

# The Sociological Significance Of Awareness In Peasants' Revolts: A Case Study Of The Mazdoor Kissan Party In North-Hashtnagar, District Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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## Abstract:

This article explores the importance of consciousness within peasant movements, analysing its consequential impact on societies and the mobilisation of marginalised communities. By utilising historical and contemporary illustrations from diverse geographical areas, this analysis underscores the significance of consciousness in granting agency to agricultural labourers, fostering equitable societal conditions, and propelling transformative advancements. The article examines the Peasants Movement in North-Hashtnagar, Charsadda Pakistan. Muhammad Afzal Bangash and his comrades inculcate awareness among the peasants of North-Hashtnagar, to overthrow the oppression made at the hands of landlords. The results and discussions section of this study presents the findings derived from a survey, which shed light on the correlation between awareness and the peasants' movement. The article presented considerable empirical evidence supporting the theories posited by Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin about the concept of class consciousness. The survey examines various dimensions, such as family planning, access to healthcare, human rights awareness, higher education, and the status of women, in order to explore the relationship between these factors and the awareness levels of individuals involved in the peasants' movement. The article's conclusion posits that the presence of awareness is of utmost importance in instigating and perpetuating peasant movements, as it bestows power upon the peasantry, allowing them to discern instances of exploitation and galvanising them towards concerted and unified action.

**Keywords:** Peasants' Revolts, Political Awareness, Oppression, Women's Status, Social Change, Charsadda.

## Introduction:

The role of awareness is of paramount importance in shaping the social and political consciousness of individuals and exerting its impact across various domains of life. To understand how the global landscape is changing, it is important to do an in-depth examination of history, which plays a key role in encouraging awareness and understanding (Ali, 2009). Revolutionaries such as Karl Marx (1848) and Vladimir Lenin (1902) placed a significant emphasis on class awareness as a means of comprehending society in terms of its

many classes and each class's capacity for uprising. Marx maintained that the proletariat would only engage in class warfare against their adversaries and bring about the downfall of the capitalist social order after they achieved class consciousness. According to Lenin, the revolutionary cadre would educate the masses so that they were aware of the exploitation and oppression they faced. After that, the revolutionary party will serve as the vanguard of the class struggle leading up to the revolution. The concepts of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin serve as a prism through which

we examine the topic of "The Sociological Significance of Awareness in Peasants' Revolts" in this research. We think that by using their thoughts, we will be able to provide a comprehensive sociological study of the "role of awareness in peasants' revolts." By embracing this particular standpoint, we examined the fundamental social mechanisms, trends, and fluctuations that contribute to our understanding of "peasants' revolts."

During the years 1957 and 1958 in Pakistan, a group that was known as the Hari Committee contributed to a movement that was known as the "Allottee Tehreek" by helping to disseminate the idea that land should be turned over to peasants at a price that they could afford. This idea was central to the "Allottee Tehreek" movement. The committee mobilised farmers, raised public awareness, and staged a display of force in Karachi. The then president of Pakistan, Mr. Sikandar Mirza, and the minister of rehabilitation, Mr. Anwar Adil, convened with peasant leaders, resulting in negotiations that secured land allocation for peasants. The peasants now own the land they previously cultivated for Hindu landlords. However, the 'Allottee Tehreek' ceased to exist after Ayub Khan imposed martial law in Pakistan (Sangi, 2017).

Similarly, if we study the peasantry movement of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa we observe that the peasants' movement in Hashtnagar aimed to eradicate political, social, and economic subjugation by advocating for land ownership rights. The Mazdoor Kisan Party emerged in 1968, focusing on grassroots activities and addressing challenges faced by the agricultural working class. The movement aimed to mobilise rural peasants, establish fundamental rights, and resolve disputes through people's courts. The Mazdoor Kisan Party's strategic approach led to the emergence of Kisan associations, an end to forced labour, forced evictions, People's Courts, and conflict resolution between small landowners and agricultural labourers (Leghari, 1979).

