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Woomesh Chandra Bonnerjee

Period: (1844-1905)

Occupation/Service: President, INC, twice during (1885-1891)

Group/Organization: INC

Special Contributions:

- First Indian to contest elections to the British house of commons
- Moderate politician

Anandamohan Bose

Period: (1847-1906)

Occupation/Service: Educationist, Social reformer and Nationalist of Bengal, President of the madras session of the INC (1898)

Group/Organization: INC

Special Contributions:

- Applied efforts to popularize spread of education among women
- In 1883, founded a national conference in Calcutta and began an agitation to protest against the Vernacular Press Act and the Ilbert bill
- Protested against the partition of Bengal

Khurdiram Bose

Period: (1889-1908)

Occupation/Service: Member of the revolutionary society, "The Yugantar" ran by Barindra Ghosh. He was with Prafulla Chaki, an English judge, at Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

Special Contributions:

- India's earliest and youngest revolutionary
- Arrested in the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy case and sentenced to death.
- Youngest revolutionary who died on the gallows on August 11, 1908

Rajnarayan Bose

Period: (1826-1899)

Occupation/Service: educationist

Group/Organization: Attached with Adil Brahmo Samaj founded by Devendra Nath Tagore

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Special Contributions:

- Founded this society for the promotion of nationalism
- Worked with the editor of a national paper, Navagopal Mitra
- With modern attitude and progressive spirit he supported, Widow-remarriage campaign by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Rashbihari Bose**Period: (1886-1945)****Occupation/Service:** Revolutionary of the 1st phase of the revolutionary movement.**Group/Organization:** Associated with “The Yugantar” and “The Ghadar party”**Special Contributions:**

- In 1912, he and Basant Biswas threw a bomb at the procession of Viceroy Harding at Chandi Chowk, Delhi
- In 1915, escaped to Japan, and founded the Indian Independence League in (1924) and
- Also founded Indian national army in Japan

Satyendranath Bose**Period: (1882-1908)****Occupation/Service:** Revolutionary-terrorist**Group/Organization:** Founder of the Anand Math, a revolutionary secret society at Midnapur**Special Contributions:**

- For his role in the Swadeshi movement in Bengal he was dismissed from government service in April 1906
- Sentenced to death in the Muzaffarpur bomb case, Alipur bomb case, and for abetting in the killing of the approver in the case, Narendra Gossain, in Alipur jail.
- Died on the gallows

Subhas Chandra Bose**Period: (1897-1945), born in Cuttack, Orissa****Occupation/Service:** Stood 4th in the merit of the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1920, but resigned before his probation in it.**Group/Organization:** In April 1921 joined the Congress**Special Contributions:**

- Unanimously elected president of the Haripura Session of the Congress in 1938
- Re-elected for the 2nd term at the Tripuri Congress Session in 1939 by defeating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who had been supported by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee

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- April 1939, Resigned the President ship of the INC and founded the All-India Forward Bloc
- January 1941, he escaped from India and reached in Singapore on July 2, 1943. and was handed over the command of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia and the Azad Hind Fauj (The Indian National Army) by Rasbehari Bose, and on August 25, 1943, he became its supreme commander.
- In January 1944, the INA headquarters was shifted from Singapore to Rangoon
- Japan handed over him, The Andaman and Nicobar islands, which he renamed Shaheed and Swaraj Islands respectively
- August 18, 1945, he was reportedly killed in an air-crash over Taipei, Taiwan

Madam Bhikaji Cama

Period: (1861-1936)

Occupation/Service: Revolutionary

Special Contributions:

- Worked in collaboration with many famous nationalist like Sardar Singh Rana, Naoroji, etc.
- Also in touch with the Russian Revolutionaries and corresponded with Lenin, she was invited by him to visit Moscow
- her headquarters were in Paris and that was the meeting place of young revolutionaries like Hardayal and Shaklatvala.
- Supported violent revolutionary means for achieving freedom
- She was an eminent personality in the Abhinav Bharat society of the Indians residing in Europe
- Organized bomb making trainings for young revolutionaries
- Travelled Europe and America to gather support of young revolutionaries
- In 1907 while attending Socialist Congress at Stuttgart she unfurled the first Indian national flag designed by her, this flag was the precursor of the flag of Independent India. The only difference that came later was the use of red instead of orange.
- It was decided at this Congress that India would be a republic, Hindi would be its the national language, and Devnagri the national script
- With Sardar Singh Rana, she smuggled revolutionary literature and explosives into India
- Later the French government arrested and imprisoned her for three years till the end of the 1st world war
- For thirty years, she continuously worked for India's freedom in Paris
- In 1935, she returned to Bombay and died the same year
- Regarded as "the mother of Indian revolutionaries"

Kharsheedji Rustamji Cama

Period: (1831-1909)

Occupation/Service: Parsi Businessman

Special Contributions:

- Associated with public activities and social reforms
- Supported socio-religious reforms among the Parsis

-: About this document:-

- In 1858, took the proprietor-ship of a Parsi weekly paper, The Rast Goftar, an organ of the new progressive social reforms
- He was the Father-in-law of Madam Bhikaji Cama

Damodar Chapekar Brothers :

Balkrishna (1873-1899) and Wasudeo (1879-1899), Damodar

Period: (1870-1897)

Occupation/Service: The three brothers from Maharashtra came under the influence of B.G. Tilak

Group/Organization: Organized an association for Physical and Military training, meant for the removal of obstacles to the Hindu religion

Special Contributions:

- In June 1897, during Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations in Poona, Damodar and Bal Krishna murdered two British officers, Rand and Lt. Amherst. Later they were arrested, tried and hanged
- Third brother, Wasudeo, murdered Ganesh Shankar Dravid who got Damodar and Balkrishna arrested
- Later after trial he was sentenced to death and hanged on May 8, 1899

P. Ananda Charlu

Period: (1843-1908)

Occupation/Service: advocate in the former madras state

Group/Organization: Founded The Madras Mahajan Sabha

Special Contributions:

- In 1885, he was one of the 72 delegates to the first session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay
- In 1891, elected as President of the Nagpur session of the congress.
- He belonged to the moderate school of the congress

Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee

Period: (1895-1969)

Occupation/Service: Revolutionary

Group/Organization: Associated with the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal, one of the founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- One of the founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- Arrested in the Kakori Conspiracy case and sentenced to transportation for life
- in 1940 after release, founded a separate organization of the Anushilanites under the name of Revolutionary Socialist Party
- Again arrested in 1942 during the quit India movement
- Spent about 24 years in various jails, during which he was on hunger strike for about two years and a half on several occasions, the longest hunger strike of 142 days

Ramananda Chatterjee

Period: (1865-1943)

Occupation/Service: A renowned journalist

Group/Organization: A Brahmo Samajist and a Nationalist from Bengal

Special Contributions:

- Publisher and editor of the Bengali monthly "Prabasi" and the English periodical, "The Modern Review", which was famous for being most distinguished periodical in the country
- Started a Hindi companion journal, "The Vishal Bharat", edited by the renowned literacy personality Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi
- One of the founders of the "Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan" and the "Bangiya Sahitya Sammelan".

Bankim Chandra Chatterji

Period: (1838-1894)

Occupation/Service: A great poet and Novelist of modern Bengali literature and a Nationalist

Special Contributions:

- A great luminary of the nineteenth century Bengal
- Propounded the idea of patriotism as a necessary counterpoint to religion
- In 1865 First Novel written by him: Durgeshnandini
- Composed famous patriotic song Bande Mataram in 1874, which he included in his most famous novel Anandath

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

Period: (1903-1987), From Karnataka

Occupation/Service: president of the all-India women's conference and the Indian cooperative union, also became chairperson, all-India handicrafts board, and all-India designs centre

Group/Organization: She became member of the Congress Socialist Party in 1948

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- Participated in the freedoms struggle, was arrested in the Non-Cooperation Movement
- She took interest in solving the agrarian problems of India
- Applied efforts for the cause of labour organizations and was a front-rank leader in the women's movement in India
- She worked towards the promotion of handicrafts and handloom in India
- She received the **Watumall award (1962)** and the **Magsaysay award (1966)** for community leadership.

Chaudhuri, Asutosh

Period: (1860-1924)

Occupation/Service: lawyer, earliest advocate of the industrial development of the country

Group/Organization: Adi Brahma Samaj

Special Contributions:

- Gave emphasis on the need of a largely technology-oriented education system for the country
- Was the founder and torch bearer of the national council of education, set up in 1905, during the **Swadeshi** movement, for the students boycotting the government institution and universities
- For a short duration he also became the president of the Adi Brahma Samaj.

