

Virtual Exhibition of **75** freedom Fighters of India on the
occasion of Aazadi ka Amrut Mahostav :
India @ 75 and Establishment Day of Gujarat state



INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACTIVISTS & FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE INDIAN HISTORY

Freedom Fighters Who Fought Valiantly in India's Independence Movement

What India is today, is because of the contribution of several leaders from the ages. These leaders contributed to various spheres of life which have been of great importance to the Indian Society.

India's freedom movement against the British was witness to an overwhelming participation of people throughout the country. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Assam to Gujarat, thousands of men and women fought together against atrocities of the British Raj. While many selflessly gave their lives to protect the dignity of their motherland, others got injured and embraced imprisonment.



MAHATMA GANDHI



BORN - 2 OCTOBER 1869

DEATH - 30 JANUARY 1948

Father of the Nation, he was the preeminent leader of nonviolent civil disobedience and led the final struggle of India to independence. Mahatma Gandhi's life and methods of struggle impact people now also. As we know that the greatness of a man is realised when his life influences people to change for the better, And so was Mahatma Gandhi's life. After decades of his death, on reading about him, people drastically changed their lives for the better. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi or Mahatma Gandhi was a renowned freedom activist and an authoritative or powerful political leader who had played an important role in India's struggle for Independence against the British rule of India. He was also considered as the father of the country. No doubt, he had also improved the lives of India's poor people. His birthday is celebrated every year as Gandhi Jayanti. His ideology of truth and non-violence influenced many and was also adopted by Martin Luther and Nelson Mandela for their struggle movement. On 30 January Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse and so, this day is observed as Martyr's Day or Shaheed Diwas. In South Africa for about 20 years, Mahatma Gandhi protested against injustices and racial discrimination using the non-violent method of protests. His simplistic lifestyle won him, admirers, both in India and the outside world. He was popularly known as Bapu (Father).



SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL



BORN - 31 OCTOBER 1875

DEATH - 15 DECEMBER 1950

A freedom fighter and social reformer from Gujarat, he is popularly known as Sardar Patel and honoured with the title of "The Iron Man of India".

- His father, Jhaverbhai Patel, is supposed to have fought in the army of Rani of Jhansi in the Revolt of 1857.*
- He started the Kheda or Kaira Satyagrah in 1918 and fought for the rights of the peasants in Bardoli Satyagrah. Here, he was honoured with the title "Sardar".*
- He was the first national leader to be arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement.*
- He participated in Gandhi's Individual Satyagrah and Quit India Movement.*
- In the post-independence period, he was appointed as the First Deputy Prime Minister of India along with the portfolios of the Information and Broadcasting and Home Ministry.*
- He played a major role in integrating the 562 states in the Indian Union.*



RANI LAXMIBAI



Rani Lakshmibai Biography: Lakshmibai was the queen of Maratha princely state of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, India. Lakshmibai, Jhansi ki Rani was the queen of Maratha princely state of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, India. Lakshmibai actively participated in the 1857 rebellion against the British colonial government. Today is the 162nd death anniversary of Lakshmibai. She was one of the leading figures of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and became a symbol of resistance to the British Raj for Indian nationalists. One of the Pivotal Leaders of the First war of Independence of 1857.

BORN - 19 NOVEMBER 1828

DEATH - 18 JUNE 1858



BHAGAT SINGH



BORN - SEPTEMBER 1907

DEATH - 23 MARCH 1931

A socialist revolutionary who worked with several revolutionary organisations and became prominent in the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

- He started the Militant Naujawan Bharat Sabha in Punjab.*
- He killed British Official Saunders in 1928 and was involved in Lahore Conspiracy and bombed the Central Legislative Assembly.*
- He was executed on March 23, 1931.*

Bhagat Singh became a popular folk hero after his death. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about him:

"Bhagat Singh did not become popular because of his act of terrorism but because he seemed to vindicate, for the moment, the honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, and through him of the nation. He became a symbol; the act was forgotten, the symbol remained, and within a few months each town and village of the Punjab, and to a lesser extent in the rest of northern India, resounded with his name. In still later years, Singh, an atheist and socialist in life, won admirers in India from among a political spectrum that included both communists and right-wing Hindu nationalists. Although many of Singh's associates, as well as many Indian anti-colonial revolutionaries, were also involved in daring acts and were either executed or died violent deaths, few came to be lionised in popular art and literature to the same extent as Singh.



B. R. AMBEDKAR



BORN - 14 APRIL 1891

DEATH - 6 DECEMBER 1956

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar 14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956, also known as Babasaheb Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer, who inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement and campaigned against social discrimination towards the untouchables (Dalits). He was British India's Minister of Labour, Chairman of the Constituent Drafting committee, independent India's first Minister of Law and Justice, and considered the chief architect of the Constitution of India. Ambedkar was a prolific student, earning doctorates in economics from both Columbia University and the London School of Economics, gaining reputation as a scholar for his research in law, economics and political science.[13] In his early career, he was an economist, professor, and lawyer. His later life was marked by his political activities; he became involved in campaigning and negotiations for India's independence, publishing journals, advocating political rights and social freedom for Dalits, and contributing significantly to the establishment of the state of India. In 1956, he converted to Buddhism, initiating mass conversions of Dalits. In 1990, the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was posthumously conferred upon Ambedkar. Ambedkar's legacy includes numerous memorials and depictions in popular culture.



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE



BORN - 23 JANUARY 1897

DEATH - 18 AUGUST 1945

He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920 in England but left it on Gandhiji's call of NCM.

- *Founded the Independence for India League with JL Nehru.*
- *Elected as the President of INC at its Haripura Session (1938) and Tripuri Session (1939) but resigned from Tripuri due to differences with Gandhiji.*
- *He founded the Forward Block (1939) and Kisan Sabha.*
- *He escaped to Berlin in 1941 and met Hitler. He took the charge of Indian Army (Azad Hind Fauz) in 1943 in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government there.*
- *He addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the "Father of the Nation."*
- *He supposedly died in a plane crash in 1945.*
- *Slogans — "Dilli Chalo" and "Jai Hind".*
- *Autobiography — 'The Indian Struggle'*

A nationalist, he founded the Indian Legion in Nazi Germany and revamped the Indian National Army in Imperial Japan.



BAL GANGADHAR TILAK



BORN - 23 JULY 1856

DEATH - 1 AUGUST 1920

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (or Lokmanya Tilak, [About this soundpronunciation \(help·info\)](#); 23 July 1856 – 1 August 1920), born as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak, was an Indian nationalist, teacher, and an independence activist.

He was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate. Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)". Mahatma Gandhi called him "The Maker of Modern India". Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj ("self-rule") and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. He is known for his quote in Marathi: "Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it!". He formed a close alliance with many Indian National Congress leaders including Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghose, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

The Father of Indian Unrest A staunch nationalist, he campaigned for complete Swaraj (self-rule).



BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTERJEE



Bankim Chandra Chatterjee or Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, (27 June 1838[1]–8 April 1894) was an Indian novelist, poet and journalist. He was the composer of Vande Mataram, originally in Sanskrit, personifying India as a mother goddess and inspiring activists during the Indian Independence Movement. Chattopadhyay wrote fourteen novels and many serious, serio-comic, satirical, scientific and critical treatises in Bengali. He is known as Sahitya Samrat (Emperor of Literature) in Bengali. A nationalist, he wrote Vande Mataram which inspired many activists and became the national song of India.

BORN - 27 JUNE 1838

DEATH - 8 APRIL 1894



BIPIN CHANDRA PAL



Bipin Chandra Pal 7 November 1858 – 20 May 1932 was an Indian nationalist, writer, orator, social reformer and Indian independence movement freedom fighter. He was one third of the “Lal Bal Pal” triumvirate.[1] Pal was one of the main architects of the Swadeshi movement along with Sri Aurobindo. He stood against the partition of Bengal by the colonial British government. A staunch nationalist, he was a founding member of the swadeshi movement and campaigned for complete Swaraj Swadeshi movement.

BORN - 7 NOVEMBER 1858

DEATH - 20 MAY 1932



BHIKAIJI CAMA



Bhikaiji Rustom Cama (24 September 1861 – 13 August 1936) was one of the prominent figures in the Indian independence movement. Bhikaiji Cama was born in Bombay (now Mumbai) in a large, affluent Parsi Zoroastrian family. Her parents, Sorabji Framji Patel and Jaijibai Sorabji Patel, were well known in the city, where her father Sorabji—a lawyer by training and a merchant by profession—was an influential member of the Parsi community. She was invited to hoist the flag over the parliament in Germany. Like many Parsi girls of the time, Bhikaiji attended Alexandra Girls' English Institution. Bhikaiji was by all accounts a diligent, disciplined child with a flair for languages. On 3 August 1885, she married Rustom Cama, who was the son of K. R. Cama. Her husband was a wealthy, pro-British lawyer who aspired to enter politics. It was not a happy marriage, and Bhikaiji spent most of her time and energy in philanthropic activities and social work.

BORN - 24 SEPTEMBER 1861

DEATH - 13 AUGUST 1936



ANNIE BESANT



Annie Besant was a British socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer, orator, educationist, and philanthropist. Regarded as a champion of human freedom, she was an ardent supporter of both Irish and Indian self-rule. She was a prolific author with over three hundred books and pamphlets to her credit. As an educationist, her contributions included being one of the founders of the Banaras Hindu University. Founded the Theosophical Society in India and started the Home Rule League.