The NWFP, now known as the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peasants Movement of North-

Hashtnagar, sparked a revolution in Punjab. Major Retired Ishaque Muhammad led the MKP in Punjab, combining literature and politics to establish Left-wing cultural politics in Pakistan. His literary compositions, "Quqnu" and "Mussali," draw inspiration from Dullah Bhatti's life and exploits. The theatrical production incorporates traditional folk songs and Punjabi poetry to advocate for revolutionary resistance within Punjab's historical, cultural, and linguistic milieu. Ishaque's use of Punjabi was a pivotal instrument for the MKP's mobilisation efforts, effectively conveying its ideology, approach, and operational methods in a simplified and accessible manner ("Statement by Ishaq Mohammad, Chairman, Mazdoor Kisan Party, Translated From MKP Circular No.85, October 1977," 1978).

The article highlights the importance of consciousness by examining the endeavours of B.R. Ambedkar in assimilating the untouchables into Indian society, to liberate this marginalised class from dehumanisation and servitude. This liberation is achieved through the cultivation of awareness regarding their educational, legal, and political entitlements (Zellitt, 2008).

Similarly, the political mobilisation of peasants and rural women in the Mazdoor Kisan Party demonstrates the crucial role that awareness campaigns have played in promoting class-based awareness, which is neither religious nor nationalistic. The unity of marginalized peasants gained a piece of land, a home, access to human rights and an end to 'begar' unpaid labour (Golden Jubilee Celebration of Hashtnagar, a Young Girl Emotional Poetry and Speech, 2019)

The article emphasises that peasant consciousness is a crucial catalyst for initiating and maintaining peasant movements around the world. Initially oblivious of their rights or strategies to combat oppression, many peasants discovered a leadership that educated them, united them, and led them to fight for their rights (Galbiati, 1985). The article further examines the favourable consequences linked

to the awareness of peasants, encompassing enhanced healthcare accessibility, empowerment of women, increased educational opportunities, and the proficient utilisation of media and political influence. The results of this study indicate a significant correlation between awareness and peasant movements, suggesting that campaigns aimed at raising awareness have not only emancipated peasants from subjugation but also facilitated their ability to manage population growth, uphold human rights, and access to education.

Finally, the study emphasises the importance of awareness campaigns in launching and sustaining peasant movements, as well as the long-term benefits they provide to peasants in terms of greater access to healthcare and education, as well as the effective use of media and political resources. Societies may strive for a more equitable and just future by comprehending the significant impact of consciousness.

### **Literature Review:**

Vladimir Lenin discusses the significance of class consciousness in revolutionary movements in "What Is to Be Done?" He contends that the working class, which was initially influenced by bourgeois ideology, is restricted to trade union consciousness, which seeks to improve immediate working conditions without challenging the capitalist system. Lenin believes that class consciousness must be brought to the working class from the outside and that the intellectual elite, also known as the "vanguard" or "revolutionary party," is responsible for raising political consciousness and organising the working class into a disciplined force capable of challenging capitalist power. Lenin argues for a centralised and disciplined party structure that provides the working class with ideological clarity, strategic direction, and tactical guidance (Lenin, 1902).

In his seminal work "The Communist Manifesto," Karl Marx emphasises the significance of class consciousness as a crucial factor in comprehending social classes and their capacity for instigating revolutionary

endeavours. The author posits that throughout history, societies have been stratified into disparate social classes, primarily delineated by their respective connections to the means of production. Within a capitalist societal framework, the bourgeoisie and proletariat emerge as the primary social classes, wherein the bourgeoisie assumes the role of exploiting the proletariat, consequently leading to the latter's alienation and oppression within the prevailing system. Marx acknowledges the proletariat's awareness that they possess no possessions other than their own shackles, thus granting them the capacity to mobilise and revolt against their oppressors, ultimately leading to the dismantling of the capitalist societal structure. The development of class consciousness holds significant importance for the proletariat as it enables them to cultivate a collective consciousness regarding their mutual interests and the inherent systemic nature of their exploitation. The comprehension of the oppressive characteristics of capitalism, the inherent contradictions within the system, and the imperative of collective action to instigate societal transformation are essential components of this state of consciousness. Marx places significant emphasis on the notion that the development of class consciousness is not a natural or spontaneous process but rather necessitates deliberate and organised endeavours, as well as ideological intervention, to rouse the working class to recognise and harness their revolutionary capabilities. The individual conceives of the advancement of class awareness through establishing working-class entities, such as labour unions and political factions, which serve to enlighten and rally the proletariat in their endeavour to combat the capitalist system (Marx & Engels, 1848).

