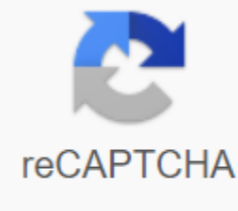




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ET examines the results of two strikes by farmers, conducted from a year apart and filled with aftershocks in the interim period of 21 November, 2018, 06.39 AM ISTThe Delhi High Court on April 11 ruled against Monsanto, stating that it could not patent Bt Cotton Seeds as plants cannot be patented under Indian law.06 June, 2018, 06.41 PM ISTNavale reported that carriers instructed farmers not to collect their perishable products from June 7. For an earlier Kisan Sabha, see Kisan Sabha (1919-1922). The whole of India, Kisan Sabha (All India Peasant Union, also known as Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha) is the name of the peasant front of the Communist Party of India, an important peasant movement formed by Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936. It later split into two organizations known by the same name: AIKS (Ajoy Bhawan) and AIKS (Ashoka Road). All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS)Formation11 1936TypePeasant OrganizationCommunication Party of India Movement Kisan Sabha began in Bihar under the leadership of Sahajanandanda Saraswati, who formed in 1929 the province of Bihar Kis Sabanha (BPKS) in order to to mobilize peasant grievances against the attacks of the zamindari on their placement and thus fuelling the farmers' movement in India. Gradually, the peasant movement intensified and spread throughout India. The formation of the Congress of the Socialist Party (CSP) in 1934 helped the Communists to work together with the Indian National Congress, but temporarily, in April 1935, noted the peasant leaders N. G. Ranga and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, then secretary and joint secretary respectively of the South Indian Federation of Peasants and Agricultural Labor, proposed the formation of an all-Indian farming body, and soon all these radical events culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabhi (AIKS) at the Luckhnau session of the Indian National Congress on April 11, 1936, when Saraswati was elected its first president, and people such as Ranga, Nabbodipad, Karyanand Sharma, Yamuna Kardun , Rahul Sankrityan., Sundaraya, Ram Manohar Lohiya Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Bankim Mukherjee. Kisan's manifesto, issued in August 1936, called for the abolition of the zmindari system and the cancellation of rural debts, and in October 1937 it adopted the red flag as its banner. Soon its leaders became increasingly distant from Congress and repeatedly clashed with the governments of Congress, Bihar and the United Province. In the years that followed, the movement was increasingly dominated by the Socialists and Communists when it withdrew from Congress, by 1938 at the session of the Haripur Congress, presided over by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the schism became apparent, and by May 1942 the Communist Party of India, which was finally legalized by the then government in July 1942. . , took over AIKS, all over India, including Bengal, where its membership has grown significantly. He took over the line of the Communist Party of the People's War, and stayed away from the Exit India movement, which began in August 1942, although it also meant his loss of his popular base. Многие из ее членов бросили вызов партийным приказам и присоединились к движению, а видные члены, такие как Ранга, Индулал Ягник и Сарасвати, вскоре покинули организацию, которая вскоре покинула организацию, которая все больше и больше с трудом подошла к крестьянам без разбавляемого подхода пробританского и провоюратского, и увеличивая свою про-националистическую повестку дня, к ужасу британского Раджа, который всегда думал, что коммунисты помогут им в борьбе с националистическим движением. The Communist Party of India split into two parts in 1964. After that, so did all India's Kisan Sabha, with each faction associated with shrapnel. The current organizations currently operate under the name AIKS: All India Kisan Sabha (Ajoy Bhawan), annexed to the Communist Party of India All India Kisan Sabha (36, Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Lane), to the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Links Links From Plassey to the section: History of modern India. East Longman. page 523 (on page 406). 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