

PEASANT MOVTS became PART OF NCM

# KISAN SABHA movt in AWADH - under MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA who OPPOSED NCM ∵ MODERATE BUT SUPPORTED PEASANTS ↔ ILLEGAL ABWABS/NAZRANA

# EKA movt in UP      "      "      "

# MAPILLA REVOLT in MALABAR as Jemmies turned communal

# AKALI movt ↔ Pro By MAHANTS who CONTROLLED GURUDWARAS

# TRIBALS VIOLATED FOREST LAWS in ANDHRA

# INFLUENCED BY INM ∴ MERGED WITH INM

# KISAN SABHA (1918) + EKA MOVT:

- Grievance: STRONG BIG LANDLORDS & ∴ issue of  
ILLEGAL ABWAB/ NAZRANA + BEDAKHLI i.e. EVICTION  
⊕ FORCED LABOR i.e. HARI + BEGAR ⊕  
WWI RELATED INFLATION.

• ROLE OF HR LEAGUES: ↑ AWARENESS AMONG MASSES & INSPIRED BEGINNING  
OF KISAN SABHA MOVT

ORGANIZATIONS: # UP Kisan Sabha 1918: led by MADAN MOHAN MALVIYA.

# KISAN SABHA LEADERS ATTENDED INC SESSIONS.

# BABA RAMCHANDRA emerged as leader of Peasants  
in 1920

# NEHRU DEVELOPED CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE MOVT

# HOWEVER, SINCE MALVIYA WAS A MODERATE HE  
DIDN'T SUPPORT NCM ∴ INC SETUP

AWADM Kisan Sabha (1920) FOR EXTRA CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE

! METHODS: # RESIST EVICTION & # SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF THOSE  
FOLLOWED

FORCED LABOR

WHO DIDN'T JOIN THE MOVT.

1921: VIOLENT ACTIVITY → TO SUPPRESSION UNDER SEDITION MEETING  
ACT.

(+) BR BROUGHT AWADM RENT AMENDMENT ACT. ∴ ENDED

EKA MOVT (AWADM) : Same Grievances + oppression of Thikedars (Rent Collectors)

# SAME METHODS.

LEADER: MADARI PASI (From Lower Caste) emerged as Leader.

BUT DIDN'T ADHERE TO NON VIOLENCE, & ∴ BR COULD EASILY REPRESS THE MOVT BY 1922 ON GROUNDS OF LAW & ORDER MAINTENANCE.

MAPILLA Revolt 1921:

- MUSLIM TENANTS WERE MORE PART OF KHILAFAT MOVT

- GRIEVANCE: OPPRESSION BY LANDLORDS (HINDU TENMIES)

- INC JOINED & SUPPORTED → TO ARRESTS  
↓  
LACK OF LEADERSHIP

- BR DECLARED MARTIAL LAW

- & SUPPRESSED

- VIOLENCE WHICH TOOK COMMUNAL COLOR

- ↔ TENMIES (LANDLORDS)

∴ PEASANT MOVTS WERE BOOSTED BY INC ← Home Rule  
NCM & KHILAFAT

HOWEVER WERE NOT ← OF INC & WERE INDEPENDENT OF INC

## BORSAD SATYAGRAM (1922-24) (after NCM)

Led By PATEL

# Grievance : Monetary Collusion b/w Dacoits + Police

⊕ Govt applied a TAX for upkeep of addnl police force

∴ Dual TYRANNY

# Action : • PATEL asked villagers to not PAY addnl tax

+ not be violent if GOVT Confiscates movable PROPERTY

- VOLUNTEER CORPS were raised - who alerted villagers when

Police came for confiscation

- Governor of Bombay finally upset over accusation

of Police-Dacoit collusion ordered inquiry

- Led to immediate halt to Confiscation

+ WITHDRAWAL of addnl tax for additional force.

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## BARDOLI SATYAGRAM (1928) in SURAT

- Ppl were already Politically organized = of planned CDM during ACM
  - Kali paraj were low caste → Bonhomie ::  
UJALIPARAJ " high caste → of prep of CDM.
  - Grievance :  
30% Tax in Assessment ↔ Hereditary Forced Labor ↗ Liavor  
(Hali System)
- Bhajan  
MANDALIS to raise Awareness

### Action :

Constructive MG led campaign in Young India & Navjivan visited 1927  
**WORK**

- WORKED TOWARDS Uniting low caste KALIPARAJ  
with UJALIPARAJ by opposing Hali System

- Renamed them as Rani Paraj i.e. Ppl of Forests

### Dvlpt of

### LOCAL

### Leadership

- PATEL TOOK LEADERSHIP in 1928

HIGHLIGHTED miscalculation @ 30%

### Focus only

- Asked peasants to pay LR only at old rates

### Ltd to Unjust

- Demanded an independent TRIBUNAL

### ASPECTS

- Here PATEL GOT Title of SARDAR

### Focus on

from women of BARDOLI

### ORGANIZING

- He showed great ORG SKILLS e.g. Chhavnis as

### THE MASSES

unit of org peasants + Women included in movt

use of

⑦ Badrati PATRIKA for awareness

Press

SIMULTANEOUSLY

INCREMENTAL

⑦ PLA members resigned e.g. KM Munshi

PRESSURE

MA Reached in 1928

↓ to

FINALLY TRUCE

INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL → to Revision to 6.03% Yes