Now let us take real-life examples from history like; The 'Slave Breeding farms in America' was a significant part of the economy, where enslaved individuals worked in agricultural labour. Slave traders valued children based on their stature and physique, and enslaved individuals were often forced into

matrimony or procreation with resilient males. The deliberate propagation of enslaved individuals was an integral component of the United States Constitution, necessitating legislative modifications and the enactment of laws by Congress. Slave breeding was a pervasive and institutionalized phenomenon, with plantations selling enslaved individuals to maximize financial gains. Although some historians argue for the nonexistence of slave-breeding plantations, it remains an integral aspect of American history (Spivey, 2019).

Likewise, Ambedkar's initiatives were designed to scientifically integrate as many untouchables as possible into Indian society. Ambedkar devised a plan to liberate the untouchable class from dehumanisation and servitude via education and the exercise of legal and political rights. He sought to arouse in the untouchables an awareness of their deplorable condition and to cultivate interests that would promote the solidarity necessary for the development of compelling associations and collective activity. Ambedkar emphasises a rebellious struggle to abolish the caste system in India for these reasons (Zelliot, 2008). The peasantry's political mobilisation included the mobilisation of agrarian women. Mahila Atmaraksha Samiti (MAS) or the women's self-protection society was founded in the 1940s with the support of Communist Party female labourers. The MAS provided aid to impoverished women in rural and urban areas as well as famine victims. It raised rural women's awareness of their rights and their political consciousness. This organisation mobilised peasants, labourers, and middle-class women; however, it was not based on class leadership, as the majority of its cadres came from middle-class or wealthy peasant families. The peasantry has been historically marginalised and subordinated due to economic exploitation, social remoteness, and cultural isolation. Globally, peasant uprisings have occurred as a consequence of the farmers' collective awareness of these issues. According to Wolf, the peasantry participated in the uprisings due to the misery caused by the ruling

class and natural disasters. As the impoverished farmers depend on the landowner for employment, they are unlikely to choose the path of uprising unless they can rely on an external force (Roy, 2004). The Nepal Peasants Federation strives to be the authoritative representative of small-scale farmers in Nepal and around the globe. They make an effort to support the rights and advancement of ranchers. In addition, to fight for genuine agrarian reforms and to integrate peasants into mainstream politics in order to effect national and international policy change, ("Objectives of All Nepal Peasants Federation", 2014). According to a writing from a Chinese campaign leader, the fundamental goal of the campaigns was to raise awareness among peasants about their rights and how to obtain them. The policies of the government towards peasants were printed and distributed to the audience. Bright lights and loudspeakers were typically used to draw a large crowd (Yu, 2007). Peasant awareness is perhaps the most important reason for the emergence of peasant movements around the world. The majority of the oppressed peasants were unaware of their rights or how they could fight back. However, leaders ultimately arrived who not only raised their awareness but also united them and led them to combat discrimination (Galbiati, 1985). Furthermore, by raising peasants' understanding of imperialism's exploitation, it boosted their ability to detect other sorts of manipulation, such as that committed by landlords and moneylenders. It is because the enrichment of political consciousness by a specific exploitation structure simultaneously generates the capacity and potential for recognising other exploitation structures. By engaging the peasantry in anti-imperialist political action, it raised their knowledge, making them more open to the more radical concepts of peasant organisations and peasant fights (Mukherjee, 2004).