Chetty, P.Theagaraja (Sir)

Period: (1852-1925)

Special Contributions:

- One of the leaders of the non-Brahmin movement
- One of the founders of the south-Indian liberal federation, which came to publish a paper "The Justice"
- The anti-brahmanical political party, "The Justice Party", was launched, after the name of this paper, in the former madras state
- After Justice party ministry came to power in the madras legislative council, he was instrumental in the passage of a number landmark legislature

Chhotu Ram (Sir)

actual name Ram Rich Pal

Period: (1881-1945) born in Rohtak district, which was formerly, in the Punjab

Occupation/Service: prominent jat peasant leader

Special Contributions:

- One of the founders of the unionist party in 1923, which played important role in Punjab politics and was actively involved in passing landmark legislative measures such as the debtor protection act, the registration of money lending act etc.

-: About this document:-

- Was also a minister in the unionist party coalition government in the Punjab
- He made the peasants conscious of their rights and that was his most distinctive contribution
- Was a staunch opponent of partition of India

C.Y. Chintamani

Period: (1880-1941)

Occupation/Service: One of the finest editors of pre-independence India, he edited “The Leader” and before that he also edited “the Indian people”, an Allahabad-based weekly and “the Hindustan review” of Patna

Group/Organization: Associated with “The Leader” published from Allahabad

Special Contributions:

- For twenty-nine years he edited “the Leader”
- He used paper as an instrument of liberalism
- For eight years he was General Secretary of the National Liberal (party) Federation of India and presided over its annual sessions in 1920 and 1931
- Also represented the liberal party at the round table conference

Vishnukrishna Chiplunkar

also known as Nibandha Malakar (after the name of the outstanding Marathi magazine Nibandhamala, which he published from 1874 to 1881)

Period: (1850-1882)

Occupation/Service: Editor

Special Contributions:

- In his magazine “nibandhamala” he opposed slavish imitation of western manners and customs
- Also associated with tilak in the foundation of the Kesari and the Mahratta (respectively, the English and Marathi weeklies)
- Regarded as the founder of Marathi prose writing
- He was acknowledged as one of prominent inspirers by Tilak

Henry Cotton

Period: (1845-1915)

Occupation/Service: He belonged to a distinguished family of Englishman who served India for five generations

Group/Organization: He was a member of the Indian civil service

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- He opposed the partition of Bengal in 1905
- After he returned back to London in 1906, he became a member of the House of Commons, where he strongly opposed the banning of the song Bande Mataram in India
- His writings, speeches and actions showed his genuine and humane interest in the welfare and progress of India.

Sripad Aamrit Dange

Period: (1899-1976) Born in Nashik

Occupation/Service: Editor

Special Contributions:

- Regarded as pioneer of trade union and communist movements in India
- In 1922, he started "The Socialist", the first communist journal in India, which he edited until his arrest in the Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case in 1924, in which he was sentenced to four years, imprisonment
- In March 1929, he along with thirty trade union leaders and communists, was arrested and sentenced in the Meerut conspiracy case, and was jailed until 1935
- He was elected president of the all-India war of 1962 in the year 1943
- He proclaimed unqualified support for Nehru's policy and found himself at loggerheads with a section of party leadership who later formed the communist party of India (Marxist).

Bina Das

Period: (1911-1976)

Occupation/Service: one of bravest women revolutionaries of Bengal

Group/Organization: associated with the revolutionary Jugantar party

Special Contributions:

- February 6, 1932, when the governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, was delivering his convocation address at the university of Calcutta Bina Das fired him with a pistol, but narrowly missed
- She was arrested and sentenced to nine years rigorous imprisonment
- After release in 1939, she was again arrested during the Quit India movement and was given three year's detention
- From 1946 to 1951, she was a member of the Bengal legislative assembly
- After the Noakhali riots, Bina was one among Gandhiji's followers in the rehabilitation work there

Das, Chitta Ranjan (Deshbandhu)

Period: (1870-1925)

Occupation/Service: A great nationalist and famous jurist

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- He defended Aurobindo Ghosh in the Alipore conspiracy case (1908)
- He was the defence counsel in the Dacca conspiracy case
- He left his legal practice and joined the non-cooperation movement
- He was elected president of the Congress session held in Ahmadabad in 1921
- He was the founder of the Swarajya Party
- He also chaired the All-India Trade Union congress at Lahore in 1923 and at Ahmadabad in 1924

Gopabandhu Das

also known as "Utkalmani"

Period: (1877-1928)

Occupation/Service: Great Nationalist

Group/Organization: Utkal union conference (Utkal sammilani)

Special Contributions:

- He was associated with the Utkal Union Conference (Utkal sammilani), organized by top leaders of Orissa to bring the amalgamation of all the Oriya speaking areas scattered in the neighboring provinces under a single common administration
- It was through his efforts that the principle of linguistic division of provinces and creation of provincial congress committee was accepted at Nagpur session of the Indian national congress in 1920
- He was arrested in 1922 for leading the Non-cooperation movement in Orissa
- Among his efforts, promotion of modern education, and flood and famine relief were most important social services

Jatindra Nath Das

Period: (1904-29)

Occupation/Service: Great Revolutionaries

Special Contributions:

- On June 14, 1929, he was arrested for being in the Lahore conspiracy case
- On September 13, 1929, he died in Lahore jail after observing a fast for 63 days.

Tarankanath Das

Period: (1884-1958)

Occupation/Service: publicist

Special Contributions:

- Espoused the cause of India's freedom in political science

-: About this document:-

- In 1905 he sailed to Japan and lived there in exile under an assumed name Tarak Brahmachari and after one year he went to San Francisco(USA) and launched his journal named "Free Hindustan"
- With its columns he started influencing the American public opinion about the real condition of India and circulated the cause of a free Indian republic
- He established the Indian Independence League in California and also helped Lala Hardayal in organizing the Ghadar Party Movement in the USA
- He later became a professor of political science at the University of California
- He strongly opposed the partition of India

Akshay Kumar Datta

Period: (1820-1886)

Group/Organization: Staunch follower of Devendranath Tagore and was also a member of the Tattavabodhini Patrika

Special Contributions:

- He was a social reformer, and was against drinking, polygamy and child marriage and advocated widow remarriage
- He was a great author who played a major role in enriching Bengali literature

Batukeshwar Datta

Period: (1908-1965) born at Kanpur (U.P.)

Special Contributions:

- One of the founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- He played a significant role in the **Kakori conspiracy** case. He along with **Bhagat Singh**, threw two bombs and red pamphlets in the Central legislative assembly
- He was prosecuted in the **Lahore conspiracy case** and was given life imprisonment.
- He was imprisoned in the Andaman's jail, but was released early on the ground of his ill health in 1938
- In 1942, he was again arrested during the Quit India movement

Bhupendra Nath Datta

(brother of Narendra Nath Datta, who is universally famous as Swami Vivekananda)

Period: (1880-1961)

Occupation/Service: Revolutionary of Bengal Revolutionary Society Editor of the "Yugantar"

Group/Organization: Joined the Bengal Revolutionary Society in 1902 and became the Editor of the "Yugantar"- the organ of the revolutionary party of Bengal

Special Contributions:

- In 1907, arrested on a charge of sedition and sentenced to one year of rigorous imprisonment

-: About this document:-

- After release he escaped out of India and went to the USA, where he got his post-graduation degree. He obtained his doctorate from the Hamburg University
- During the period of 1st World War, Germany was the centre of his political activities
- Became the Secretary of the **Indian independence Committee** in Berlin and was also in touch with the Ghadar Party in the USA
- Returned to India and joined the Congress and worked in organizing labour and peasant movements

Kalpana Datta

Period: (1913-78)

Occupation/Service: famous woman revolutionary of Bengal

Group/Organization: She was a member of the Revolutionary Secret Organization and Indian Republican army led by Surya Sen

Special Contributions:

- She led the Chittagong Armoury raid
- Participated in many revolutionary activities and was sentenced to transportation for life in the Chittagong armoury raid case
- After release in 1939, joined the Communist Party of India and got married to the communist leader P.C. Joshi

Radha Kant Deb (Raja)

Period: (1783-1867)

Occupation/Service: A scholar who belonged to an aristocratic family of Bengal

Special Contributions:

- Compilation of the **Sanskrit encyclopedia** named **Sabda-Kalpadruma** in eight volumes was one of his greatest achievements
- Opposed the abolition of the Sati and of Polygamy
- He was one of the pioneers of female education in India
- Religiously, he was an orthodox and devout Vaishnava
- He started an association for to embrace Christen converts to the fold of Hinduism.