- *Established Central Hindu School and College at Banaras (later Bill).*
- *President of the Calcutta Session of INC, AD 1917.*
- *She did not attend the AD 1920 Session at Nagpur due to growing difference with Gandhiji as she felt that Government of India Act, 1919 were a means to free India.*
- *Newspapers — New India and Commonweal.*
- *She prepared the Lotus Song, a translation of 'Gita' into English.*

BORN - 1 OCTOBER 1847

DEATH - 20 SEPTEMBER 1933



CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD



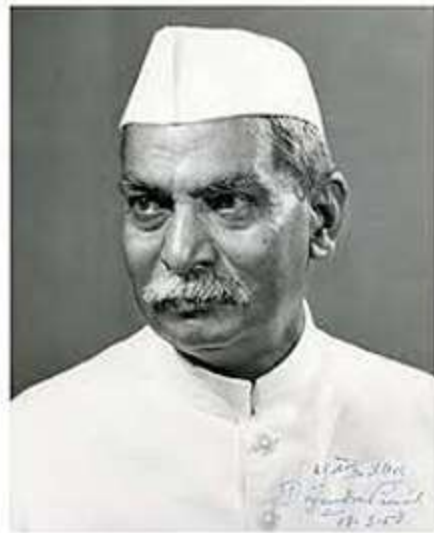
Chandra Shekhar Azad (About this soundpronunciation (help·info); sometimes spelled Chandrasekhar; 23 July 1906 – 27 February 1931), popularly known as by his self-taken name Azad, was an Indian revolutionary who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under its new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) after the death of its founder, Ram Prasad Bismil, and three other prominent party leaders, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and Ashfaqulla Khan. He often used the pseudonym "Balraj" when signing pamphlets issued as the commander in chief of the HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association).

BORN - 23 JULY 1906

DEATH - 27 FEBRUARY 1931



DR RAJENDRA PRASAD



Rajendra Prasad (3 December 1884 – 28 February 1963) was an Indian independence activist, lawyer, scholar and subsequently, the first President of India, in office from 1950 to 1962. He was an Indian political leader and lawyer by training. Prasad joined the Indian National Congress during the Indian Independence Movement and became a major leader from the region of Bihar. A supporter of Mahatma Gandhi, Prasad was imprisoned by British authorities during the Salt Satyagraha of 1931 and the Quit India movement of 1942. After the constituent assembly 1946 elections, Prasad served as Minister of Food and Agriculture in the central government. Upon independence in 1947, Prasad was elected as President of the Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the Constitution of India and served as its provisional parliament. When India became a republic in 1950, Prasad was elected its first president by the Constituent Assembly. As president, Prasad established a tradition of non-partisanship and independence for the office-bearer, and retired from Congress party politics. Although a ceremonial head of state, Prasad encouraged the development of education in India and advised the Nehru government on several occasions. In 1957, Prasad was re-elected to the presidency, becoming the only president to serve two full terms. Prasad stayed in office for the longest term of around 12 years. Post the completion of his tenure, he quit the Congress and set up new guidelines for parliamentarians which are still followed.

BORN - 3 DECEMBER 1884

DEATH - 28 FEBRUARY 1963



LALA LAJPAT RAI



Lala Lajpat Rai (28 January 1865 – 17 November 1928) was an Indian independence activist. He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement. He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He was one of the three Lal Bal Pal triumvirates. He was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company in their early stages in 1894. He died a few weeks after sustaining severe injuries during a baton charge by police when he led a peaceful protest march against the all-British Simon Commission, a commission constituted by the United Kingdom for Indian constitutional reform. A staunch nationalist, he was a founding member of the swadeshi movement and campaigned for complete Swaraj Swadeshi movement.

BORN - 28 JANUARY 1865

DEATH - NOVEMBER 17, 1928



SUKHDEV THAPAR



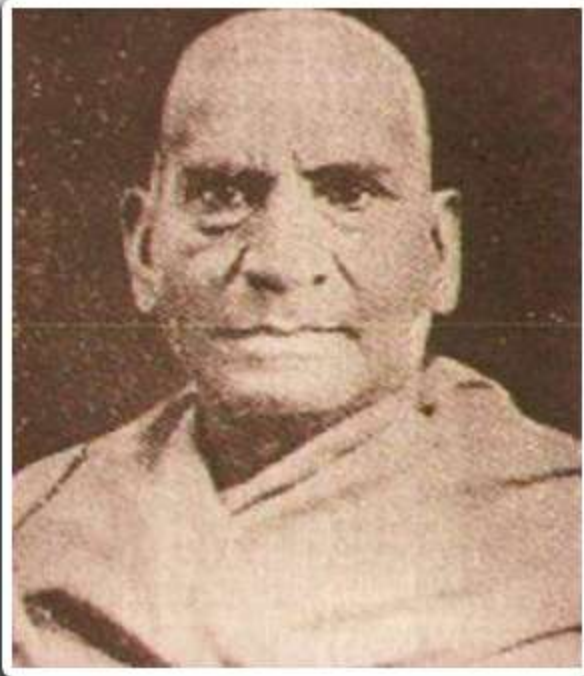
Sukhdev Thapar (15 May 1907 – 23 March 1931) was an Indian revolutionary. A senior member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, he participated in several actions alongside Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru, and was hanged by the British authorities on 23 March 1931 at the age of 23. A revolutionary, he was a senior member of HSRA and participated in several actions before his execution. National Martyrs Memorial is located at Hussainiwala, where Sukhdev, along with Bhagat Singh and Rajguru, were cremated. A Martyrs' Day (Shaheed Diwas) is observed on March 23 in their memory. Tributes and homage is paid at the memorial. Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, a constituent college of the University of Delhi, is named in memory of Sukhdev. It was established in August 1987. Amar Shaheed Sukhdev Thapar Inter-State Bus Terminal is the main bus stand of Ludhiana city, the birthplace of Sukhdev.

BORN - 15 MAY 1907

DEATH - 23 MARCH 1931



SWAMI SHRADDHANAND



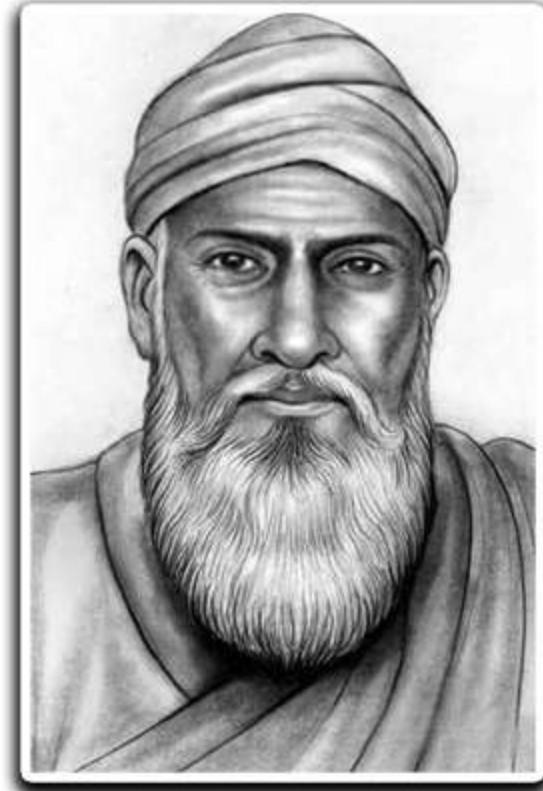
Swami Shraddhanand (22 February 1856 – 23 December 1926), also known as Mahatma Munshi Ram Vij, was an Indian Independence activist and an Arya Samaj sannyasi who propagated the teachings of Dayananda Saraswati. This included the establishment of educational institutions, like the Gurukul Kangri University, and played a key role on the Sangathan (consolidation and organization) and the Shuddhi (purification), a Hindu reform movement in the 1920s. An activist, he started a protest in front of a posse of Gurkha soldiers at the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk

BORN - 22 FEBRUARY 1856

DEATH - 23 DECEMBER 1926



AHMADULLAH SHAH



BORN - 1787

DEATH - 5 JUNE 1858

Ahmadullah Shah (1787 – 5 June 1858) famous as Maulavi of Faizabad, famous freedom fighter and was a leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was known as the Lighthouse of Rebellion in Awadh region. British officers like George Bruce Malleson and Thomas Seaton made mentions about the courage, valour, personal and organizational capabilities of Ahmadullah. G. B. Malleson mentions Ahmadullah repeatedly in the History of Indian Mutiny, a book written in 6 volumes covering Indian revolt of 1857. Thomas Seaton describes Ahmadullah Shah as: A man of great abilities, of undaunted courage, of stern determination, and by far the best soldier among the rebels. With being a practicing Muslim, he was also an epitome of religious unity and Ganga-Jamuna culture of Faizabad. In the rebellion of 1857, royalties like Nana Sahib and Khan Bahadur Khan fought alongside Ahmadullah. The British could never catch Maulavi alive. The price of 50,000 pieces of silver was announced to capture him. Finally the king of Powayan Raja Jagannath Singh killed Maulvi, beheaded and presented his head to the British for which Raja Jagannath was paid the announced prize.[6] Next day, the head of Maulvi was hanged at Kotwali.



AKKAMMA CHERIAN



Accamma Cherian was an Indian independence activist from the erstwhile Travancore (Kerala), India. She was popularly known as the Jhansi Rani of Travancore.

