figures and periodic figures of all the sections of the country with promising numbers of multi-dimensional growth and development of farmers in the country are expected to prevail towards the projected goals of the government.

After the national independence, the politics of the conspiracy to remain in power in all the ways of the ruling, the harsh meaning of the power was that his government, which Nehru was pledging to serve India, believed in the egalitarian revolutionary concept in Telangana. The peasant movement was severely crushed. The freed laborers did not come for the farmers, formless unemployed men, and women, but there is a war for the industrialists. The big political parties in the terror of power. Rugged.

The failure of the government machinery has resulted in problems for the peasantry, even after the loss of independence, which is equivalent to that of British India, with many serious consequences in the form of peasant movements. The limited success of the green revolution has been successful in reducing farmers' anger, which the World Bank has previously provided for the promotion of the new technology (advanced seed chemical fertilizers, chemical diets, irrigation power, diesel, and modern agricultural machinery) by the government. The recommendation to provide cheap and subsidized has now changed its colors, that is, the policies made by the World Bank are also far away from human reality. As the policies have been changed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the year 1991, these policies have been adopted by reducing the number of agricultural grants but the cost of making them

expensive. After the establishment of the World Trade Organization, cheap export limits have severely affected Indian farmers. Rising costs and low agricultural prices have again proved that farming has become a deficit deal. Farmers are drowning in the kith and suicide is also increasing in other crimes such as suicide when the hopes are eliminated. For the last several years, there has been a steady increase in the number of farmer suicides, but Indian governments are the busy implementation of paperwork policies and rules for working as a minor.

Telangana movement

This movement was fought against the feudal suppression of local landowners in Andhra Pradesh. Including the mainland in 1940. The 'JaggerRayedShanghai' was formed in 1942, when, after banning the committees, they 'stopped' the VAT, 'curbed the extravagant rent' and 'do' for the liberation of tenants, 'reduce' and 'rent' Raised the issues of confirmation property of 'tenants' tenants' rights to farming.

Naxalite movement

After the independence of India, this movement of 1967 became a turning point for the agrarian movements started from Naxalbari in the Dajithalsang district of West Bengal. This movement became known as the Nasality movement. The Government of West Bengal acquired the West Bengal property acquisition Implementation of Law and 1953.

During this time, there is also a lot of support of the common man, this movement was a result of the policy of liberalization adopted by the Somali government in the 1990s, to increase the prices of sugarcane and government procurement of wheat, to remove the restrictions on inter-state agricultural arrivals, This demand for the farmers to waive outstanding dues at the lowest rate and pension to the farmers, such as the pensions, has emerged as a hope for farmers across the country. After this, in other areas of the country, protests have also been made by the farmers with similar demands, in which the movement of peasants of Maharashtra's Shetkari Sang is considered to be the main one. The BKU organized a Kasen Rally in the national capital of the country and also saw the use of traditional traditions of the state panchayat to bring the local communities together on economic issues.

Current farmer movement (2020-2021)

The Anna data farmer of India is once again on the streets. Farmers have come out on the road against the agricultural laws brought by the NarendraModi government of the Center. Farmers fear that the new laws will destroy the mantis as well as stop the procurement on Minimum Support Price (MSP). On the other hand, the government's argument is the opposite, i.e. (MSP), the purchase will not be stopped. Talking about the fresh movement, the whole country is being blown away by the spark of agitation from Punjab. Farmers have also taken to the streets in other parts of the country including Haryana, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra,

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh. As if Delhi has been surrounded by agitating farmers from all the five Months.

Conclusion

After analyzing the presented study, it can be said that the policies made for the interests of farmers do not come to a logical conclusion despite the large population of the country. Although government data for the welfare of farmers in many areas slightly undermine this problem, there is a need to bring more changes so that the farmers of the country can cultivate as fully empowered farmers. A detailed analysis of peasant movements in the colonial period suggests that the emergence of these movements has played an important role in capturing the political hold of the British rulers. In the last several decades, there have been many strong peasant movements in which the Tamil Nadu canonical Maharashtra, Gujarat, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, etc. There have been large protests from the states of lakhs of farmers from the states of Haryana, etc. Similarly, in the 80s and 90s, many peasant movements have been organized as big trains and rallies.

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