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio

Period: (1809-31) : A talented Eurasian (Portuguese father and Indian mother)

Occupation/Service: A poet and lecturer of Literature and History in Hindu college, Calcutta

Special Contributions:

- He was one of the pioneers of the Renaissance in Bengal

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- His followers, popularly known as **Derozians** or **Young' Bengal**, were the early precursors of radical thought and practice, which seriously startled the aristocratic sections of the community
- His critical approach helped in liberating the minds of his young pupils and enthused nationalist sentiments in them

Bhulabhai Desai

Period: (1877-1946) born in Surat

Occupation/Service: He was a lawyer and a congress leader

Special Contributions:

- Imprisoned for a year for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement
- For nine years, he led the congress party in the Central Assembly
- In 1944, he entered into extensive private negotiations with Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan in an effort to bring about a compromise between the Congress and the Muslim league, which led to the Desai-Liaquat pact on an interim government
- He defence of Indian National Army prisoners was his last great act before his death in May 1946

Mahadev Desai

Period: (1892-1942)

Occupation/Service: He was an editor & Mahatma Gandhi's secretary for 25 years

Group/Organization: with Gandhiji

Special Contributions:

- Participated in all major movements from the Champaran Satyagraha (1917) to the Quit India Movement (1942)
- He also edited the "Independent" published from Allahabad and the "Navajivan" from Ahmadabad
- During the quit India movement he was arrested along with Gandhiji and kept imprisoned at the Aga Khan palace where he died on August 15, 1942

Gopal Hari Deshmukh (Lokhitwadi)

Period: (1823-92)

Occupation/Service: great social reformer from western India and editor of "the Lokhitwadi"

Special Contributions:

- Through his Marathi monthly magazine "the lokhitwadi", he advocated widow remarriage and the raising of the social status of woman, and condemned child marriage, caste system and slavery in any form
- Lokhitwadi helped starting the Marathi newspapers, "Induprakash" and "Gyanprakash", in Bombay and Poona respectively
- He also started the Punarvivah Mandal (Widow remarriage institute) at Ahmadabad

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Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar

Period: (1869-1912)

Occupation/Service: an outstanding writer in Bengali

Special Contributions:

- Born in Maharashtra but learnt Bengali thoroughly well and later created a name as a great writer in Bengali
- Calcutta was the centre of his activities
- He organized the “Shivaji Utsav” in Bengal in 1902, an event which promoted the growth of political consciousness and Maharashtra-Bengal unity
- In 1904, he published Desher Katha (the plight of the nation), which was banned by the British government
- He had a significant number of Bengali works to his credit
- He was a supporter of the Congress and Tilak was his political guru

Acharya Narendra Dev

Period: (1889-1956)

Occupation/Service: Educationist, patriot and socialist, and author of a number of books

Special Contributions:

- He was the founder member of the congress socialist party
- Also remained vice-chancellor of Lucknow and Banaras universities for several years
- He was one of the most outstanding fighters in India’s struggle for freedom.

Gopal Krishna Devadhar

Period: (1871-1935)

Occupation/Service: A Maharashtrian who devoted his entire life to social service and reforms

Special Contributions:

- He assisted G.K. Gokhale to start the Servants of India society in 1905
- He also associated himself with Ramabai Ranade in founding the Seva Sadan or Women’s Home to make women trained, independent and filled with a spirit of social service
- He was the president of the All-India Social Conference at Lucknow in 1929 and at Madras in 1933
- One of the founders of the “Cooperative Movement in India” and to train the workers in the cooperative movement founded the “Bombay Cooperative Institute”
- He was the editor of “Dhyaprakash” (a daily), which was an organ of the Servants of India society, and also of the “Sheti and Shetkari”, devoted to agriculture

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Madan Lal Dhingra

Period: (1887-1909)

Occupation/Service: A great revolutionary from the Punjab, pursued higher education in engineering from England and there he came in contact with the Indian revolutionary leaders like Shyamji Krishna Verma and Veer Damodar Savarkar

Group/Organization: Associated with the Indian Home Rule society, The abhinav Bharat society and the India House in London

Special Contributions:

- On July 1, 1909 he shot dead Curzon wyllie, an adviser to the secretary of state of India, and Cowas Lolcaca at the meeting of the Indian National Association in London to avenge the atrocities committed by the British in India
- During trial he owned the responsibility for murdering Wyllie and when the death-sentence was pronounced on him he said to the judge, "I am proud to have the honour of laying down my humble life....a son like myself has nothing else to offer to the mother, but his own blood, and so I have sacrificed the same on her altar. The only lesson required in India at present is to learn how to die and the only way to teach it is by dying ourselves. Therefore, I die and glory in my martyrdom"

Kanailal Dutt

Period: (1888-1908)

Occupation/Service: revolutionary and one of the earliest martyrs for Indian freedom

Special Contributions:

- He was arrested in connection with the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy case
- He shot dead an accused turned approver in the latter case in the Alipur prison and was sentenced to death

Romesh Chandra Dutt

Period: (1848-1909)

Occupation/Service: A great ideologist, economist and nationalist

Special Contributions:

- He presided over the Lucknow session of the INC in 1899
- His works include the economic history of British India, India in the Victorian age, and history of civilization in ancient India
- His work in economic field influenced the future course of the nationalist movement

Rani Gaidinliu

Period: (1915-81)

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Occupation/Service: A Naga woman nationalist leader and successor to the political movement launched by the Naga leader Jadonang (1905-31)

Special Contributions:

- She tried to free Manipur from the British
- She used the name of Mahatma Gandhi in her political propaganda
- After the execution of Jadonang, she organized a popular Naga political revolt against the British government at the young age of 17, the strength of her mighty force was such that regular army columns were deployed to defeat her followers and capture her
- She was arrested in 1932 and spent fourteen years in British jails
- She was called “the Rani of the Nagas” by Jawaharlal Nehru on his visit to Assam in 1937
- She was finally released from the prison after India’s independence

Devdas Gandhi

(the most well-known of the four sons of Mahatma Gandhi)

Period: (1900-1957)

Occupation/Service: journalist

Special Contributions:

- Participated in the non-cooperation, and suffered three terms of imprisonment
- In 1920-21, joined the staff of an Allahabad paper, “the Independent”, which was owned by Moti Lal Nehru
- Assisted his father (Mahatma Gandhi) in publishing “The Young India” and “The Navajivan”
- From 1933 he was on the staff of “The Hindustan” till his death in 1957
- Through his passion and ability he made “The Hindustan Times” a leading nationalist newspaper in India

Kasturba Gandhi (wife of Mahatma Gandhi)

Period: (1869-1944)

Occupation/Service:

Special Contributions:

- She was a co-fighter in the freedom movement with Mahatma Gandhi
- On August 9, 1942 she was arrested and on February 24, 1944 she died in prison.

Kadambini Ganguly

Period: (1861-1923)

Occupation/Service: She was one of the first woman graduates (graduated from the university of Calcutta in 1882), also one of the first woman graduates in medical sciences

-: About this document:-

Special Contributions:

- She attended the Bombay session of the Indian national congress in 1889
- She was the first woman who spoke from the platform of the congress
- She applied efforts to improve the conditions of the workers in coal mines and tea plantation

Rash Behari Ghosh**Period: (1845-1921)****Occupation/Service:** well-known lawyer, educationist, philanthropist and a leading moderate leader of INC from Bengal (he described the extremists as pestilential demagogues and irresponsible agitators)**Special Contributions:**

- He was a moderate, who acknowledged faith in British sense of justice
- At the Surat session in 1907, he was elected president of the congress

Ghosh, aurobindo**Period: (1872-1921)****Occupation/Service:** A leading Bengali revolutionary who later became a yogi**Group/Organization:** he was in England for nearly 13 years, got his education from Cambridge**Special Contributions:**

- He remained politically active for about ten years (1901-10), particularly during the partition of Bengal
- He was one of the profounder of the programme of Swadeshi and Boycott
- He called colonial self-government "a political monstrosity"
- In 1908-09, he was involved in the Maniktala Bomb Conspiracy case by the government and was imprisoned for a year, but later he was eventually released
- In 1910, he went to Pondicherry, and turned a yogi as he spent his life in meditation and spiritual pursuits