In February 1938, the Travancore State Congress was formed and Accamma gave up her teaching career to join the struggle for liberty. In 1947, after independence, Accamma was elected unopposed to the Travancore Legislative Assembly from Kanjirapally. In 1951, she married V.V. Varkey Mannamplackal, a freedom fighter and a member of Travancore Cochin Legislative Assembly. They had one son, George V. Varkey, an engineer. In the early 1950s, she resigned from the Congress Party after being denied a Lok Sabha ticket and in 1952, she unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary election from Muvattupuzha constituency as an independent. In the early 1950s, when the parties ideologies were changing, she quit politics.[4] Her husband V. V. Varkey Mannamplackal, Chirakkadavu. served as an MLA in the Kerala Legislative Assembly from 1952-54. In 1967, she contested the Assembly election from Kanjirapally as a Congress candidate but was defeated by the Communist Party's candidate. Later, she served as a member of the Freedom Fighters' Pension Advisory Board.

BORN - 14 FEBRUARY 1909

DEATH - 5 MAY 1982



ASHFAQULLA KHAN



A founding member of the HRA, he was executed for taking part in the Kakori conspiracy. Ashfaqulla Khan (22 October 1900 – 19 December 1927) was a freedom fighter in the Indian independence movement. To give a boost to their movement and buy arms and ammunition to carry out their activities, the revolutionaries of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association organised a meeting on 8 August 1925 in Shahjahanpur. After a lot of deliberation, it was decided to loot the government treasury carried in the trains. On 9 August 1925, Khan and other revolutionaries, namely Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, Thakur Roshan Singh, Sachindra Bakshi, Chandrashekar Azad, Keshab Chakravarty, Banwari Lal, Murari Lal Gupta, Mukundi Lal, and Manmathnath Gupta looted the train carrying British government money in Kakori near Lucknow.

BORN - 22 OCTOBER 1900

DEATH - 19 DECEMBER 1927



DADABHAI NAOROJI



BORN - 4 SEPTEMBER 1825

DEATH - 30 JUNE 1917

*Dadabhai Naoroji (4 September 1825 – 30 June 1917) also known as the "Grand Old Man of India" and "Unofficial Ambassador of India" was an Indian political leader, merchant, scholar and writer who was a Liberal Party Member of Parliament in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895 and the first Asian to be a British MP other than the Anglo-Indian MP David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, who was disenfranchised for corruption after nine months in office. Naoroji is renowned for his work in the Indian National Congress, of which he was one of the founding members and thrice – in 1886, 1893, and 1906 – elected president. His book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* brought attention to his theory of the Indian "wealth drain" into Britain. He was also a member of the Second International along with Kautsky and Plekhanov. In 2014, Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg inaugurated the Dadabhai Naoroji Awards for services to UK-India relations. India Post depicted Naoroji on stamps in 1963, 1997 and 2017*



UDHAM SINGH



Udham Singh (26 December 1899 – 31 July 1940) was an Indian revolutionary belonging to the Ghadar Party, best known for his assassination in London of Michael O'Dwyer, the former lieutenant governor of the Punjab in India, on 13 March 1940. The assassination was done in revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar in 1919, for which O'Dwyer was responsible. Singh was subsequently tried and convicted of murder and hanged in July 1940. While in custody, he used the name Ram Mohammad Singh Azad, which represents the three major religions of Punjab and his anti-colonial sentiment. Udham Singh is a well-known figure of the Indian independence movement. He is also referred to as Shaheed-i-Azam Sardar Udham Singh (the expression "Shaheed-i-Azam", means "the great martyr"). A district (Udham Singh Nagar) of Uttarakhand was named after him to pay homage in October 1995 by the Mayawati government. A revolutionary assassin, he was executed for the Caxton Hall shooting.

BORN - 26 DECEMBER 1899

DEATH - 31 JULY 1940



MANGAL PANDEY



Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was a sepoy (infantryman) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the British East India Company. In 1984, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to remember him. His life and actions have also been portrayed in several cinematic productions. He rebelled against his British Indian army commanders and was executed.

BORN - 19 JULY 1827

DEATH - 8 APRIL 1857



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian independence activist and, subsequently, the first Prime Minister of India, as well as a central figure in Indian politics both before and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian independence movement, serving India as Prime Minister from its establishment in 1947 as an independent nation, until his death in 1964. He was also known as Pandit Nehru due to his roots with the Kashmiri Pandit community, while Indian children knew him better as Chacha Nehru.

General Secretary of INC in 1928 and its President in 1929.

- The Independence resolution was passed under his Presidentship at the Lahore Session.
- First Prime Minister of Republic India (from 1947 to 1964), also known as the architect of Modern India.
- He authored the Doctrine of Panchseel and believed in the policy of non-Alignment.
- Books — 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of world, History', 'A Bunch of Old Letters', 'The Unity of India', 'Independence and After', 'India and the world' etc.
- His autobiography was entitled as "Autobiography".

BORN - 14 NOVEMBER 1889

DEATH - 27 MAY 1964



JAYI RAJAGURU



BORN - 29 OCTOBER 1739

DEATH - 6 DECEMBER 1806

Jayakrushna Rajaguru Mohapatra (29 October 1739 – 6 December 1806) popularly known as Jayi Rajaguru was a prominent figure of the Indian independence movement in the state of Odisha. A princely-priest by profession at the court of the Khurda kingdom, Rajaguru revolted against the British Raj in the province. Whilst collaborating with the Marathas to recapture the British-occupied province, a Maratha messenger was caught by the British army and Rajaguru's secret strategies got exposed. Upon failure of his removal from the king's court, the British force attacked the fort of Khurda and captured Rajaguru. He was later sentenced to death by tying his legs to the branches of a banyan tree in Baghitota, Midnapore.



ALLURI SITARAMA RAJU



BORN - 1897 OR 1898

DEATH - 7 MAY 1924

Alluri Sitarama Raju (1897 or 1898 – 7 May 1924)[1] was an Indian revolutionary involved in the Indian independence movement. After the passing of the 1882 Madras Forest Act, its restrictions on the free movement of tribal people in the forest prevented them from engaging in their traditional podu agricultural system, which involved shifting cultivation. Alluri led the Rampa Rebellion of 1922, during which a band of tribal people and other sympathisers fought in the border areas of the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam regions of Madras Presidency, in present-day Andhra Pradesh, against the British Raj, which had passed the law. He was referred to as "Manyam Veerudu" (transl. 'Hero of the Jungle') by the local people. Harnessing some aspects of the earlier non-cooperation movement and with widespread support among the tribal people, Alluri led raids on police stations in and around Chintapalle, Rampachodavaram, Dammanapalli, Krishna Devi Peta, Rajavommangi, Addateegala, Narsipatnam and Annavaram. With his followers, he stole guns and ammunition and killed several British police officers, including two near Dammanapalli. Alluri was eventually trapped by the British in the forests of Chintapalle, then tied to a tree and was executed by gunfire in Koyyuru village. His tomb is in Krishnadevipeta village.



VINAYAK DAMODAR SAVARKAR



He was an Independence activist, politician and a Hindu Nationalist. He published books advocating complete Indian independence by revolutionary means. One of the books he published called The Indian War of Independence about the Indian rebellion of 1857. In 1910, Savarkar was arrested and ordered to be extradited to India for his connections with the revolutionary freedom group India House. He was later sentenced to a total 50 years imprisonment at the Cellular Jail

BORN - 28 MAY 1883

DEATH - 26 FEBRUARY 1966



BABU KUNWAR SINGH



Kunwar Singh (13 November 1777 – 26 April 1858 also known as Babu Kunwar Singh and Kuer Singh) was a leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He belonged to a family of the Ujjainiya clan of the Parmar Rajputs of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, India. At the age of 80, he led a selected band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company. He was the chief organiser of the fight against the British in Bihar. He is popularly known as Veer Kunwar Singh.

BORN - 13 NOVEMBER 1777

DEATH - 26 APRIL 1858



MOTILAL NEHRU



A lawyer by profession, Motilal became an active supporter of the Home Rule Movement in 1916 and started the journal 'The Independent'.

- He headed the Congress Commission looking into the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.*
- He gave up his practice during NCM and was arrested while following the visit of Prince Wales.*
- He founded the Swarajya Party along with CR Das.*
- He had renamed Anand Bhawan as the Swaraj Bhawan and gifted it to the Congress.*

Motilal Nehru (6 May 1861 – 6 February 1931) was an Indian lawyer, activist and politician belonging to the Indian National Congress. He also served as the Congress President twice, 1919–1920 and 1928–1929.

He was a member of the Nehru-Gandhi family and the father of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India

BORN - 6 MAY 1861

DEATH - 6 FEBRUARY 1931



SAROJINI NAIDU



Sarojini Naidu (née Chattopadhyay; 13 February 1879 – 2 March 1949) was an Indian political activist and poet. A proponent of civil rights, women's emancipation, and anti-imperialistic ideas, she was an important figure in India's struggle for independence from colonial rule. Naidu's work as a poetess earned her the sobriquet 'the Nightingale of India', or 'Bharat Kokila' by Mahatma Gandhi because of colour, imagery and lyrical quality of her poetry. Born in a Bengali family in Hyderabad, Naidu was educated in Madras, London and Cambridge. Following her time in England, where she worked as a suffragist, she was drawn to Indian National Congress' movement for India's independence from British rule. She became a part of the Indian nationalist movement and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his idea of swaraj. She was appointed the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925 and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India. Naidu's poetry includes both children's poems and others written on more serious themes including patriotism, romance, and tragedy. Published in 1912, "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad" remains one of her most popular poems. She was married to Govindarajulu Naidu, a general physician, and had five children with him. She died of a cardiac arrest on 2 March 1949.