The Mazdoor Kisan Party recognises the importance of raising awareness among peasants in order to safeguard their rights. The party's current leadership praised Afzal

Bangash, Salar Muhammad Ali, and Inqilabi Gojar Khan for their efforts to protect peasant rights. These leaders had made numerous sacrifices, including imprisonment, but they had never bargained for the rights of the oppressed class (Dawn, 2013). The Pakistan Mazdoor Kissan Party subsequently underwent a division, resulting in the emergence of multiple political factions. However, it achieved a sufficient level of success in instilling class consciousness and fostering political awareness among the impoverished peasantry (Nawab et al., 2022).

### **Research Methodology:**

This descriptive research design analyses the role of consciousness in peasant movements, focusing on peasants' perceptions of awareness and their relationship to these movements. A survey questionnaire with closed-ended and Likert-scale items was used to collect data. Participants with firsthand experience or knowledge of peasant movements were chosen using a stratified random sampling technique. Based on the feasibility and representation of the target group, a sample size of 380 respondents was established. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics to summarise demographic features and awareness perceptions. Ethical considerations were considered, with all individuals providing informed consent and complying with ethical criteria. The study's weaknesses include its regional focus, potential self-reporting bias, and social desirability bias. Future research could address these limitations by conducting a larger-scale study across multiple regions.

### **Results and Discussions:**

The initial stage in the inception of any social movement is the cultivation of awareness. Consequently, awareness among peasants stands out as a paramount factor contributing to the genesis of peasant movements. Lack of knowledge regarding one's rights and effective strategies to resist oppressive forces serves as the foundation for instances of exploitation. A

leadership that is both loyal and well-informed serves as a foundational element for the formation of movements aimed at combating oppression and ensuring the realisation of attainable objectives in the long term. Table 1.1 presents the respondents' perceptions pertaining to the level of awareness among peasants.

A significant majority of 94.2% of the participants concurred that the primary factor contributing to peasant agitation is the level of awareness among peasants. Additionally, an equal proportion of 88.4% of respondents agreed that peasants engage in family planning due to their awareness of the subject and that peasants possess knowledge of their human rights. Similarly, 92.6% of the participants reported that peasants aspire to pursue higher education. The level of awareness among peasants was significant, as it not only facilitated their emancipation from the exploitative practises of landlords but also facilitated their ability to manage population growth, adhere to fundamental human rights, and attain higher education.

The article's findings successfully supported Marx's (1848) and Lenin's (1902) theories on class consciousness and awareness. Because when landlords intensified their cruelty towards peasants, the peasants became conscious of their socioeconomic status. Afzal Bangash and Major Retired Ishaque Muhammad, both of whom were from outside Hashtnagar, fueled their awareness and class consciousness even further.

Spivey (2019) stated that slave proprietors in the United States forcefully breed slaves for agricultural labour. Similarly, in Hashtnagar, peasants typically performed unpaid labour on landlords' plantations. The peasants began family planning in order to avoid producing unpaid labourers for the proprietors as a result of increased awareness.

The findings of Yu (2007) align with the aforementioned results, indicating that awareness-raising campaigns can effectively disseminate information to rural communities regarding their rights and the means by which they can be realised. According to Galbiati's

(1985) findings, the initiation of peasant movements worldwide can be attributed primarily to the heightened consciousness among peasants. The majority of the impoverished rural population remained uninformed regarding their entitlements and lacked knowledge of strategies to resist oppressive conditions. Over time, leaders emerged who not only imparted knowledge and understanding to the people but also fostered unity among them and guided their collective efforts in resisting and challenging oppressive forces. Moreover, through the augmentation of the peasants' consciousness regarding their subjugation under imperialism, it concurrently bolstered their ability to discern various forms of manipulation, including those perpetrated by landlords and moneylenders.