Barindra Kumar Ghosh**Period: (1880-1959)****Occupation/Service:** Revolutionary of the first phase of revolutionary terrorism**Group/Organization:** strongly influenced by the revolutionary ideas of Aurobindo Ghosh**Special Contributions:**

- To provide fervor to Swadeshi movement, he started a Bengali weekly- "the jugantar" in 1906, to disseminate revolutionary ideas
- In 1907, He started the Maniktala party for organizing revolutionary terrorist activities

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- In 1908, he was arrested with 34 other revolutionaries and was given the death sentence after trial which was later changed to life imprisonment
- He was released in 1919, after 10 years in the Andaman prison
- After his release took to journalism and worked as editor with “the Statesman” and “Basumati”- the oldest Bengali daily

Lal mohan Ghosh

Period: (1849-1909)

Occupation/Service: A great patriot and orator

Group/Organization: INC

Special Contributions:

- In 1879, he represented the British Indian Association, in England to stir up for the admission of Indians into the civil services
- One of the eminent moderates, he presided over the 19th annual session of the Indian National congress, held at madras in 1903

Shishir Kumar Ghosh

Period: (1840-1911)

Occupation/Service: Publicist and Editor

Special Contributions:

- Supported the Indigo Agitation in Bengal
- founded and edited “Amrita Bazaar patrika” which released its first publication in February 1868 as a Bengali weekly
- From 1893 he retired from public life but he remained the editor of this paper which contributed immensely to the rise and growth of Indian nationalism
- In 1875, he founded the India league to grant an opportunity to the educated Indian middle-class for organized political associations
- Bal gangadhar Tilak salutes him as his political guru

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Period: (1866-1915)

Occupation/Service: Educationist, social reformer and a great patriot

Group/Organization: moderate politician in Congress

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- He founded the Servants of India society in 1905, went to England and south Africa to propagate the cause of India's struggle for freedom
- On his death in 1915, he was called "the diamond of India" by Tilak

Hari Singh Gour (Dr.)

Period: (1870-1949) born at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, obtained degree in law from Cambridge university and D.Litt. from the London university

Occupation/Service: Renowned jurist

Group/Organization: associated with the moderate school of Indian politics and left the congress after the Nagpur session, he was a member of the Central legislative assembly and leader of the opposition

Special Contributions:

- He was the first vice-chancellor of the Delhi University
- An unrelenting social reformer, he got passed a number of important social legislations in the central legislative assembly such as the Civil Marriage Act, Women's freedom Act, the Hindu marriage dissolution Act and the Age of Consent Act

Hansraj (Mahatma)

Period: (1864-1938)

Occupation/Service: Educationist

Group/Organization: Araya Samaj

Special Contributions:

- One of the greatest leaders of the Arya Samaj in the undivided Punjab and one of the founders of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Education Movement
- First headmaster of the DAV school in Lahore
- Launched a number of D.A.V. schools and colleges
- He was also associated with the "Shuddhi movement"

A.K.Fazlul Haq

Period: (1873-1962)

Occupation/Service: Lawyer

Group/Organization: President of the All India Muslim league

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- One of the founders of the all-India Muslim league at Dacca in 1906 and constantly worked for the interests of Muslims
- He was the president of the all India Muslim league from 1916 to 1921
- He was involved in bringing about the Lucknow pact of 1916, between the congress
- He also served as the general secretary of the congress in 1918-19, But left the congress after the non-cooperation movement was suspended
- Represented the Muslim league at the round table conferences during 1930-33
- He resigned from the league during the elections in 1937 and founded a new party known as the Krishak Praja party and formed a coalition government with the Muslim league in Bengal
- He was the premier of Bengal during 1938-43
- He got settled in Dacca after partition

Lala Hardayal

Period: (1884-1939)

Occupation/Service: great revolutionaries

Group/Organization: Ghadar party in the USA

Special Contributions:

- One of the founders of the Ghadar party in the USA
- While studying at the oxford university, he was in close contact with the Indian revolutionaries like Shyamji Krishna Varma and V.D. Savarkar
- For launching anti-British propaganda he went to the USA in 1913 and started a journal "the Ghadar" , Its first issue was published on November 1, 1913
- He was appointed professor of Sanskrit and philosophy at the Berkeley university in the USA
- In march 1914, he left the USA and went to Switzerland, and there he started another anti-British paper, "the Bandemataram"
- From Switzerland he shifted to Germany and started an Oriental Bureau for bringing about an Armed Revolution in India

David Hare

Period: (1775-1842)

Special Contributions:

- A Scotsman who devoted a major part of his life of over four decades to spread western education and the foundation of the 19th century renaissance
- He was closely linked with the "Young Bengal movement"
- He was the founder of the Hindu college in Calcutta
- In February 1835 the Calcutta medical college was founded through his great efforts
- He is the founder of numerous Schools and Colleges

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Hasarat mohani

Period: (1878-1951)

Occupation/Service: A famous Urdu poet and a great nationalist Muslim

Special Contributions:

- He disassociated himself from Jinnah's separatist outlook.
- He moved the resolution of complete independence at the Ahmadabad session of the congress in 1921
- He was strong opponent of the Muslim league's demand for Pakistan
- He was a member of the Constituent assembly and due to a number of reasons like partition and membership of the commonwealth he was alone among the fathers of the Indian constitution, who refused to sign when its draft was complete

Baliram Keshavrao Hedgewar (Dr.)

Period: (1899-1940)

Occupation/Service: A medical graduate who devoted his whole life to political activity

Group/Organization: the congress

Special Contributions:

- Actively participated in the home rule movement under the leadership of Tilak
- His greatest contribution was the foundation of the **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh** on vijayadashmi day, September 27, 1925

Allan Otavian Hume (A.O.Hume)

Period: (1829-1922)

Occupation/Service: A British civil servant in India, he had studied medicine and surgery and was a naturalist and botanist

Group/Organization: Founder of Indian National Congress

Special Contributions:

- After retirement from service in 1882, he worked for India's political claims and is known as the "father and founder" of the Indian national congress (INC).
- He was the torch-bearer of INC during the early years of its formation

Zakir Hussain (Dr.)

Period: (1897-1969)

Special Contributions:

- He formulated the "Wardha Scheme" of education

-: About this document:-

- He was the vice-chancellor of Jamia Milia (1926-53) Muslim university, Aligarh
- He also served Governor of Bihar during (1957-62) and Vice-President of India (1962-67)
- In 1967 he was elected president of India. He died in office.

Syed Hasan Imam

Period: (1871-1938)

Occupation/Service: A nationalist

Special Contributions:

- He was involved with the congress and became its president in 1918
- He joined the Anti-Rowlett act Satyagraha

Indra Vidya-Vachaspati

Period: (1889-1938), son of the great arya samajist leader Swami Sradhanand

Occupation/Service: A journalist and a dedicated nationalist

Special Contributions:

- He edited the "Vijaya (Delhi)" in 1920 and later started "Vir Arjun"
- He lost faith in the congress leadership and later associated himself completely with the Hindu Mahasabha

Muhammad Iqbal (Sir)

Period: (1873-1938)

Occupation/Service: a great Urdu poet and lawyer

Special Contributions:

- Initially he was a nationalist , who wrote the famous song : Sare jahan se Achha Hindustan hamara but later he got attracted to the Muslim league
- In 1930, he presided over the Allahabad session of the league where the idea of the separate Muslim state in north-west India was given by him
- It was this idea which later culminated into the formation of the state of Pakistan in 1947, therefore Iqbal is known as the father of the idea of Pakistan

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Period: (1820-1891)

Occupation/Service: He was a philosopher, academic, educator, writer, translator, printer, publisher, entrepreneur, reformer, and philanthropist.