BORN - 13 FEBRUARY 1879

DEATH - 2 MARCH 1949



MADAN LAL DHINGRA



Madan Lal Dhingra (18 February 1883 – 17 August 1909) was an Indian revolutionary, pro-independence activist. While studying in England, he assassinated William Hutt Curzon Wyllie a British official. An activist and revolutionary fighting against the inhumane and tyranic British rule, he assassinated British official Curzon Wyllie. A revolutionary from Punjab, he was the member of Indian Home Rule Society, the Abhinav Bharata and the India Houses. He was sentenced to death for assassinating Sir William Curzon Wyllie, an Advisor to the Secretary of State of India during a public function in the Imperial Institute, London.

BORN - 18 FEBRUARY 1883

DEATH - 17 AUGUST 1909



MADHUSUDAN DAS



Madhusudan Das (28 April 1848 – 4 February 1934) was an Indian lawyer and social reformer, who founded Utkal Sammilani in 1903 to campaign for the unification of Orissa along with its social and industrial development. He was one of the main persons, helping in the creation of Orissa Province (present-day Odisha, India), which was established on 1 April 1936. He was also the first graduate and advocate of Orissa. He is also known as Kulabruddha (Grand Old Man), Madhu Babu, and Utkala Gouraba (Pride of Utkal). In Odisha, his birthday is celebrated as the Lawyers' Day on 28 April. A leader from the Christian community in Odisha, popularly known as "Utkal Gourab". He was the first graduate and advocate of Odisha.

BORN - 28 APRIL 1848

DEATH - 4 FEBRUARY 1934



MADAN LAL DHINGRA



Madan Lal Dhingra (18 February 1883 – 17 August 1909) was an Indian revolutionary, pro-independence activist. While studying in England, he assassinated William Hutt Curzon Wyllie a British official. An activist and revolutionary fighting against the inhumane and tyrannic British rule, he assassinated British official Curzon Wyllie. A revolutionary from Punjab, he was the member of Indian Home Rule Society, the Abhinav Bharata and the India Houses. He was sentenced to death for assassinating Sir William Curzon Wyllie, an Advisor to the Secretary of State of India during a public function in the Imperial Institute, London.

BORN - 18 FEBRUARY 1883

DEATH - 17 AUGUST 1909



KHUDIRAM BOSE



BORN - 3 DECEMBER 1889

DEATH - 11 AUGUST 1908

Khudiram Bose (also spelled Khudiram Basu or Kshudiram Bose) (3 December 1889 – 11 August 1908) was an Indian revolutionary from Bengal Presidency who opposed British rule of India. For his role in the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case, along with Prafulla Chaki, he was sentenced to death and subsequently executed, making him one of the youngest martyrs of the Indian Independence Movement. Khudiram, along with Prafulla Chaki, attempted to assassinate a British judge, Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, by throwing bombs on the carriage they suspected the man was in. Magistrate Kingsford, however, was seated in a different carriage, and the throwing of bombs resulted in the deaths of two British women. Prafulla committed suicide before the arrest. Khudiram was arrested and tried for the murder of the two women, ultimately being sentenced to death. He was one of the first freedom fighters in Bengal to be executed by Britishers. At the time of his hanging, Khudiram was 18 years, 8 months, and 11 days old, making him one of the 2nd youngest revolutionaries in India.[2] Mahatma Gandhi, however, denounced the violence, lamenting the deaths of the two innocent women. He stated "that the Indian people will not win their freedom through these methods. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in his newspaper Kesari, defended the two young men and called for immediate swaraj. This was followed by the immediate arrest of Tilak by the British colonial government on charges of sedition.



SHIVARAM RAJGURU



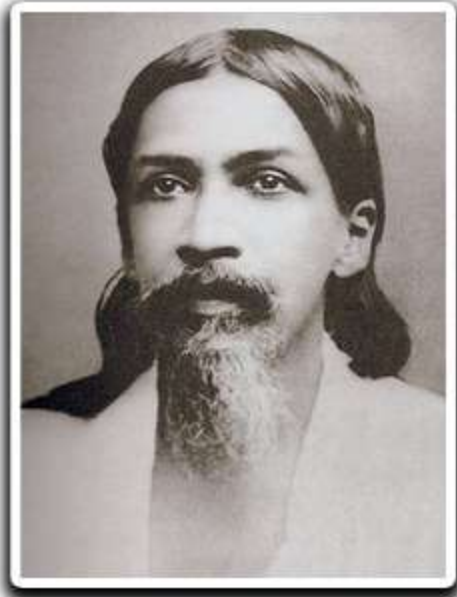
Shivaram Hari Rajguru (24 August 1908 – 23 March 1931) Associate of Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev Thapar in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. Involved in the assassination of cruel and repressive British police officer J. P. Saunders. was an Indian revolutionary from Maharashtra, known mainly for his involvement in the assassination of a British Raj police officer. He also fought for the independence of India and on 23 March 1931 he was hanged by the British government along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev Thapar.

BORN - 24 AUGUST 1908

DEATH - 23 MARCH 1931



SRI AUROBINDO



Sri Aurobindo (born Aurobindo Ghose; 15 August 1872 – 5 December 1950) was an Indian philosopher, yogi, maharishi, poet, and Indian nationalist. He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule, till 1910 was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution. Aurobindo studied for the Indian Civil Service at King's College, Cambridge, England. After returning to India he took up various civil service works under the Maharaja of the Princely state of Baroda and became increasingly involved in nationalist politics in the Indian National Congress and the nascent revolutionary movement in Bengal with the Anushilan Samiti. He was arrested in the aftermath of a number of bomb outrages linked to his organization in a public trial where he faced charges of treason for Alipore Conspiracy. However Sri Aurobindo could only be convicted and imprisoned for writing articles against British rule in India. He was released when no evidence could be provided, following the murder of a prosecution witness, Narendranath Goswami, during the trial. During his stay in the jail, he had mystical and spiritual experiences, after which he moved to Pondicherry, leaving politics for spiritual work. His main literary works are The Life Divine, which deals with theoretical aspects of Integral Yoga; Synthesis of Yoga, which deals with practical guidance about Integral Yoga; and Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol, an epic poem.

BORN - 15 AUGUST 1872

DEATH - 5 DECEMBER 1950



SUBODH ROY



BORN - 1915

DEATH - 26 AUGUST 2006

Subodh Roy was an Indian revolutionary socialist who was influential in the Indian independence movement, and a politician. At the age of 14, he was the youngest participant in the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930-31 under the direction of the revolutionary leader Surya Sen (Masterda). Roy was in the first batch to be sentenced. After the trial, Subodh Roy was deported to the Cellular Jail in Port Blair in 1934. After the release from jail in 1940, he joined communist politics and became a member of the Communist Party of India. After the independence, he shifted to Calcutta and joined as a wholtimer at the Provincial Centre of the Party. After the split in Communist Party of India in 1964, Subodh Roy sided with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)). And he was a longstanding member of the West Bengal state committee of the CPI(M). Subodh Roy made a major scholarly contribution to the history of the communist movement. After research in the National Archives, he edited a book "Communism in India: Unpublished Documents". A revolutionary, he took part in the Chittagong armoury raid and later the Tebhaga movement.



UMAJI NAIK KHOMANE



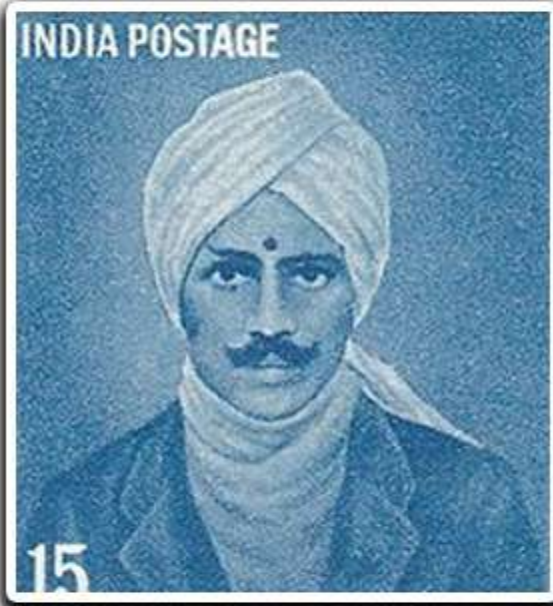
BORN - 7 SEPTEMBER 1791

DEATH - 3 FEBRUARY 1832

Umaji Naik also known as honorofically vishwa krantiveer narveer Raje Umaji Naik (7 September 1791 – 3 February 1832) was an Indian revolutionary who challenged the British rule in India around 1826 to 1832. He was one of the earliest freedom fighter of India. He fought against East India company and company rule Soon after the fall of Maratha Empire Umaji raised a tiny army against the British. His anti-British manifesto asked the country-men to fight against the foreign rulers. To capture him, the British Government announced a bounty of 10,000 rupees. Betrayed by a Ramoshi named Nana Raghu Chavan British arrested him, enquired then hold him guilty and hanged till death on 3 Feb 1834. He gave a message to the British and British forces came to arrest him. Though he fought against them, the forces sent were able to arrest him. After his capture, he was hanged in Pune First Ramoshi Freedom Fighter who faught against British Council Umaji Naik also known as honorofically vishwa krantiveer narveer Raje Umaji Naik (7 September 1791 – 3 February 1832) was an Indian revolutionary who challenged the British rule in India around 1826 to 1832. He was one of the earliest freedom fighter of India. He fought against East India company and company rule