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## AKALI MOVT (1920-25)

**BACKGROUND:** (i) UDASI SIKH MAHANTS CONTROLLED GURUDWARAS since 18<sup>th</sup> C: (a) They were rich as GOT LANDS FROM MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH (RSO 139 - 1801-39)

(b) WERE CORRUPT & LIVED LIFE OF LUXURY

(c) AFTER 1849 ANNEXATION OF PUNJAB, BR USED THEM <sup>milibhagat</sup> in **COLLUSION** WITH MAHANTS e.g. BR USED THEM ↳ GHADRIES IN 1913 AS GOLDEN TEMPLE ISSUED HUKUM NAMA ↳ GHADRIES (e.g. MAHANTS HONoured GENERAL DYER WHICH TRIGGERED PROTESTS & LAID FOUNDATION OF AKALI MOVT FOR CONTROL TO LOCAL DEVOTEES, ∵ JALLIANWALA TRIGGERED AKALI MOVT.

**AKALI MOVT 1920-25:** (i) FOR GETTING CONTROL OF GURUDWARAS  
 (ii) BR GAVE CONTROL OVER GOLDEN TEMPLE EASILY  
 (iii) SHIROMANI GURUDWARA PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE (SGPC) FORMED FOR ORGANIZED MANAGEMENT OF GOLDEN TEMPLE (1920)  
 (iv) SHIROMANI AKALI DAL (SAD) FORMED FOR FURTHER ORGANIZED PROTESTS ↳ MAHANTS FOR GETTING CONTROL OF OTHER GURUDWARAS. BR SUPPORTED MAHANTS & TRIED TO REPRESS THE MOVT.

(v) 3 IMPORTANT EVENTS:

(a) NANKANA TRAGEDY 1921: MAHANT OF NANKANA GURUDWARA USED 500 MERCENARIES WHEN SIKHS TRIED TO ENTER IT. 100S OF AKALIS GOT KILLED BUT AKALIS FINALLY TOOK CONTROL.  
 NOW AKALIS PASSED A RESOLUTION (1921) THAT ADOPTED NON COOPERATION

∴ In 1921, Akalis MONT BECAME PART OF NCM.

(b) KEYS AFFAIR : AKALIS HAD GOT CONTROL OVER GOLDEN TEMPLE BUT NOT OVER TOSHKHANA OF TEMPLE. THIS MONT WAS FOR GETTING KEYS OF TOSHKHANA OF GOLDEN TEMPLE & IT WAS LED BY BABA KHARAK SINGH (a moderate).

The BR soon GAVE THE KEYS ∵ OF BR POLICY OF APPEASING THE MODERATES & SUPPRESSING THE EXTREMISTS AMONG AKALIS.

(c) GURU KA BAGH : • HERE THE GURUDWARA HAD BEEN GIVEN TO AKALIS INCIDENT 1922 BUT THE MAMANT STILL CONTROLLED THE LANDS

AROUND GURUDWARA & THE MONT WAS TO GET CONTROL OVER THESE LANDS,

• THERE WAS HIGH GOVT SUPPRESSION AS NCM WAS ALREADY OVER & BR WANTED TO RESTORE THEIR POWER STATUS • HOWEVER AKALIS CONTINUED TO BEAR REPRESSION & FINALLY WON.

# THE BR AGREED TO DEMANDS OF AKALIS ∵ WERE ANXIOUS ABOUT DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY SINCE SIKHS FORMED A SIGNIFICANT PART OF BR INDIAN ARMY.

# MG WITHDREW SUPPORT TO THE MONT WHEN AKALIS PROTESTED FOR RESTORATION OF DEPOSED RAJA OF NABHA (A PRINCELY STATE) & MONT TURNED VIOLENT +ves

(i) BR PASSED GURUDWARA REFORM ACT 1925 ∵ A SUCCESS.

(ii) SGPC (an elected BODY OF SIKHS) GOT CONTROL OVER ALL GURUDWARS.

## (iii) AKALI MONT STRENGTHENED INM :

- (a) IT LED TO POLITICIZATION OF PUNJAB'S PEASANTRY since it was on a Religious issue ∵ Peasants PARTICIPATED & LATER THE MONT MERGED INTO NON COOPERATION MONT (NCM)
- (b) IT WAS ONLY ∵ OF AKALI MONT THAT EDUCATED MIDDLE CLASS TOOK OVER LEADERSHIP OF SIKHS FROM PRO-BR FEUDAL CLASS
- (c) UNITY WAS SEEN AMONG RURAL & URBAN POPULATION
- (d) HINDUS & MUSLIMS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN AKALI MONT ∵ IT LED TO HINDU-MUSLIM-SIKH UNITY.
- (e) IT LED TO GROWTH OF NATIONALIST & ANTI-BR SENTIMENTS IN PRINCIPAL STATES OF PUNJAB.

NECS

- (a) ∵ OF RELIGIOUS ISSUE, SIKHS GOT RELIGIOUSLY CHARGED & THIS WOULD LATER ENCOURAGE COMMUNALISM.
- (b) AKALIS GOT SPLIT POST MONT INTO
- GRANDIANS & LEFTIST (FORMED KIRTI KIJAN PARTY)
  - COMMUNALISTS (COND AS AKALI DAL)
  - LOYAL TO BR i.e. LOYALISTS (FORMED UNIONIST PARTY)