-: About this document:-

Special Contributions:

- He received the title "Vidyasagar" ("Ocean of learning" or "Ocean of knowledge") from the Calcutta Sanskrit College (where he graduated), due to his excellent performance in Sanskrit studies and philosophy
- He was an unrelenting social reformer who bravely fought for the introduction of widow remarriage and to remove polygamy from society. Vidyasagar took the initiative in proposing and pushing through the Widow Remarriage Act XV of 1856 in India. He also demonstrated that the system of polygamy without restriction was not sanctioned by the ancient Hindu Shastras.^[7]
- He wrote several books in Bengali and Sanskrit

A Rangaswami Iyengar**Period: (1877-1934)****Occupation/Service:** Tamil Nationalist journalist**Special Contributions:**

- He was the editor of the Tamil daily "Swadeshmitram", which later became a leading organ of Indian nationalism in former state of madras
- He was associated with Mrs. Annie Besant's home rule movement and served as the secretary of the Home Rule league
- One of the founders of the Swarajist party in south India and was also the secretary of the Swarajist party
- In 1928, he became the editor of the Hindu
- In 1931, he attended the second round table conference in London, as Mahatma Gandhi's political secretary and his constitutional adviser.

Iyengar, S. Kasturi Ranga**Period: (1859-1923)****Occupation/Service:** A prominent journalist and political leader from madras**Special Contributions:**

- He acquired the paper "the Hindu" in 1905, of which he remained editor till his death in 1923
- The Hindu, under his supervision, became one of the most influential newspapers in India which supported the national movement
- He supported liberal social reforms, such as the removal of untouchability, prohibition of child marriage, and liberation and empowerment of women

Seshadri Srinivasa Iyengar**Period: (1874-1941)****Occupation/Service:** a great lawyer, constitutional expert and congress leader of former madras state**Group/Organization:** Congress**-: About this document:-**

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Special Contributions:

- Resigned the office of the advocate general of madras in 1920 and indulged himself into national politics
- He actively participated in the congress session from (1921) Ahmadabad to (1929) Lahore, his endeavors gave the congress unparalleled lead in the former Madras state
- He presided over the Guwahati session of the congress in 1926
- He became the Deputy leader of the Swarajist Party in the central assembly
- The London branch of the Indian National Congress was established by him
- He organized the Independence league with himself as president and Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as secretaries
- He retired from active politics in early 1930

C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer

Popularly known as C.P

Period: (1879-1966)

Occupation/Service: a famous lawyer and a leading public figure of former madras state

Group/Organization: he was a law member of the viceroy’s executive council in 1931 and served as the Dewan to Travancore state from 1936 to 1947

Special Contributions:

- He was responsible for the famous “temple entry proclamation” of November 1936, which opened the temples of Travancore state to the Harijans
- After Independence, he was appointed the chairman of the Hindu religious endowments commission and the press commission, at the office of which he produced valuable reports

G. Subramania Iyer

Period: (1855-1916)

Occupation/Service: a great nationalist, journalist and social reformer in the presidency of Madras

Special Contributions:

- In 1878 in collaboration with a few close friends, he founded “the Hindu”
- He reformed “the Hindu” into a daily in April 1889
- In 1892, he launched the Tamil paper Swadeshmitram, which he published for the next 25 years
- In 1902, he started the United India for a close study of Indian economics
- He worked for widow marriage, women’s education and abolition of the caste system
- Mesmerized by this action, famous Tamil poet Subramania Iyer immortalized him in his novel Chandrikayin Kathai

S.Subramania Iyer

Period: (1842-1924)

-: About this document:-

Occupation/Service: A famous lawyer & judge

Special Contributions:

one of the founders of the Indian national congress in 1885

Popularly known as the “Grand old man of south India”

He served as the President of the All India Home Rule League founded by Mrs. Annie Besant

He was also appointed as the vice-chancellor of the Madras University

Jadonang

Period: (1905-31)

Occupation/Service: A pioneer Naga tribal freedom fighter of Manipur

Special Contributions:

he opposed the social and religious orthodoxy of the Naga tribal's and was also against the obnoxious British laws which were greatly abhorred by the hill people

With the support and help of his trusted followers including Rani Gaidinliu he started social and religious reforms

He wanted to preserve the traditional religion and culture and wanted to create a sense of oneness and social unity among the Nagas

Through his endeavors of social uplift of his people, he plunged himself into the freedom struggle, which was ongoing in India

He asked the people to deny paying taxes to the government and disobey the laws of the state

He called for the establishment of the independent “Naga Raj”

He was sentenced to death and was hanged on August 29, 1921

Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Period: (1875-1948)

Occupation/Service: A leading lawyer, leader of the Muslim league and founder of Pakistan

Special Contributions:

- Started political career in the congress but, strongly disapproved the Non-cooperation movement, gave resignation from the congress and plunged himself in the communal politics of the league
- In 1929, rejected the Nehru report, and formulated his 14 points which summed up the Muslim league doctrine
- Formulated his infamous two-nation theory and, On March 20, 1940, he was responsible for the passage of the Pakistan resolution at the Lahore session of the league
- Condemned the quit India movement and asked the Indian Muslims to abstain from the movement

-: About this document:-

- From 1940 to 1947, he used “cloak and dagger” policy to secure the creation of Pakistan
- After partition, he became the Governor-general of Pakistan. He is known as “Qaid-e-Azam”

Mukund Ramarao Jayakar

Period: (1873-1959)

Occupation/Service: A lawyer by profession, he was leader of the Swaraj party in the Bombay legislative assembly (1926-30)

Special Contributions:

- He also served as the deputy leader of the nationalist party in the assembly(1927), a delegate to the round table conference
- He was also a judge of the federal court, (1937) a member, privy council, (1939-42), and member of Constituent assembly of India till his resignation in 1947

Joshi, Narayan Malhar

Period: (1875-1955)

Group/Organization: All India Trade Union

Special Contributions:

- He was the Father of the trade union movement in India, in 1921 he founded the All-India trade union congress and remained its secretary till 1929
- He left the congress and started the trade union federation after trade union congress got infiltrated with communist elements
- For 26 years after 1921, he was an elected member of the central assembly, Delhi
- He was instrumental for several enactments on labour welfare

Kairon, Pratap Singh

Period: (1901-65)

Occupation/Service: freedom fighter, administrator and organizer

Group/Organization: the congress, Akali Party

Special Contributions:

- Pursued education in the USA till 1929, returned to India and organized a strong peasant movement in the Punjab
- Became a chief worker of the Desh Bhagat Parivar Sahaik committee (a nationalist committee for providing help and relief to political supporters)
- Started a journal which he entitled as “New Era”
- He was an active participant in Akali Party politics, but remained a staunch congressman
- Initially he served the Punjab cabinet as a minister and later became its chief minister

-: About this document:-

- He resigned in 1964, and was shot dead on February 6, 1965

Pandurang Vaman Kane

Period: (1880-1972)

Occupation/Service: belonged to Maharashtra and was a great orientalist and ideologist of modern India

Special Contributions:

- He wrote several Sanskrit works but Kane's special work was the history of the Dharmashtras, in five volumes
- He received the highest national award "Bharat Ratna"

Dhondo Keshav Karve

(alias Annasaheb Maharshi Karve)

Period: (1858-1962)

Occupation/Service: Social reformer, social worker and educationist

Special Contributions:

- Devoted his whole life for the uplift of widows and for the cause of female education
- In 1893 founded the Vidhava Vivahottejak Mandali (society for the promotion of widow remarriage)
- In 1895, for the removal of obstacles to widow remarriage he brought this institution whose name was changed to "Vidhava Vivaha Pratibanch Nivarak Mandali"
- In 1898, he started the Mahila-ashrams or widow's homes in Poona
- He also started the "Nishkam karma math", a volunteer institution to train workers for the widow's homes and Mahila Vidyalayas
- In 1916, he founded the Indian Women's University
- In 1944, he founded the "Samata sangh" or the association for the promotion of human equality
- He was conferred the Bharat Ratna in 1958

Katju, Kailash Nath

Period: (1887-1969)

Occupation/Service: A jurist and national leader

Group/Organization: He was a minister for justice, industries and development, in the congress ministry of United provinces under G.B Pant, he was also a member of AICC

Special Contributions:

- He defended prisoners of the Meerut conspiracy case, 1933
- He was arrested during the quit India movement
- He was a member of the constituent assembly of India, minister for home affairs, government of India (1951),
- He also became the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh

-: About this document:-

Narsimha Chintamani Kelkar

Period: (1872-1947)

Occupation/Service: a literary and political figure from Maharashtra, India

Group/Organization: Congress

Special Contributions:

- He was the most prominent disciple and colleague of Lokmanya Tilak
- In 1896, Kelkar joined the staff of English daily *Maratha* which Lokmanya Tilak had cofounded a few years earlier.
- The next year, he assumed the editorship of *Maratha*, and served in that capacity until 1908. He also wrote articles in Marathi daily *Kesari*, which also had been cofounded by Tilak.
- He assumed the editorship of *Kesari* in 1910, and served eminently in that capacity until 1932.
- He was a member of Central legislative assembly, and a member of Congress working committee for several years