SUBRAMANIA BHARATI



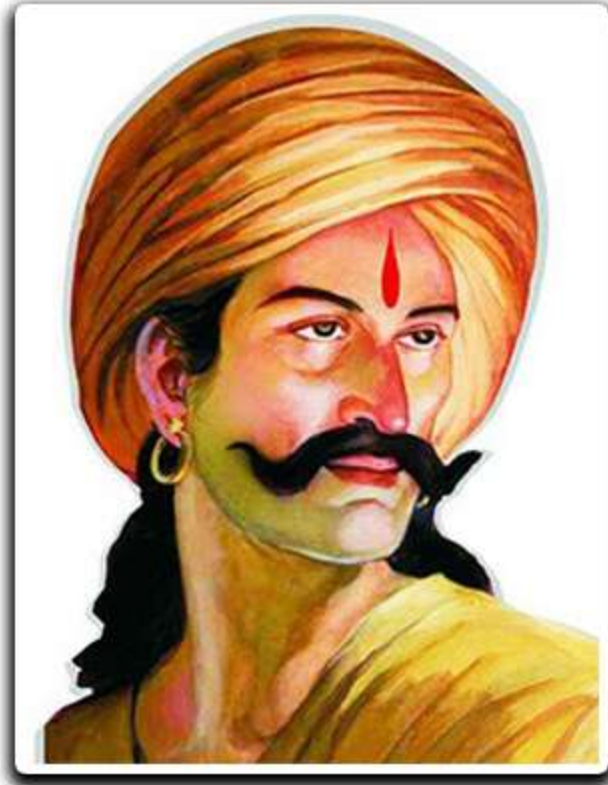
BORN - 11 DECEMBER 1882

DEATH - 12 SEPTEMBER 1921

Subramania Bharathi (11 December 1882 – 11 September 1921), was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist, social reformer and polyglot. Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharathi" , he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all time. His numerous works included fiery songs kindling patriotism during the Indian Independence movement. He fought for the emancipation of women, against child marriage, stood for reforming Brahminism and religion. He was also in solidarity with Dalits and Muslims. Born in Ettayapuram of Tirunelveli district (present day Thoothukudi) in 1882, Bharathi had his early education in Tirunelveli and Varanasi and worked as a journalist with many newspapers, including The Hindu, Bala Bharata, Vijaya, Chakravarthini, the Swadesamitran and India. In 1908, an arrest warrant was issued against Bharathi by the government of British India caused him to move to Pondicherry where he lived until 1918. His influence on Tamil literature is phenomenal. Although it is said that he was proficient in around 14, including 3 non-Indian foreign languages. His favorite language was Tamil. He was prolific in his output. He covered political, social and spiritual themes.



SANGOLLI RAYANNA



Sangolli Rayanna (15 August 1796 – 26 January 1831)[citation needed] was an Indian military Shetsanadi (Sainik) and warrior in the Kittur princely state of the Karnataka. He was the Shetsanadi of the Kingdom of Kittur ruled at the time by Rani Chennamma and fought the British East India Company till his death. His life was the subject of the 2012 Kannada film Sangolli Rayanna. The army chief of Kittur who fought the British East India Company until his death.

BORN - 15 AUGUST 1796

DEATH - 26 JANUARY 1831



SAH MAL



Sah Mal (also known as Shah Mal Singh) was a rebel at the time of the Indian Rebellion of 1857, based out of the village of Bijrol, Uttar Pradesh. He led the Jats of Baraut in rebellion against the East India Company. In June 1857, Sah Mal Singh seized 500 head of cattle, and collected escaped convicts and other locals and formed a force. On 18 July, British forces came under attack as they approached the village of Baraut. A group of fighters led by Sah Mal took up positions in a nearby orchard, and came under pressed attack by a Rifles unit. The Jat formation broke, and were attacked on the flank by mounted troops. Hand-to-hand combat ensued, during which Sah Mal was killed. A Rebel of Baraut, led 3500 local Jat peasants who fought against British soldiers of the East India Company.

BORN - 1834

DEATH - 1857



SACHINDRA BAKSHI



Sachindra Nath Bakshi (25 December 1904 – 23 November 1984) was a prominent Indian revolutionary belonging to the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA, which after 1928 became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA) that was created to carry out revolutionary activities against the British Empire in India. He was one of revolutionary who participated in the Kakori train robbery and two months later he and his friends were sent to Barrack number 11 in the Lucknow Central Jail (now called Lucknow District Jail) and was sentenced to life for the same.

BORN - 25 DECEMBER 1904

DEATH - 23 NOVEMBER 1984



RASH BEHARI BOSE



Rash Behari Bose 25 May 1886 – 21 January 1945 was an Indian revolutionary leader against the British Raj. He was born in Village Subaldaha, Purba Bardhaman district of West Bengal. He was one of the key organisers of the Ghadar Mutiny, and later the Indian National Army. Rash Behari Bose handed over Indian National Army to Subhas Chandra Bose. A revolutionary from Bengal, Bose organized several clandestine activities in UP, Delhi and Punjab at an early age.

- He was associated with Hardinge Bomb Case and Lahore Conspiracy Case after which he managed to escape to Japan.
- He founded the Indian Muslim League and organized its first session at Bangkok in 1942.
- He also served as the President of the Council of Action for the formation of INA, and later handed it over to Subash Chandra Bose.
- Bose died in Tokyo on January 21, 1945.

BORN - 25 MAY 1886

DEATH - 21 JANUARY 1945



RAMESH CHANDRA JHA



BORN - 8 MAY 1928

DEATH - 7 APRIL 1994

*Ramesh Chandra Jha (8 May 1928 – 7 April 1994) was an Indian poet, novelist and freedom fighter. Son of a senior Gandhian Lakshmi Narayan Jha, who was offered to become the first chief minister of Bihar but refused as he called himself a freedom fighter then a politician. Ramesh Chandra Jha's poems, ghazals and stories evoke patriotism and human values. Romanticism and struggle of life are also important aspects of his writing. His poetry expresses concerns of people's life struggle, their dreams and hopes. His research published as *Apne Aur Sapne : A Literary Journey Of Champaran* in the 1960s traced the rich literary heritage of Champaran in Bihar and noted the upcoming young poets such as Dinesh Bhramar and Pandey Ashutosh. An activist, he was a member of the Quit India movement.*



RAM PRASAD BISMIL



Ram Prasad Bismil ([About this soundpronunciation \(help·info\)](#)) (11 June 1897 – 19 December 1927) was an Indian revolutionary who participated in Mainpuri conspiracy of 1918, and the Kakori conspiracy of 1925, and fought against British imperialism. Bismil was hanged on 19 December 1927 by the British for his revolutionary activities. As well as being a freedom fighter, he was a patriotic poet and wrote in Hindi and Urdu using the pen names Ram, Agyat and Bismil. But, he became popular with the last name "Bismil" only. He was associated with Arya Samaj where he got inspiration from Satyarth Prakash, a book written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. He also had a confidential connection with Lala Har Dayal through his guru Swami Somdev, a preacher of Arya Samaj. Bismil was one of the founding members of the revolutionary organization Hindustan Republican Association. Bhagat Singh praised him as a great poet-writer of Urdu and Hindi, who had also translated the books Catherine from English and Bolshevikon Ki Kartoot from Bengali. The founder of the HRA, he led the Kakori conspiracy in an attempt to raise funds for revolutionary operations.

BORN - 11 JUNE 1897

DEATH - 19 DECEMBER 1927



PAZHASSI RAJA



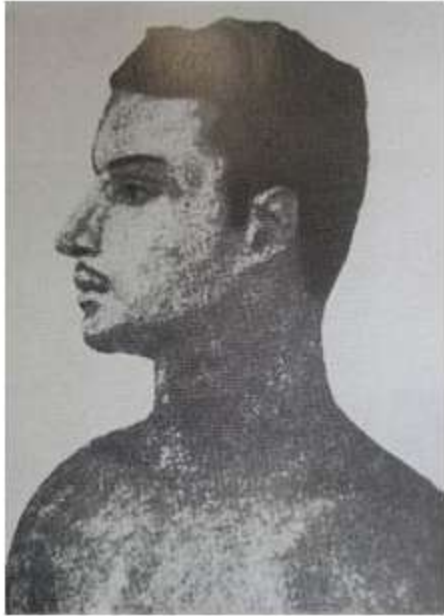
Pazhassi Raja (3 January 1753 – 30 November 1805) was born as Kerala Varma and was also known as Cotiote Rajah and Pychy Rajah. He was a warrior Hindu prince and de facto head of the kingdom of Kottayam, otherwise known as Cotiote, in Malabar, India, between 1774 and 1805. His struggles with the East India Company is known as the Cotiote War. He is popularly known as Kerala Simham (Lion of Kerala) on account of his martial exploits. He used guerrilla warfare to fight the British in the Cotiote War (Kottayathu war, 1793–1805) to preserve the independence of his kingdom. He was killed at Mavila Thodu at the present Kerala-Karnataka border

BORN - 3 JANUARY 1753

DEATH - 30 NOVEMBER 1805



PRAFULLA CHAKI



Prafulla Chandra Chaki (10 December 1888 – 2 May 1908) was an Indian revolutionary associated with the Jugantar group of revolutionaries who carried out assassinations against British colonial officials in an attempt to secure Indian independence. Prafulla and Khudiram Bose tried to assassinate the District Judge, Mr. Kingsford by throwing bombs at the carriage in which Kingsford was supposed to travel but he was not in the carriage and two British women were killed. Prafulla committed suicide when he was about to be arrested by the Police. Khudiram was arrested and tried for the murder of the two women and sentenced to death. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi did not approve this violence and regretted the deaths of two women. He stated "that the Indian people will not win their freedom through these methods" However, Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his newspaper Kesari, defended the two young men and called for immediate swaraj. This was followed by the immediate arrest of Tilak by the British colonial government on charges of sedition.