The augmentation of political consciousness pertaining to a particular framework of exploitation simultaneously fosters the ability and the potential to comprehend additional frameworks of exploitation. Through the mobilisation of the peasantry in political activities aimed at opposing imperialism, an increased level of consciousness was fostered among them, rendering them more open to the adoption of more radical ideologies pertaining to peasant organisation and the pursuit of their own interests (Mukherjee, 2004). The findings additionally indicate that a significant majority (92.6%) of participants held the perspective that peasants possessed improved access to healthcare systems. Moreover, it was observed that a significant majority of the respondents, specifically 92.6% and 92.4% respectively, agreed with the notion that there has been progress in addressing the status of women and placing emphasis on women's education.

The peasant movement played a pivotal role in liberating peasants from the oppressive grasp of landowners while also safeguarding their fundamental rights pertaining to education and healthcare. According to Roy (2004), the

act of raising awareness plays a crucial role in mobilising various segments of society, particularly marginalised groups such as women, in their pursuit of securing their fundamental rights. According to Panhwar (2019), the primary factors contributing to women's diminished social status are feudalism and male dominance. According to Tabasum (2016), the literacy rate among rural women is comparatively lower when compared to both rural men and urban women. Therefore, women find themselves situated at the crossroads of various forms of subjugation. However, empirical studies indicate that within the region of North Hashtnagar, there has been a notable enhancement in the social standing of women, accompanied by a newfound emphasis on their educational pursuits.

Moreover, a significant majority of 60% of the participants concurred that individuals belonging to the peasant class possess the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively utilise both print and electronic media platforms. Additionally, a notable proportion of 54.2% of the respondents affirmed that peasants exhibit an awareness of societal transformations through the ballot paper. The awareness-raising campaigns aimed to educate the general population on the proficient utilisation of electronic and print media as well as the strategic utilisation of political influence to achieve desired outcomes.

According to Mukherjee (2004), it was found that by increasing the peasants' awareness, their ability to recognise various forms of manipulation and effectively utilise communication and political resources was enhanced, leading to the attainment and sustenance of desired outcomes. The residents of Hashtnagar were cognizant of the role played by voting in the progress of the nation. The resolution of conflicts that were previously addressed through Jirga has transitioned towards the utilisation of state-controlled legal courts by the general populace.

**Table-1.1: The perception of the respondents who were sampled regarding awareness.**

S/No.	Statements	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree
1.	Peasants' awareness of class consciousness led to their agitation.	18(4.7)	4(1.1)	358(94.2)
2.	Peasants now practise family planning to avoid having too many family members working as servants for landowners.	40(10.5)	4(1.1)	336(88.4)
3.	Peasants have a growing awareness of their fundamental human rights.	24 (6.3)	4(1.1)	352(92.6)
4.	Peasants, fueled by their awareness, are now actively striving for higher education.	24 (6.3)	4(1.1)	352(92.6)
5.	Peasants prioritise health and enjoy better healthcare.	24 (6.3)	4(1.1)	352(92.6)
6.	The movement has brought about positive changes in the status of women.	24 (6.3)	4(1.1)	352(92.6)
7.	The movement has resulted in a dedicated focus on women's education.	18 (6.3)	4(1.1)	358(94.2)
8.	Peasants, empowered by the movement, have become proficient in leveraging print and electronic media for their benefit.	148(38.9)	4(1.1)	228(60.0)
9.	Following the movement, peasants gained an understanding of how to bring about social change through the power of ballot papers.	174(45.8)	--	206(54.2)

(Nawab, 2019).

### **Relationships between Awareness and the Peasants' Movement**

The regulation of communication channels enables those who exploit others to maintain a state of ignorance among the exploited, effectively distancing them from factual information. In order to initiate any reform movement, it is imperative to commence with an awareness-raising campaign aimed at fostering the realisation among the marginalised individuals of their own exploitation, the mechanisms through which

they are subjected to exploitation, and the underlying reasons behind such exploitation. The subsequent course of action entails the reclamation of the rights of the marginalised and exploited individuals. The initial step for peasant movements to overcome the oppression imposed by landlords is to cultivate awareness among the populace. The correlation between awareness and the peasants' movement is demonstrated in Table 1.2 and subsequently elucidated.