Fazl-i-Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi)

Period: (1890-1988) born in a village of Peshawar district (now in Pakistan) of the erstwhile NWFP province of British India

Special Contributions:

- In his young age he joined the national movement and inculcated the ideas of nationalism into the minds of the Pathans
- He participated actively in the agitation against the Rowlett laws, the Khilafat, non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements and played a significant part in all the political movements launched by the congress during 1930-47 and spent about fourteen years in jail
- In 1929 he founded the Khudai Khidmatgar (literally, god's servants) a peace corps of dedicated workers, who gave him the title *Fakhr-e-afghan* (i.e. pride of the afghan) The goal of this fraternity was to imbue among its followers the idea of service and to inculcate the desire to serve their country and their people in the name of the god
- He never agreed with the fanatic ideology of the Muslim league and was bound to secularism
- He opposed the idea of the partition of India
- After partition, he campaigned for the creation of *pakhtoonistan* and was jailed a number of times by the successive Pakistani governments
- He was famously known as "Frontier Gandhi", "badshah khan", "fakhr-e- afghan" etc.
- In 1987 he was awarded the Bharat Ratna

-: About this document:-

Rafi Ahmad Kidwai

Period: (1894-1954)

Occupation/Service: a nationalist leader and valiant freedom fighter

Special Contributions:

- He became the minister for food and agriculture after India's independence,
- He also headed the ministry of communications

J.B. Kripalani (Acharya)

Period: (1888-1975) he belonged to Hyderabad (sind)

Occupation/Service: A prominent congress leader

Special Contributions:

- He participated in all the congress movement from the non-cooperation movement to the quit India movement in 1942
- He was elected president of the congress in 1946
- As the differences crept in between Nehru and Patel he resigned from the president seat of the congress and was succeeded by Dr. rajendra Prasad
- In 1951 he resigned from the congress party itself and floated the krishak mazdoor praja party , which later on merged into the praja socialist party
- In 1954, he resigned from the PSP and became an independent member for the rest of his parliamentary life

Hriday Nath Kunzru

Period: (1887-1974)

Occupation/Service: a political leader and a social reformer and member of the Indian National Congress

Special Contributions:

- His main contributions in public life was through the servants of India society
- In 1920, he left the congress with other moderates and formed the "National Liberal Federation"
- Established "Indian council of World Affairs" (Sapru house, new Delhi), which ran a research institute known as the "School of international Studies"
- Served General secretary of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad.
- In the post-independence period he was a member of the state reorganization commission

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Rajendra Nath Lahiri

Period: (1898-1927)

Occupation/Service: A great revolutionary and a leading member of the Hindustan socialist republican association (HSRA)

Special Contributions:

- He played a key role in the Kakori dacoity case on August 9, 1925 and revolutionaries raids at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri, etc
- He was sentenced to death

Lala Lajpat Rai

popularly known as the “**Punjab Kesari**” or or **Sher-e-Punjab**

Period: (1865-1938)

Occupation/Service: Famous Arya Samajist and extremist leader from the Punjab

Special Contributions:

Started his political career by attending the congress session at Allahabad

In 1907 he organised, and led a massive agrarian movement in Punjab, for which he was deported, along with Ajit Singh to Burma under Regulation III of 1818

After his release, he went for a long lecture tour to Europe and the USA.

In 1920, he presided over the Calcutta session in the congress. He actively participated in the suspension and joined the Swarajya party.

On October 30, 1928, while leading the Anti-Simon commission procession in Lahore, he was brutally lathi charged and died of the injuries after eighteen days on 17 November 1928

He warned the British government “Every blow of lathi aimed at me would prove to be a nail in the coffin of the British imperialism in India”

He was prolific writer. Showed profound interest in journalism and founded an Urdu daily, “the Bande mataram”, and an English weekly, “the People”

Earlier he had published young India in the USA

England’s Debt to India, Will to Freedom, Call to Young India, and Unhappy India are some of his important works

he founded the DAV college, Lahore, in collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi and Hans raj

He also established the National college, Lahore (Sardar Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev were two illuminating revolutionary products of this college)

-: About this document:-

Liaqat Ali Khan

Period: (1845-1951)

Occupation/Service: A leader of the Muslim league and a close associate of Jinnah

Special Contributions:

- In 1940 he became the leader of the Muslim league in the central legislative assembly
- He was in the interim government of India and played a very dubious role in crippling the functioning to become the first prime minister of Pakistan and continued in office till October 1951, when he was assassinated at a public meeting in Rawalpindi

Madani, Hussain Ahmad (Maulana)

Period: (1879-1957) belonged to Faizabad

Occupation/Service: he was a revolutionary and a great nationalist Muslim

Group/Organization: head of the Deoband school

Special Contributions:

- Early in his young age Maulana Madani joined a group of young revolutionaries active in Kabul, to the ouster of the British government
- He was arrested in 1914 and released in 1919, he assumed the leadership of the Jamiatul Ulema-i-Hind
- Participated in all the congress movements, from the Non-cooperation to the Quit India movement
- Opposed to the two-nation theory propounded by Jinnah and his demand for Pakistan

T.K. Madhavan

Period: (1886-1930)

Occupation/Service: A great social reformer

Group/Organization: Indian National Congress

Special Contributions:

- He initiated the temple entry movement in Kerala and he was a follower of Sri Narayana Guru
- In 1927 he was elected as the organizing secretary of "Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalanayagam"
- He reached the pinnacle of leadership owing to the "Vaikom Satyagraha" movement, organized by him in 1924, it lasted for twenty months its objective was to get the doors of the temples opened for non-caste Hindus and also to whom the right had been denied by custom. The Satyagrahis chose the temple of Vaikom for their agitation and Madhavan took the lead. He was guided by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi

-: About this document:-

- He was member of the working committee of the Indian National Congress. He also made his contributions in the fields of journalism and literature.
- From 1917 onwards he edited "the desabhimani" daily

Raja Mahendra Pratap

Period: (1886-1964)

Occupation/Service: Revolutionary

Special Contributions:

- One of the few Indian princes who actively participated in the freedom struggle and the revolutionary movement outside India
- From 1914 to 1945, he lived abroad in the USA, Germany, China, Afghanistan, Japan, etc. working assiduously for India's Freedom.
- In 1915, he went to Afghanistan, and worked there as the leader of Indian revolutionaries in Kabul. He set up a Provisional government of Free India in Kabul with himself as the President and Maulana Barkatullah as the prime minister
- Worked in collaboration with the Hindustan Ghadar party in the USA which sent him to Tibet (1926) to organize a rebellion against the British
- He later turned to the Japanese and started an Indian League in Japan
- He believed in the religious unity and racial equality
- He supported technical and vocational education for students. He founded the Prem Vidyalaya, a technical college, at Brindaban (U.P.)
- He advocated the abolition of the "Zamindari" system
- He was also a journalist, before going abroad in 1914, he started two paper-"Prem" in Hindi and Nirbal Sewak" in Hindi and Urdu

Behramji Malabari

Period: (1853-1912)

Occupation/Service: Great Parsi social reformer

Group/Organization: he was a close associate of Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, Dinshaw wacha and other contemporary political leaders and social reformers

Special Contributions:

- He was against casteism and child marriage and advocated for the widow remarriage, equality of the sexes and uplift of women's status
- He was the founder of Seva Sadan (a social service organization), and was the editor of a news-paper.

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Madan Mohan Malaviya

Period: (1861-1946)

Occupation/Service: Initially a school teacher, and subsequently an advocate by profession ,a leading nationalist and patriot

Special Contributions:

He left legal practice in 1909 and took to journalism and published a number of weeklies and dailies in Hindi and English such as “the Hindustan”, “the Indian union”, “Abhyudaya” (weeklies), “Maryada” and “Kisan” (monthly) and an english daily, “the Leader”

He was a member of the INC from 1886 and was its president in 1909

In 1921 he was elected to the Imperial Council and was an critic of British policies

He was a founder member of the Hindu Mahasabha

Founded the Banaras Hindu University in 1916 and remained its vice-chancellor from 1919 to 1938

Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar

Period: (1888-1956) from Maharashtra but Gujarat was the centre of his activities

Special Contributions:

Participated in all the gandhian movements, from the Kaira satyagraha to the Quit India movement and was jailed many times

From 1937 to 1945, he was a member and the speaker of the Bombay legislative assembly

In 1946, he was elected President of the Central legislative assembly

He was elected the first speaker of the Lok Sabha after the promulgation of the Indian constitution

Ambica Charan Mazumdar

Period: (1850-1922)

Occupation/Service: Nationalist leader

Special Contributions:

- One of the great leaders of Bengal in the nationalist movement

-: About this document:-

- In 1916 he was elected President of the 31st session of the congress in Lucknow
- He had moderate political views and walked out of the Congress in 1918, when he joined the national liberal federation.