BORN - 10 DECEMBER 1888

DEATH - 2 MAY 1908



KALPANA DATTA



Kalpana Datta (27 July 1913 – 8 February 1995) (later Kalpana Joshi) was an Indian independence movement activist and a member of the armed independence movement led by Surya Sen, which carried out the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930. Later she joined the Communist Party of India and married Puran Chand Joshi, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of India in 1943. Involved in the Indian Independence Movement; also part of the Chittagong armoury raid planning.

A woman revolutionary from Bengal, she was influenced by Surya Sen, hence joined the Chittagong Republican Army.

- She was sentenced to transportation for life for participating in Chittagong Armoury Raids.*
- After her release in 1936, she joined the Communist Party of India.*

BORN - 27 JULY 1913

DEATH - 8 FEBRUARY 1995



VEERAPANDIYA KATTABOMMAN



Veerapandiya Kattabomman was an 18th-century Tamil Palayakarrar and chieftain in Tamil Nadu, India. He fought against the British East India Company and waged a war against them. He was captured by the British with the help of the ruler of the kingdom of Pudukottai, Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman, and at the age of 39 he was hanged at Kayathar on 16 October 1799. He was a Vatuka (northerner), a loose term for a group of Telugu-speaking castes which includes families who claim to have moved south to settle in the arid Thoothukudi region after the collapse of the Nayaka-controlled Vijayanagara Empire in 1565. They had previously had some prominence in the imperial court and may have been adept at farming in dry conditions, although it is also possible that they had no choice but to settle where they did because the other significant community of Tirunelveli – the Maravars – had already occupied the more favourable areas. Kattabomman was a member of the Kambalatar caste, with the other two Vadugan communities being the Kammavars and the Reddies.

BORN - 3 JANUARY 1760

DEATH - 16 OCTOBER 1799



MAHMUD HASAN DEOBANDI



BORN - 1851

DEATH - 30 NOVEMBER 1920

Mahmud Hasan Deobandi also known as Shaykh al-Hind (1851 – 30 November 1920) was a Sunni Muslim scholar who was active against British rule in India. Born in Bareilly in 1851, Hasan completed his studies from Darul Uloom Deoband where he was the first student. He became the principal of Darul Uloom in 1890. He began the Silk Letter Movement and was arrested afterwards for it in Hejaz in December 1916 and was released in the first half of 1920. He was given the title of "Shaykh al-Hind" by the Central Khilafat Committee upon his arrival in India in June 1920. He presided the foundation ceremony of Jamia Millia Islamia in Aligarh. He laid the foundation stone of this university on 29 October 1920. Deobandi moved to Delhi at the request of Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari where he died on 30 November 1920. He was buried in Mazar-e-Qasmi in Deoband. Deobandi's major students include Ashraf Ali Thanwi, Anwar Shah Kashmiri, Hussain Ahmad Madani, Kifayatullah Dehlawi, Sanaullah Amritsari and Ubaidullah Sindhi



KOMARAM BHEEM



Komuram Bheem (22 October 1901 – 27 October 1940) was an Indian tribal leader who fought against the Asaf Jahi dynasty for the liberation of Hyderabad. Komuram Bheem fought against the feudal landlords during the Nizam's rule in a guerrilla campaign. He defied courts, laws, and any other form of Nizam authority, living off the sustenance of the forest. He took up arms against Nizam's soldiers, who he fought until his last breath

BORN - 22 OCTOBER 1901

DEATH - 27 OCTOBER 1940



CHITTARANJAN DAS



Chittaranjan Das (5 November 1870 – 16 June 1925), popularly called Deshbandhu (Friend of the Nation), was an Indian freedom fighter, political activist and lawyer during the Indian independence movement and founder-leader of the Swaraj Party (Independence party) in Bengal during British occupation in India. His name is abbreviated as C. R. Das. He founded the Swaraj Party and became the leader of the Non-cooperation Movement in Bengal.

BORN - 5 NOVEMBER 1870

DEATH - 16 JUNE 1925



BATUKESHWAR DUTT



Batukeshwar Dutta (18 November 1910 – 20 July 1965) was an Indian revolutionary and independence fighter in the early 1900s. He is best known for having exploded two bombs, along with Bhagat Singh, in the Central Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on 8 April 1929. After they were arrested, tried and imprisoned for life, he and Bhagat Singh initiated a historic hunger strike protesting against the abusive treatment of Indian political prisoners, and eventually secured some rights for them. He was also a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. A revolutionary fighting against the inhumane and tyrannic British rule, he threw a bomb in the Central Assembly in 1929.

BORN - 18 NOVEMBER 1910

DEATH - 20 JULY 1965



CHOWDARY SATYANARAYANA



Chowdary Satyanarayana (July 13, 1908 – July 15, 1981), also known as Jananayak Chowdary Satyanarayana was an Indian freedom fighter, anti-colonial nationalist, politician, legislature in Andhra Pradesh Assembly (1955–62, 1967–72) and a civil rights activist.

Born and raised in a Hindu Zamindar family who belongs to Kalinga community, was from Srikakulam, a coastal district in Andhra Pradesh. He was well known as Cycle MLA in Srikakulam district as he used only cycle to commute even when he was serving as the Member of Legislative Assembly, Andhra Pradesh and always led a simple life. He was an Indian freedom fighter, anti-colonial nationalist, politician, legislature in Andhra Pradesh Assembly (1955–62, 1967–72) and a human rights activist.

BORN - JULY 13, 1908

DEATH - JULY 15, 1981



DHAN SINGH GURJAR



BORN - 1820

DEATH - 1857

Dhan Singh was born in the Panchli or Panchali village in Meerut district. The Gurjars in Meerut were traditionally a powerful community, who controlled land and cattle trade in the area. However, during the Company rule, much of the land they relied upon for grazing their cattle had been auctioned off to other groups such as the Jats. The British officials branded the Gurjars as habitual criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act. On 10 May 1857, a rebellion against the East India Company rule broke out in Meerut during the 1857 uprising. As the kotwal of the city, Dhan Singh's job was to protect the city. However, many of his officers deserted his force on that day, either to join the rebellion or to escape the rebels' fury. The city saw large-scale rioting, plunder and murder. When two of his chowkidars (guards) apprehended two Gurjar men for stealing horses, he asked them not to make arrests, fearing reprisals from the rebels. Around midnight, he was called to the house of a Bengali man, which was being plundered by a huge group of armed Gurjars. Dhan Singh's chowkidars arrested two of the plunderers, but Singh restrained them from using force against the Gurjars. He then released the two men with the loot, after the group agreed to go away.



DHEERAN CHINNAMALAI



BORN - 7 APRIL 1756

DEATH - 31 JULY 1805

An indigenous governor, he took part in guerrilla warfare against the British East India Company. Chinnamalai is said to be one of the commanders in the Polygar Wars, notably during the Second Polygar War that took place in 1801–1802. Statues and memorials commemorating Chinnamalai exist in Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Erode and Odanilai. On 31 July 2005, a commemorative postage stamp commemorating him was released by India Post. Until 1997, Tiruchirapalli division of Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation was known as Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation. The headquarter of Erode Municipal Corporation was named after him.



FEROZE GANDHI



BORN - 12 SEPTEMBER 1912

DEATH - 8 SEPTEMBER 1960

Born Feroze Jehangir Gandhi within the Parsi Zoroastrian community, Feroze was an Indian freedom fighter, politician and journalist. He published the newspapers *The National Herald* and *The Navjivan*. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, Feroz changed the spelling of his surname from "Ghandy" to "Gandhi" after joining the Indian Independence movement. He was imprisoned in 1930, along with Lal Bahadur Shastri (the 2nd Prime Minister of India), head of Allahabad District Congress Committee, and lodged in Faizabad Jail for nineteen months. Soon after his release, he was involved with the agrarian no-rent campaign in the United Province (now Uttar Pradesh) and was imprisoned twice, in 1932 and 1933, while working closely with Nehru. Feroze served as a member of the provincial parliament between 1950 and 1952, and later a member of the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of India's parliament. His wife, Indira Gandhi (daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru), and their elder son Rajiv were both Prime Ministers of India.



HARCHANDRAI VISHANDAS



Harchandrai Vishandas C.I.E. (1 May 1862 – 16 February 1928), was a British Indian attorney, politician, and mayor of Karachi in modern-day Pakistan. He is considered a great Sindhi and “the father of modern Karachi. His social, educational, and political services rendered to the people of Sindh are so great that he is now recognised as one of the makers of modern Karachi. A Sindhi politician and influential mayor of Karachi, he fought for Muslim-Hindu unity and the independence movement, particularly in opposing the Simon Commission of 1912. He died while travelling (against doctor's advice) to vote for its boycott.

BORN - 1 MAY 1862

DEATH - 16 FEBRUARY 1928



HEMCHANDRA KANUNGO



BORN - JUNE 12, 1871

DEATH - APRIL 8, 1951

Hemchandra Kanungo Das (12 June 1871 – 8 April 1951) was an Indian nationalist and a member of the Anushilan Samiti. Kanungo travelled to Paris in 1907, where he learnt the technique of assembling Picric acid bombs from exiled Russian revolutionaries. Kanungo's knowledge was disseminated throughout Indian nationalist organisations in the Raj and abroad. In 1908, Kanungo was one of the principal co-accused with Aurobindo Ghosh in the Alipore Bomb Case (1908–09). He was sentenced to transportation for life in the Andamans, but was released in 1921.