The findings indicate a statistically

significant correlation ( $P=0.000$ ) between the recognition of exploitation among peasants and their involvement in social movements. In previous historical periods, the peasant class experienced exploitation through the imposition of exorbitant rents and taxes, as well as the practice of forced labour, which resulted in their deprivation of any means of production. The existence of peasants and their families bore resemblances to that of enslaved individuals, as they were compelled to adhere to the directives of their landlords. The peasantry initially became cognizant of their exploitation and the strategies employed therein, subsequently mobilising themselves to initiate a rebellion against the landowning class. In a similar vein, a strong and statistically significant correlation was observed between the peasant movement and the endorsement of family planning practises among peasants ( $P=0.000$ ), as well as their improved access to a more comprehensive healthcare system ( $P=0.000$ ). Similarly, a statistically significant correlation was found between the mobilisation of peasants and their increased consciousness regarding their human rights ( $P=0.000$ ). Additionally, there was a strong association between peasant mobilisation and their pursuit of higher education ( $P=0.000$ ), as well as notable improvements in the status of women ( $P=0.000$ ). The level of awareness among peasants was substantial, as it not only emancipated them from the subjugation imposed by landlords but also facilitated their ability to manage population growth, adhere to fundamental human rights, and attain higher education. The heightened level of awareness among the peasants facilitated their successful overthrow of the landlord's oppressive regime, leading to their attainment of freedom through a grassroots movement.

The results of this study provide strong evidence in favour of the class consciousness and awareness theories advanced by Marx (1848) and Lenin. Because as the landlords intensified their oppressive actions towards the peasant population, they gradually recognised themselves as a distinct economic class. The

awareness and class consciousness of the people was further instigated by additional leaders such as Afzal Bangash and Major Retired Ishaque Muhammad, both of whom hailed from regions beyond Hashtnagar. The findings of Yu (2007) align with the aforementioned results, indicating that awareness-raising campaigns play a significant role in disseminating knowledge among rural populations regarding their rights and the means by which they can be realised. According to Galbiati's (1985) findings, the initiation of peasant movements worldwide can be attributed primarily to the heightened consciousness among peasants. The majority of impoverished peasants Many individuals lacked knowledge regarding their entitlements and the strategies they could employ to resist oppressive forces. Over time, certain individuals emerged as leaders who not only raised the collective consciousness of the people but also fostered unity among them, ultimately guiding them in their struggle against oppressive forces. Moreover, through the augmentation of the peasants' consciousness regarding their subjugation under imperialism, their ability to recognise and comprehend various forms of manipulation, including those perpetrated by landlords and moneylenders, was also heightened. The augmentation of political consciousness about a particular framework of exploitation simultaneously fosters the ability and the potential to comprehend additional frameworks of exploitation. Through the mobilisation of the peasantry in anti-imperialist political endeavours, a heightened level of consciousness was cultivated among this social group, rendering them more amenable to the adoption of more radical notions about peasant organisation and the pursuit of their own interests (Mukherjee, 2004). According to Roy (2004), the peasant movement played a crucial role in liberating peasants from the oppressive control of landowners while also safeguarding their fundamental rights about education and healthcare.

The act of raising awareness plays a

crucial role in mobilising various segments of society, particularly marginalised groups such as women, to advocate for and protect their basic rights. According to Spivey (2019), slave owners in the United States forcibly bred slaves to work as agricultural labourers. Similar to this, in Hashtnagar, peasants frequently worked for free on the plantations of their landlords. Due to improved awareness, the peasants started family planning to prevent creating unpaid labourers for the owners. Furthermore, a noteworthy correlation was observed between the utilisation and exploitation of print and electronic media by peasants and their involvement in the peasant movement ( $P=0.000$ ). The correlation between the identification of societal shifts through the use of voting ballots and the mobilisation of the peasantry was found to be statistically significant ( $p=0.000$ ). The awareness-raising campaigns aimed to educate the general population on the proficient utilisation of electronic and print media, as well as the strategic utilisation of political influence to achieve desired outcomes.