Meera Behn

Period: (1892-1982) her name was **Madeleine Slade**, she was named Meera Behn by Mahatma Gandhi

Special Contributions:

- She was disciple and associate of Mahatma Gandhi
- She devoted her life to human development, the advancement of Gandhi's principles and the freedom struggle in India
- She was awarded Padma Vibhushan in 1982

Dinabandhu Mitra

Period: (1830-73)

Occupation/Service: famous literary personality of Bengal

Special Contributions:

- He wrote against the exploitation of the indigo cultivators by the European Planters in his Bengali drama, "Neel Darpan Natakam", which was published in 1860 from Dacca
- The depiction of the horrors of the planters rule incited the public to such an extent that a struggle for protecting the interests of the indigo cultivators was launched
- "Neel Darpan" was translated and published in English by Madhusudan Dutt.

Naba Gopal Mitra

Period: (1842-1894) since all the institutions founded by him began with the prefix "national" he is popularly known as "National Mitra"

Occupation/Service: A Bengali poet and playwright and ardent Nationalist

Group/Organization: He was follower of the Brahmo Samaj and was a leader of the Adi Brahmo Samaj

Special Contributions:

He published a weekly, "the national paper", and promoted "the Hindu Mela"

The objective of his Mela was to inculcate the spirit of self-reliance, self-help, the promotion of indigenous industries, literature, art, etc

He was the founder "the national school", "the national gymnasium", "the national circus", "the national theatre" (Calcutta's first public theatre), etc

-: About this document:-

Maulana Moolammad Ali

Period: (1877-1931)

Occupation/Service: He was a great nationalist, orator and journalist

Special Contributions:

He was a leading light of the Khilafat movement

He presided over the 38th session of the Indian national congress in 1923 at Kakinada

Later some difference crept in with the congress, but he remained a freedom fighter until his last breath

Shyama Prasad Mookerij (Dr.)

Period: (1901-1953) son of sir asutosh mookerji

Occupation/Service: he was youngest vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, at the age of 33

Special Contributions:

In 1937 he joined the Hindu Mahasabha and became its acting President in 1939

He played a very crucial role at the time of partition of India

He joined the first national government in August 1947 as minister of industries and supplies development of the country

On account of his differences with Nehru, he resigned from the ministry in April 1950.

In October 1951 he became the founder president of the Bharitya Jana Sangh (the fore-runner of the Bhartiya Janta Party)

In 1953 he was arrested in Jammu and Kashmir and died in Srinagar prison

Jatindranath Mukerjee

Period: (1879-1915)

Occupation/Service: A revolutionary from Bengal

Special Contributions:

- He was a follower of Vivekananda and Aurobindo Ghosh and an active member of the revolutionary societies such as "the jugantar", "the anushilan samiti" and "the ghadar party"

-: About this document:-

- On September 9, 1915 he had an encounter with an army and police unit in Balsore, in which he was mortally wounded
- On account of his indomitable fearlessness and superhuman physical strength, he was popularly known as 'Bagha Jatin' or 'Jatin the Tiger'.

K.M. Munshi

Period: (1887-1971)

Occupation/Service: He was a great writer and educationist

Special Contributions:

- He played an active role in India's freedom struggle and held important public offices after independence
- He was the founder of Bhartiya vidya bhawan, a trust for running educational institutions and publication of books on Indology

E.V.Ramaswami Naicker

Period: (1879-1973)

Group/Organization: the congress

Special Contributions:

- He was a renowned leader of the lower castes and the Dravidian movement
- His political career started as member of the congress and was arrested in the non-cooperation movement
- In 1925, he launched the self-respect movement to safeguard the interests of the lower castes
- In 1944, he became the President of the Justice Party, which he later turned into the Dravida Kazhagam (Dravidian federation), which advocated the establishment of a sovereign and casteless Dravidanadu
- He was a radical thinker and denounced Hinduism as an instrument of Brahmanical control, the laws of Manu as inhumane and attacked at the Hindu gods and the caste system
- He was also opposed to the imposition of Hindi on the Dravidians

Sarojini Naidu

Period: (1879-1949)

Occupation/Service: eminent poetess and nationalist leader

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- She was the first Indian women President of the Indian national congress, at the 40th annual session at Kanpur in 1925
- She was imprisoned several times for taking part in the freedom movement.
- During 1947-48 she was also governor of U.P.

Chettar Sankaran Nair

Period: (1857-1934)

Occupation/Service: He was a judge in the high court of madras till 1915

Special Contributions:

- In 1915 he was appointed a member of the Viceroy's council
- He resigned from the viceroy's council to protest against the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- He was elected President of the Depressed Classes Mission Society and the Madras Social Reform Association.

Furdoonji Naoroji

Period: (1817-1885)

Occupation/Service: a great parsi social reformer

Special Contributions:

- In association with Dadabhai Naoroji, he founded the Rahamumai Mazdyasnan Sabha (guides of the mazdyasnan (parisi) faith) and was its President till his death
- He published a fortnightly, the rast goftar reform
- He was a member of the Parsi Matrimonial and Succession act
- For the reformation of the Indian Administrative System and for the participation of Indians in the administration, he organized the first political association, "the Bombay association" in 1852

Dadabhai Naoroji

Known as 'The grand old man of India'

Period: (1825-1917)

Occupation/Service: he was from priestly parsi family

Special Contributions:

- He was looked upon as India's unofficial ambassador, during his stay in England, fighting for the cause of his country

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- In 1865, in association with W.C.Bonnerjee he founded the London India society with the objective of publishing Indian grievances , first Indian to be elected to be its President
- He highlighted the economic implications of imperial rule in India and explained the 'drain theory' in his long paper, "Poverty and un-British rule in India"
- He was thrice elected as the president of the INC in 1886, 1893 and 1906

Kamakshi Natarajan

Period: (1868-1948)

Occupation/Service: A pioneer social reformer from former Madras state and a close associated of Ranade and Gandhi

Special Contributions:

- In 1889 he launched the Indian Social Reformer which championed the cause of education and the emancipation of women, widow-remarriage and the promotion of inter-caste marriages

Jawaharlal Nehru

Period: (1889-1964)

Occupation/Service: A politician and statesman

Group/Organization:

Special Contributions:

- He was a fluent speaker, a staunch believer in secularism and an apostle of peace
- He active participated in the political movement of India
- He became Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1964
- He was the author of the doctrine of Panchsheel, he was strongly opposed to regional pacts and believed in the policy of non-alignment"
- He wrote "Glimpses of world history" and "A Bunch of old letters"

Motilal Nehru

Period: (1861-1931)

Occupation/Service: An eminent lawyer and father of Jawaharlal Nehru

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- He joined the nationalist politics with the home rule movement in 1917
- He presided over the Amritsar session of the congress (December 1919)
- During the non-cooperation movement he left his lucrative practice at the bar and fully devoted himself in the movement
- In collaboration of C.R. Das, founded the Swarajya Party in January 1923
- He was chairman of the All-parties committee appointed to draft the swaraj constitution for India, which is popularly known as the Nehru report

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, (Lokmanya)

Period: (1856-1920)

Occupation/Service: A great patriot, a pioneering radical nationalist and one of the makers of modern India

Special Contributions:

- To arouse cultural nationalism, he started the "Marathi Kesari" and its English counterpart "Maratha"
- He revived the ganapati festival (1896)
- He was one of the founders Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, which he used for criticizing the British
- Aggressively criticized government's anti-plague measures during the plague epidemic of 1896-97
- It unfortunately resulted into the murder of the three concerned British officials, for which the blame was put on Tilak
- He was arrested on the charge of sedition (27 July 1897) and convicted for 18 months
- He was outspoken critic of the moderates in the congress who championed Swaraj
- His growing differences with moderates led to the surat split and finally the expulsion of Tilak from the congress. Immediately after his expulsion from the congress, he was arrested, deported to Burma and imprisoned in the Mandalay fort for 6 years
- After his release in 1914, he joined Mrs. Annie Besant and launched the Home rule movement in April 1920
- He started the congress democratic party to carry on an agitation for swarajya, but unfortunately he died shortly afterwards in Bombay on 1 August 1920, the mahatma Gandhi formally launched the non-cooperation movement
- He wrote the Gita Rahasya, a commentary on the Bhagvadgita in the Mandalay prison in 1911