He was probably the first revolutionary from India who went abroad to obtain military and political training. He obtained training from the Russian emigre in Paris. He returned to India in January 1908. He opened a secret bomb factory "Anusilonee Somitee" at Maniktala near Kolkata, founder members of which were Hemchandra Kanungo, Aurobindo Ghosh (Sri Aurobindo) and his brother, Barindra Kumar Ghosh. He was one of the creators of the Calcutta flag, based on which the first flag of independent India was raised by Bhikaiji Cama on 22 August 1907 at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany. A nationalist, convicted in the Alipore bomb case.



HEMU KALANI



Hemu Kalani) (23 March 1923 - 21 January 1943) was a Sindhi revolutionary and freedom fighter during the Indian Independence Movement. He was a leader of Swaraj Sena, a student organisation which was affiliated with All India Students Federation (AISF). He was one of the youngest revolutionaries to be martyred for the nation's freedom struggle, being executed by the British when he was only 19, two months before his 20th birthday. A student revolutionary who was executed for attempted rail sabotage.

BORN - 23 MARCH 1923

DEATH - 21 JANUARY 1943



JAMNALAL BAJAJ



Jamnalal Bajaj (4 November 1889 – 11 February 1942) was an Indian industrialist. He founded the Bajaj Group of companies in the 1920s, and the group now has 24 companies, including six that are listed on the bourses. He was also a close and beloved associate of Mahatma Gandhi, who is known to have often declared that Jamnalal was his fifth son. An industrialist and freedom fighter from Rajasthan, he was given the title of Rai Bahadur in 1921.

- He founded Gandhi Seva Sangha, Gau Seva Sangha, Sasta Sahitya Mandal and assisted in the establishment of Satyagrah Ashram at Wardha.
- He gave Seagon village to Gandhiji who renamed it as Sevagram.
- He remained as the treasures or INC throughout his life.

BORN - 4 NOVEMBER 1889

DEATH - 11 FEBRUARY 1942



JATINDRA NATH DAS



Jatindra Nath Das 27 October 1904 – 13 September 1929, also known as Jatin Das, was an Indian independence activist and revolutionary. He died in Lahore jail after a 63-day hunger strike. A revolutionary activist and freedom fighter from Bengal, he was arrested for his involvement in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

- He died in imprisonment after observing 63 days fast, demanding better conditions of living for Indian prisoners.*

An activist and revolutionary, he died during a hunger strike while awaiting trial for the Lahore conspiracy case.

BORN - 27 OCTOBER 1904

DEATH - 13 SEPTEMBER 1929



KANAIYALAL MANEKLAL MUNSHI



Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi (30 December 1887 – 8 February 1971), popularly known by his pen name Ghanshyam Vyas, was an Indian independence movement activist, politician, writer and educationist from Gujarat state. A lawyer by profession, he later turned to author and politician. He is a well-known name in Gujarati literature. He founded Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, an educational trust, in 1938. Munshi wrote his works in three languages namely Gujarati, English and Hindi. Before independence of India, Munshi was part of Indian National Congress and after independence, he joined Swatantra Party. Munshi held several important posts like member of Constituent Assembly of India, minister of agriculture and food of India, and governor of Uttar Pradesh. In his later life, he was one of the founding members of Vishva Hindu Parishad.

BORN - 30 DECEMBER 1887

DEATH - 8 FEBRUARY 1971



KITTUR CHENNAMMA



BORN - 23 OCTOBER 1778

DEATH - 21 FEBRUARY 1829

Kittur Chennamma (23 October 1778 – 21 February 1829) was the Indian queen (rani) of Kittur, a princely state in present-day Karnataka. She led an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824 in defiance of the doctrine of lapse in an attempt to maintain Indian control over the region, but was defeated and died imprisoned. One of the first female rulers to rebel against British rule, she has become a folk hero in Karnataka and symbol of the independence movement in India. An Indian freedom fighter and rani of the Kittur, a former princely state in Karnataka. She led an armed force against the British East India Company in 1824 in defiance of the doctrine of lapse in an attempt to maintain Indian control over the region, but was defeated in the third war and died in prison.



MANMATH NATH GUPTA



*Manmath Nath Gupta (7 February 1908 – 26 October 2000) was an Indian revolutionary writer and author of autobiographical, historical and fictional books in Hindi, English and Bengali. He joined the Indian independence movement at the age of 13, and was an active member of the Hindustan Republican Association. He participated in the famous Kakori train robbery in 1925 and was imprisoned for 14 years. On release from jail in 1937, he started writing against the British government. He was sentenced again in 1939 and was released in 1946 just a year before India's independence in 1947. He has written several books on the history of the Indian struggle for independence from a revolutionary's point of view, including *They Lived Dangerously – Reminiscences of a Revolutionary*. He was also the editor of the Hindi literary magazine *Aajkal*. A member of the HRA, he took part in the Kakori conspiracy.*

BORN - 7 FEBRUARY 1908

DEATH - 26 OCTOBER 2000



MARUTHU PANDIYAR



BIRTH - 1748

DEATH - 1801

Maruthu Brothers are good in aerodynamics and invented many variants of spears and Valari. They also founded guerilla war tactic in India during the early stages of colonization. A commemorative postage stamp was released in October 2004. Every year people conduct Maruthu Pandiyars Guru Pooja at the Kalayarkovil temple in October. Local Tamilians are also worshiping them and there is a temple dedicated and located at Batu Dua Mariamman Temple, Sungai Petani, Kedah at Malaysia. A film was done about their lives in 1959: Sivagangai Seemai .



MAVEERAN ALAGUMUTHU KONE



Maveeran Alagumuthu Konar (1710–1759) is a First Freedom Fighter from Kattalankulam in Thoothukudi District, was an early Chieftain and freedom fighter against the British presence in Tamil Nadu. Born into a yadav community family, he became a military leader in the town of Ettayapuram, and was defeated in battle there against the British and Maruthanayagam's forces. He was executed in 1759

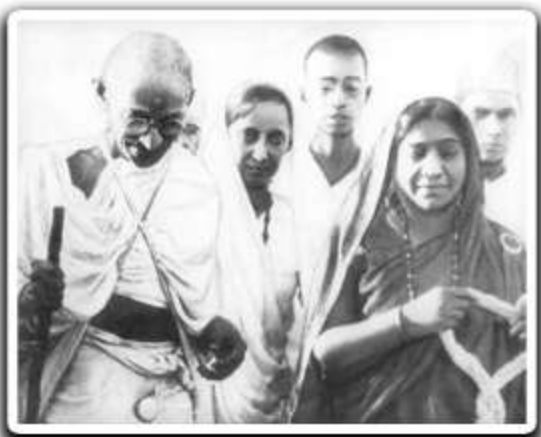
In his memory, the government of Tamil Nadu conducts a Pooja ceremony every year on 11 July. A documentary film based on his life was released in 2012.

BIRTH -11 JULY 1710

DEATH -19 JULY 1759



MITHUBEN PETIT



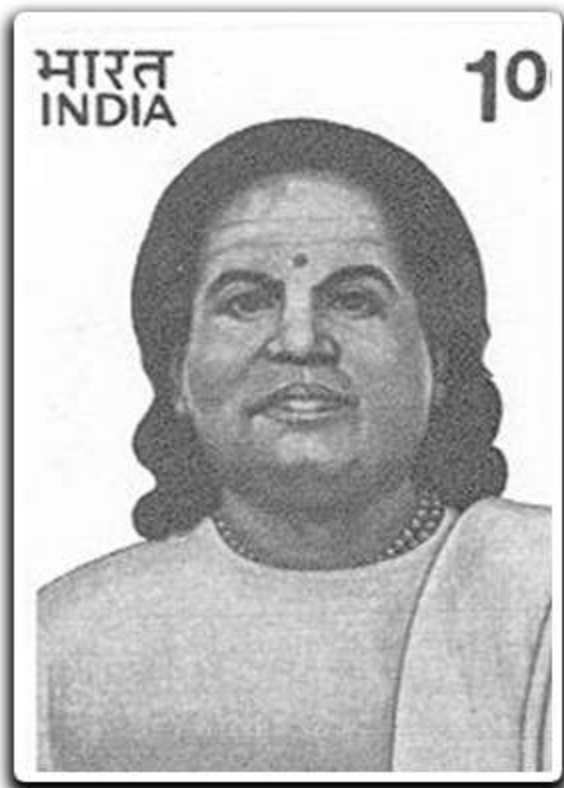
BORN - 11 APRIL 1892

DEATH - 16 JULY 1973.

Mithuben Hormusji Petit (11 April 1892 – 16 July 1973) was one of the women pioneer Indian independence activists who also participated in Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March. Hailing from the Parsi Zoroastrian community, Mithuben Petit was a female activist in the Indian independence movement, who famously participated in Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March. Petit along with Mahatma Gandhi's wife, Kasturba Gandhi, and Sarojini Naidu played a major part in the Salt March, with Kasturba Gandhi beginning the march at Sabarmati, Sarojini Naidu lifting the salt for the first time at Dandi on 6 April 1930 and Petit standing behind Mahatma Gandhi when he repeated the violation at Bhimrad on 9 April 1930. The march was one of the most important event in the Indian independence movement. In a time when women were required to take a back seat (due to the patriarchal culture at that time in India), Petit was one of the three women who played a pivotal role in the march and the civil disobedience against tax on salt. Petit participated in the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 which was a no-tax campaign against the British Raj where she worked under the guidance of Sardar Patel.



