History, Art, Culture, Literature, Tradition and Heritage of Rajasthan

• Major landmarks in the History of Rajasthan from Pre-historic time to close of 18 Century, Important dynasties, their administrative and revenue system

Rajasthan: Worker and Peasant Movements

1. **Bijoliya Farmer Movement (1918)**

- The first organized, comprehensive, broad, non-violent and longest running peasant movement in the country (about 44 years)
- Reason - Excessive levy and unfair means
- Dhakad caste movement in Bijolia hideout
- The locator at the time of agitation - Rao Krishna Singh
- Mewar Maharana at the time of agitation -Fateh Singh
- During Rao Krishna Singh, people of Bijolia used to spend 84 types of taxes.
- Father of the peasant movement in the country
- Early leadership - Sadhu Sitaram Das
- Ancient name-Vijayavalli (a village)
- Part of the Uparmal principality
- Rana Saka gifted this manor to his servant Ashok Parmar (founder of Bijolia).

- In 1897,All the farmers gathered in Bhijolia's Girirdhpura village on the occasion of the feast of the father of Ganga Ram Dhakar.Then collectively it was decided to send Nanaji

PSCNotes free sample: first 5 of 56 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

Patel and Thakri Patel to Mewar Maharana to complain of Krishna Singh. Later Krishan Singh expelled both of them from Bijolia.

- In 1903, Rao Krishna Singh imposed a new tax on people of Bijolia named Chanwari (a type of marital tax of Rs 5).

- Farmers protested against it and refused to plough on Thakur's land. Dreadful, Krishna Singh withdrew this tax.

- Rao Krishna Singh died in 1906.

- In 1906, Thakur Prithvi Singh became a new zamindar, which in 1906 introduced the new tax called "Talwar Bandhai" (a kind successor tax, and was also called insulting tax) on the people of Bijolia in 1906.

- The farmers opposed it in the leadership of Sadhu Sitaram Das, Fatehcharan Charan and Brahmadev, but it was suppressed.

- After the First World War (1914-19 18), the war contribution was imposed on the people of Bijolia , which was strongly opposed. Due to mounting opposition, the Mewar government formed the "Bindulal Bhattacharya Commission" to investigate war money. The Mewar government refused to accept the recommendations of this commission.

PSCNotes free sample: first 5 of 56 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

- **VIJAY SINGH PATHIK**

- Birth - Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh)
- Real name – Bhoop singh

- He formed a revolutionary organization "Veer Bharat Sabha" in collaboration with Gopal Singh Kharva and during the World War I, in the Northern India, planned an armed revolution against the British. But after the plan was exposed, both were imprisoned in the Toadarg jail. Bhupsinh escaped from there and reached Nathdwara. This was the first time that people got the introduction of Vijay Singh teacher (pathak), but Sadhu Sitaram Das identified him and brought him to Bijolia.

- Vijay Singh Pathik and Haribhai Kinkar established Vidya Pradvani Sabha in Chittaurgarh in 1914.

- In 1916 Vijay Singh Pathik started the leadership of Bijolia Kisan movement on the insistence of Sadhu Sitaram.

- In 1917, Vijay Singh Pathik established the Uparmal Kisan Punch Board in Bijollia. Its first president / sarpanch was Mr. Manna Patel. The Marwar Seva sangh was its associate organization.

- In 1919 Vijay Singh Pathik established the Rajasthan Seva Sangh (the credit for creating the highest political awakening in Rajasthan) in Wardha. In 1920, Vijay Singh Pathik transferred the headquarters of the Rajasthan Seva sangh to Ajmer.

PSCNotes free sample: first 5 of 56 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

- On 4th February, 1922, AGG Robert Holland of Rajasthan came to Bijaulia on the agitation. He made an agreement between the Zamidars and the farmers. But this agreement has not been effective for a long time. So the movement re-flashed.

- During the movement, Vijay Singh Pathik published the following newspapers to bring awareness about the movement.

1. Publication of Rajasthan Kesari from Wardha (Maharashtra) in 1920.
2. New Rajasthan published from Ajmer in 1922.
3. Tarun Rajasthan published from Ajmer in 1923.
4. Pratap was published from Kanpur in 1924. (Editor - Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi)

- During the Bijaulia Kisan movement, 'Pratap' was the most important newspaper of Vijay SinghPathik. In this letter, Bikaner opposed the practice of prostitution.

- In 1927 Vijay Singh Pathak got separated from the Bijaulia Kisan movement.

- After moving of Vijay Singh Pathak, command of the Bijaulia Kisan movement was led by Manikya Lal Verma, Jamnalal Bajaj, Haribhau Upadhyay (Da Saheb), Manikya Lal Verma.

- Manikya Lal Verma led the final phase. His wife Narayani Devi Verma led the women during the agitation.

- Seeing the growing movement, Mewar's Prime Minister T. S. Vijayaraghavachari entrusted Bijolia's case to Mohan Singh Mehta. Mohan Singh Mehta came to He accepted the demands of the farmers and the agitation ended.

- "Yash Sukh Vaibhav ki Chah nahi, Parwah nahi jivan rahe na rahe !

Iccha hai jo bas yah hai ye Swechachar daman na rahe!"

PSCNotes free sample: first 5 of 56 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com

This is a poem composed by Vijaysinh Pathik

.

- Vijay Singh Pathak is considered the father of the farmers movement in the country.

- Tulsi Bhil - Worked as a message carrier walking 70 miles per day.

2. **Bengu Kisan movement - (started in 1921)**

- The main centre of the peasant movement of Bengu was Raita.

- Earlier,this place was in Bhilwara, but it is currently in Chittorgarh district.
- This movement ran at the time of Bangngu's Zamidar Anoop singh.
- Maharana of Mewar was Fateh Singh .
- Reason - Excessive levy and unfair means.
- This movement was run by the farmers of Dhakar caste.

- The initial leadership of this movement was done by Vijay Singh Pathik from Ajmer because there was a ban upon him on arrival in Mewar state. Later, on the insistence of Vijay Singh Pathak, Ram Narayan Chaudhary led the movement.

- On the agitation, Thakur Anoop singh entered into an agreement with the farmers, but the British government refused to accept it, by naming it Bolshevik agreement and formed the Trench Commission on its level for the investigation of the case of Bengu, Who did not make a decision in the interest of the farmers.

PSCNotes free sample: first 5 of 56 pages. Full PDF at pscnotes.com