According to Mukherjee (2004), it was found that by increasing the peasants' awareness, their ability to recognise various forms of manipulation and effectively respond to them was also enhanced. Utilise communication and political resources to attain and sustain desired outcomes. The degree of

consciousness plays a crucial role in instigating a transformative movement and steering it towards the intended outcomes. The exploiters successfully manipulated the peasant group by concealing pertinent information. Nevertheless, the primary focus of authentic leadership was on raising awareness among peasants regarding their exploitation at both the individual and familial levels. As a result, the peasants were mobilised and organised to participate in the movement. The heightened level of awareness among the peasants facilitated their successful overthrow of the landlord's oppressive regime, ultimately leading to their emancipation through a grassroots movement. The awareness-raising campaign extended beyond the achievement of the peasant movement, persisting thereafter to cultivate favourable attitudes and behaviours within the peasant class, thereby ensuring the longevity of their accomplishments.

The heightened level of awareness among the peasant population facilitated the implementation of measures to manage population growth, uphold fundamental human rights, and ensure access to advanced education. The awareness-raising campaigns additionally provided instruction to the general population on the proficient utilisation of electronic and print media as well as the strategic utilisation of political influence to achieve desired outcomes.

**Table-1.2: Relationships between Awareness and the Peasants' Movement**

S#	Attribute		Disagreed	Uncertain	Agreed	Chi-square test
1	Peasants' awareness of class consciousness led to their agitation.	Disagreed	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	16 (88.9)	$\chi^2=65.437$
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	$P=0.000$

S#	Attribute		Disagreed	Uncertain	Agreed	Chi-square test
		Agreed	19 (5.3)	2 (0.6)	337 (94.1)	
2	Peasants now practise family planning to avoid having too many family members working as servants for landowners.	Disagreed	15 (37.5)	1 (2.5)	24 (60)	$\chi^2=140.536$  P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	5 (1.5)	2 (0.6)	329 (97.9)	
3	Peasants have a growing awareness of their fundamental human rights.	Disagreed	7 (29.2)	1 (4.2)	16 (66.7)	$\chi^2=88.778$  P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	13 (3.7)	2 (0.6)	337 (95.7)	
4	Peasants, fueled by their awareness, are now actively striving for higher education.	Disagreed	7 (29.2)	1 (4.2)	16 (66.7)	$\chi^2=88.788$  P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	13 (3.7)	2 (0.6)	337 (95.7)	

S#	Attribute		Disagreed	Uncertain	Agreed	Chi-square test
5	Peasants prioritise health and enjoy better healthcare.	Disagreed	7 (29.2)	1 (4.2)	16 (66.7)	$\chi^2=88.778$ P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	13 (3.7)	2 (0.6)	337 (95.7)	
6	The movement has brought about positive changes in the status of women.	Disagreed	7 (29.3)	1 (4.2)	16 (66.7)	$\chi^2=88.778$ P=0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	13 (3.7)	2 (0.6)	337 (95.7)	
7	The movement has resulted in a dedicated focus on women's education.	Disagreed	1 (5.6)	1 (5.6)	16	$\chi^2=65.437$ P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	
		Agreed	19 (5.3)	2 (0.6)	337 (94.1)	
8	Peasants, empowered by the movement, have become proficient in leveraging print and electronic media for their benefit.	Disagreed	6 (4.1)	3 (2.0)	139 (93.9)	$\chi^2=65.254$ P= 0.000
		Uncertain	4 (100)	0	0	

S#	Attribute		Disagreed	Uncertain	Agreed	Chi-square test
		Agreed	14 (6.1)	0	214 (93.9)	
9	Following the movement, peasants gained an understanding of how to bring about social change through the power of ballot papers.	Disagreed	24 (13.8)	3 (1.7)	147 (84.5)	$\chi^2=34.410$ P= 0.000
		Uncertain	0	0	206 (100)	
		Agreed	24 (6.3)	3 (0.8)	353 (92.9)	

(Nawab, 2019).