PASUMPON MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR



Ukkirapandi Muthuramalinga Thevar (30 October 1908 – 30 October 1963), also known as Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar, was a politician and a patriarch of Thevar community in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. He was elected three times to the national Parliamentary Constituency. A leader of the socialist All India Forward Bloc, he was arrested and jailed by the British

BORN - 30 OCTOBER 1908

DEATH - 30 OCTOBER 1963



SUNDARA SASTRI SATYAMURTI



BORN - 19 AUGUST 1887

DEATH - 28 MARCH 1943

Sundara Sastri Satyamurti (19 August 1887[1] – 28 March 1943) was an Indian independence activist and politician. He was acclaimed for his rhetoric and was one of the leading politicians of the Indian National Congress from the Madras Presidency, alongside S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C. Rajagopalachari and T. Prakasam. Satyamurti is regarded as the mentor of K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras State from 1954 to 1962. Born in 1887 in Thirumayam in the princely state of Pudukkottai, Satyamurti studied at the Maharajah's College, Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College. After practising as a lawyer for some time, Satyamurti entered politics at the suggestion of S. Srinivasa Iyengar, a leading lawyer and politician, who would later become his mentor. Satyamurti participated in protests against the Partition of Bengal, Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Simon Commission. Satyamurti was jailed in 1942 for his activities during the Quit India Movement. He was later released, but died on 28 March 1943, due to heart failure. Satyamurti was the President of the provincial wing of the Swaraj Party from 1930 to 1934 and the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee from 1936 to 1939. He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council from 1934 to 1940 and Mayor of Madras from 1939 to 1943. A politician, he campaigned for independence.



TANGUTURI PRAKASAM



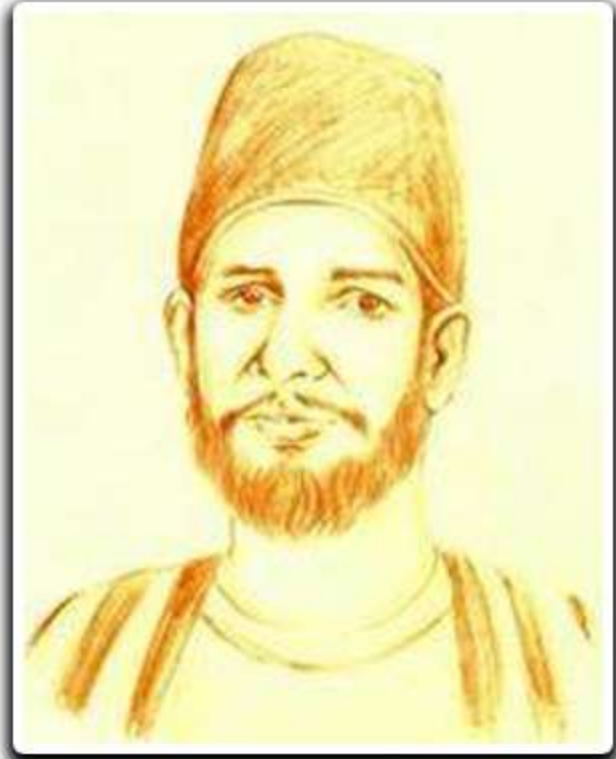
Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu (23 August 1872 – 20 May 1957) was an Indian politician and freedom fighter, chief minister of the Madras Presidency, and subsequently became the first chief minister of the new Andhra state, created by the partition of Madras State along linguistic lines. He was also known as Andhra Kesari (Lion of Andhra). The Andhra Pradesh government issued G.O RT-2500 on 10 August 2014 declaring his birth anniversary a state festival. Andhra Kesari 9 feet Statue in Parliament houses, Statue was Unveiled by Kocheril Raman Narayanan, Presidents of India on 5 May 2000. Andhra Kesari it was the first Biopic Movies on CMs, which was Directed by Vijayachander, It was released on 1 November 1983, the Andhra Pradesh Formation day. An Indian politician, he became known as "Andhra Kesari" (lion of Andhra) for leading protests against the Simon Commission in Madras.

BORN - 23 AUGUST 1872

DEATH - 20 MAY 1957



TITUMIR



Syed Mir Nisar Ali (27 January 1782 – 19 November 1831), better known as Titumir (Bengali: তিতুমীর), was a Bengali peasant-leader, who developed a strand of Muslim nationalism coupled with agrarian and political consciousness. He is famed for having built a large bamboo fort to resist the British, which passed onto Bengali folk legend. A freedom fighter who led a campaign against British rule during the 19th century, he eventually built a bamboo fort in Narikelberia village which became the subject of Bengali folk legend. Titumir died of wounds following the storming of the fort by British soldiers.

BORN - 27 JANUARY 1782

DEATH - 19 NOVEMBER 1831



V. O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI



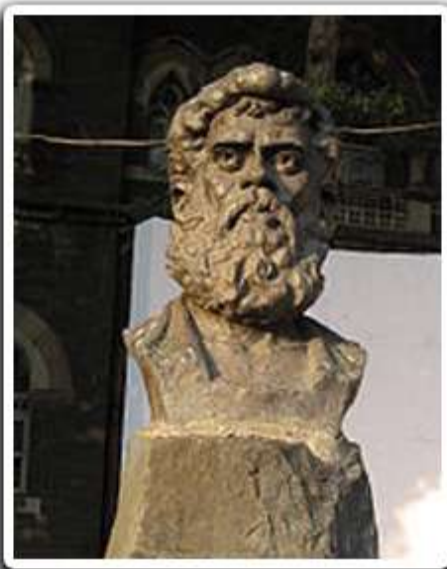
Valliyappan Ulaganathan Chidambaram (5 September 1872 – 18 November 1936), popularly known by his initials, V.O.C. (spelled Va Voo Cee in Tamil), also known as Kappalottiya Tamizhan or "The Tamil Helmsman", was an Indian freedom fighter and leader of Indian National Congress. Founder of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906 to compete against the monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company (BISNC). He launched the first indigenous Indian shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo with the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, competing against British ships. Tuticorin Port Trust, one of India's thirteen major ports, is named after him. At one time a member of the Indian National Congress, he was later charged with sedition by the British government and sentenced to life imprisonment, and his barrister license was revoked. A hardline politician of the Indian National Congress (INC), he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in defiance of the British trade monopoly

BORN - 5 SEPTEMBER 1872

DEATH - 18 NOVEMBER 1936



VASUDEV BALWANT PHADKE



Vasudev Balwant Phadke (4 November 1845 – 17 February 1883) also known as 'Father Of Indian Armed Rebellion' was an Indian independence activist and revolutionary who sought India's independence from colonial rule. Phadke was moved by the plight of the farming community and believed that Swaraj was the only remedy for their ills. With the help of the Koli, Bhil, Mahar, Mang, Ramoshi and Dhangar communities in the region, he formed a revolutionary group of the Ramoshi people. The group started an armed struggle to overthrow the colonial government, launching raids on wealthy European businessmen to obtain funds for the purpose. Phadke came to prominence when he got control of the city of Pune for a few days after catching colonial soldiers off-guard during one a surprise attack. A Ramoshi revolutionary, he organized an insurgent group against British rule

BORN - 4 NOVEMBER 1845

DEATH - 17 FEBRUARY 1883



UYYALAWADA NARASIMHA REDDY



BORN - 24 NOVEMBER 1806

DEATH - 22 FEBRUARY 1847

Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy (24 November 1806 – 22 February 1847) was an Indian freedom fighter. Son of a former Telugu Palegaadu Mallareddy and Seethamma, Narasimha Reddy was born in Rupanagudi village, Uyyalawada mandal of Kurnool district. He and his commander-in-chief Vadde Obanna were at the heart of the rebellion against the British in 1847, where 5,000 peasants rose up against the British East India Company in Kurnool district. They were protesting against the changes introduced by the British to the traditional agrarian system in the first half of the nineteenth century. These changes include the introduction of the ryotwari system and other attempts to maximize revenue through exploiting lower-status cultivators by depleting their crops and leaving them impoverished. He killed over 3,000 British people during the course of the revolt. He led an uprising in Andhra Pradesh in 1846 and was executed by the British.



SHYAMJI KRISHNA VARMA



BORN - 4 OCTOBER 1857

DEATH - 30 MARCH 1930

Shyamji Krishna Varma (4 October 1857 – 30 March 1930) was an Indian revolutionary fighter, an Indian patriot, lawyer and journalist who founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London. A graduate of Balliol College, Krishna Varma was a noted scholar in Sanskrit and other Indian languages. He pursued a brief legal career in India and served as the Divan of a number of Indian princely states in India. He had, however, differences with Crown authority, was dismissed following a supposed conspiracy of local British officials at Junagadh[3] and chose to return to England. An admirer of Dayanand Saraswati's approach of cultural nationalism, and of Herbert Spencer, Krishna Varma believed in Spencer's dictum: "Resistance to aggression is not simply justified, but imperative". In 1905 he founded the India House and The Indian Sociologist, which rapidly developed as an organised meeting point for radical nationalists among Indian students in Britain at the time and one of the most prominent centres for revolutionary Indian nationalism outside India. Krishna Varma moved to Paris in 1907, avoiding prosecution.



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