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, in order to instigate reform movements and restore the rights of marginalised and exploited individuals, the implementation of an awareness-raising campaign is of utmost importance. The association between consciousness and the efficacy of peasant movements is apparent, as evidenced by the statistically significant correlation between awareness of exploitation and participation in social movements. Historical epochs characterised by the exploitation of peasants, akin to the subjugation experienced by enslaved individuals, have demanded a heightened consciousness and concerted efforts to instigate uprisings against the privileged landowning elite. The mobilisation of peasants is also associated with

factors such as the implementation of family planning initiatives, enhanced accessibility to healthcare services, increased awareness of human rights, the pursuit of higher education, and progress in the status of women.

The findings of the study are in accordance with the theories proposed by Marx and Lenin regarding class consciousness and awareness. These findings suggest that an increased level of awareness plays a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge within rural communities. Afzal Bangash and Major Retired Ishaque Muhammad were instrumental in fostering class consciousness and nurturing solidarity among the peasantry. Awareness campaigns play a crucial role in empowering marginalised groups, such as women, by empowering them to advocate for their rights

and protect their interests. The peasants' heightened awareness of their exploitation and the various forms of manipulation they were subjected to greatly increased their resistance to oppressive forces. The mobilisation struggle against imperialism played a significant role in cultivating their political consciousness, and as a result, they got sensitised to understand every kind of exploitation, either at the hands of feudal lords or capitalists.

The Peasants' Movement, or 'Mazdoor Kissan Party, played a crucial role in liberating peasants from oppressive forms of control, thereby protecting their fundamental rights to education and healthcare. The efficacy of awareness-raising campaigns was demonstrated by their strategic use of both print and electronic media, as well as their skill in harnessing political influence to achieve desired results.

Through the process of raising awareness, individuals from lower social classes developed a higher level of proficiency in identifying instances of manipulation as well as effectively employing various forms of communication and political tools in order to achieve their desired objectives. Authentic leadership emphasizes cultivating consciousness among individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, effectively mobilising and organising them to actively engage in collective endeavour.

The achievements of the movement resulted in the liberation of the peasants through bottom-up initiatives. The awareness-raising campaigns transcended the boundaries of the movement, effectively fostering positive attitudes and behaviours among the peasant class, thereby guaranteeing the sustainability of their achievements. In general, an increased level of consciousness among the lower social classes played a pivotal role in enabling the execution of strategies aimed at controlling the expansion of the populace, safeguarding fundamental liberties, and enhancing educational opportunities. The incorporation of media and political influence played pivotal roles in propelling the movement forward.

Through the cultivation of consciousness and the provision of agency to those who are marginalised, reform movements possess the capacity to confront and contest exploitation, ultimately engendering substantial transformations within the fabric of society.

### **Recommendations:**

1. The article's findings emphasise the significance of awareness in initiating and perpetuating peasant movements. It is crucial to educate peasants on their rights, exploitation, and resistance strategies. This can be accomplished by implementing educational programmes, awareness campaigns, and community engagement initiatives.
3. It is crucial to strengthen peasant organisations by providing them with resources, training, and support to mobilise and empower the peasantry effectively. Governments, non-governmental organisations, and international organisations should collaborate with these organisations to implement policy changes that benefit small-scale farmers.
4. It is vital to continue prioritising gender equality and women's empowerment if these gains are to be maintained and expanded. It is imperative to ensure the provision of equitable opportunities for women in the domains of education, healthcare, and decision-making processes.
5. Governments and organisations should use print and electronic media to disseminate information, raise awareness, and mobilise the peasantry for collective action.
6. Peasant movements are more likely to be effective when there is unity among different socioeconomic groups, such as peasants, labourers, and middle-class constituents. It is crucial to foster cooperation and unity among the numerous organisations contributing to the peasant movement in order to increase its effectiveness.
7. The exploitative practices of landlords, moneylenders, and oppressive systems frequently give birth to peasant uprisings. It is crucial to address the underlying structural

problems and imbalances of power that perpetuate these exploitations. Land reforms, equitable resource distribution, and policies that protect agrarian rights should be implemented.

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