Udham Singh

Period: (1889-1940)

Occupation/Service: a revolutionary leader from the Punjab

Special Contributions:

- To avenge the jallianwala bagh tragedy, he murdered Michael 'o'dwyer, who had ordered the firing on the innocent people. 'o' Dwyer's killing took place in London in march 1940
- Udham Singh was arrested and sentenced to death

-: About this document:-

Veersalingam Pantulu

Period: (1848-1919)

Occupation/Service: Great Social Reformer

Special Contributions:

- He was the father of social reform and literary renaissance in Andhra
- He launched a tirade against all existing social evils, the social morality. For this purpose he started a number of telugu journals like the Vivek vardhini (1874), Sambardhini (1891) and the Satyavadini (1905).
- He also set up reform organizations like the Samgha Samajam (1880), etc. He got the first widow remarriage in Andhra solemnized in 1881
- He also launched movements against Concubinage, Prostitution, the Natutch parties, Child marriages etc

Dinswa Edulji Wacha

Period: (1844-1936)

Group/Organization: Indian national congress

Special Contributions:

- He was one of the founder members of the Indian national congress
- He functioned as the secretary of the congress and was elected its president in 1901
- He ranks with pherozshah Mehta, as the maker of the Bombay municipal corporation.

Preetilata Wededar

Period: (1911-32)

Occupation/Service: Woman revolutionary from Bengal, she was an active member of the jugantar and the Chittagong republican army, formed by Surya Sen

Special Contributions:

- She led a group of revolutionaries and attacked a European club at Pahartali on September 24, 1932, in which a number of Europeans were killed and wounded
- After successfully raiding the club, she consumed poison and committed suicide with a written statement in her pocket, which was called the womanhood of India to rise up in arms against the foreign oppressors and to stand by the side of their brothers fighting for freedom

-: About this document:-

Indulal Yajnik

Period: (1892-1972)

Occupation/Service: Freedom fighter, social worker, gifted journalist and peasant leader from Gujarat

Special Contributions:

- He participated in the home rule movement and Kaira satyagraha
- He started two Gujarati monthlies-Navajivanane Satya and Yugadharm, and a daily "Nutan Gujarat"
- He also started some schools for the Bhil children and became secretary of the Antyaj Seva Mandal, with Thakkarr Bapa as its president
- From 1936 onwards, he was actively associated with the kisan sabha work and organized the cooperative movement among the peasants of Gujarat
- In 1942, he presided over the annual session of the Akhil Hind kisan sabha
- He founded the Gujarat Vidyapeeth
- In 1956, he took the lead in the maha Gujarat movement for a separate state and became the founder-president of the Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad

Bhadur Shah Zafar

Period: (1775-1862) "Zafar" was his poetic sobriquet

Occupation/Service: He was the last Mughal Emperor

Special Contributions:

- He was a keen student of Sufi philosophy and an eminent scholar and Urdu poet
- Ibrahim Zauq and Asadullah Khan Ghalib were two of the greatest poets of his age
- At the old age of 82 he led the revolt of 1857 in Delhi
- He played only a titular role in this revolt
- After the fall of Delhi, he was tried by a military court on charges of treason, conspiracy, rebellion and murder and was exiled to Rangoon where he died in 1862
- His role in the revolt of 1857 has been exaggerated by a few nationalist historians
- Bahadur Shah was too weak, ignorant, resourceless and inexperienced in the art of warfare and to lead the revolt of 1857 against the British force

Sister Nivedita alias Margaret Elizabeth Noble

(Irish woman)

Period: (1867-1911)

Occupation/Service: Social service to Indian people

Group/Organization: A disciple of Vivekananda, the name Nivedita was given by him

-: About this document:-

Special Contributions:

- She had close associations with the newly established Ramakrishna Mission
- During the outbreak of plague epidemic in Calcutta in 1899 Nivedita nursed and took care of the patients, cleaned rubbish from the area, and inspired and motivated many youths to render voluntary service
- She inspired many youths in taking up the cause of freeing India through her lectures. She also exposed Lord Curzon after his speech in the University of Calcutta in 1905 where he mentioned that truth was given a higher place in the moral codes of the West, than in East
- She was described as a Real Lioness by Vivekananda, 'Lokmata' (the mother of the people) by Rabindra Nath Tagore and Agnishikha (the flame of fire) by Aurobindo Ghosh
- In England she was famously known as "the champion for India"

Bipin Chandra Pal

(one among the famous trio-Lal, Bal and Pal)

Period: (1858-1932)

Occupation/Service: Revolutionary Publicist

Group/Organization:

Special Contributions:

- He is also known as the father of revolutionary thought in India
- Joined the INC in 1886 and simultaneously published a weekly "Paridarsak", and later worked as an assistant editor of the Bengal "Public Opinion" and "the Tribune"
- Proponent of Indian Swaraj outside the British empire
- Opposed to the Caste System & other orthodox rules concerned with interdining and intermixing
- He was a powerful speaker and a noted writer, his works include "Memories of my life" and "Times"

Govind Ballabh Pant

Period: (1887-1961) Born at Almora (U.P.)

Occupation/Service: lawyer

Special Contributions:

- Active participator in the freedom struggle and was severely injured in a lathi charge while he was leading an agitation against the Simon commission (1927)
- When he became the chief minister of U.P. in 1946, he introduced a number of Agrarian and other reforms
- He was also contributed in the Central government by serving as Minister of Home affairs

-: About this document:-

Bhai Parmanand

Period: (1874-1947)

Occupation/Service: Arya Samaj leader of the Punjab and one of the leading figures of the Ghadar party in the USA

Special Contributions:

- A close associate of Lala Harydayal and actively helped in organizing the activities of the Ghadar party
- He was arrested when he returned to India in 1913, and tried in the first Lahore conspiracy case
- Sentenced to death, Viceroy Lord Herding commuted the sentence to life-imprisonment
- After he was released, became the chancellor of the National college, of the congress for its pro-Muslim policy and a supporter of 'Hindu nationalism' which got him attracted to the Hindu Mahasabha
- Elected President of the Ajmer session of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1933

Sardar Patel Vallabhabhai

Period: (1875-1950)

Occupation/Service: a Gujarati Barrister

Special Contributions:

- He plunged into politics in 1918, when he participated in the Kheda Satyagraha to secure exemption for the cultivators from payment of land tax for the crops that had failed
- He launched another peasant movement in the form of Bardoli Satyagraha in 1922
- For his great success in organizing the Bardoli movement, Mahatma Gandhi called him Sardar
- Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi he participated in all the movements launched.
- In independent India he became India's Deputy prime minister
- Under his portfolio Home, the Indian states and Information and Broadcasting were included.
- The remarkable achievement of his political career was the integration of some 562 princely states and domains into the Indian union

Vithalbai Patel

Period: (1873-1933)

Occupation/Service: a nationalist leader, studied and practiced Law in Bombay

Special Contributions:

- In 1917 he was elected to Bombay assembly and represented the Indian National congress at the London conference (1919) on the Government of India act
- He joined the Non-cooperation movement in 1920, was elected mayor of Bombay but was forced to resign

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- Several times he was sent to prison and he died in exile in Switzerland in 1933

Sohan Lal Pathak

Period: (1883-1916)

Occupation/Service: A revolutionary, and editor of a journal, Bande Mataram, under Lala Lajpat Rai

Special Contributions:

- In 1914 he went to the USA to join the Ghadar party in California
- Arrested in Burma while he was trying to organize an uprising
- He was tried for under the charges of conspiring against the government and was sentenced to death

Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Dr.)

Period: (1880-1959) from modern Andhra Pradesh

Occupation/Service: Doctor, remembered as official historian of the Indian national congress

Special Contributions:

- The centre of his activities was Masulipatnam. He plunged into the national movement, beginning with the Swadeshi movement (1905)
- He advocated for the growth of the National banking and insurance companies to prevent the drain of India's wealth to Britain
- For that cause he founded the Andhra bank (1923) and the Hindustan insurance company (1935)
- He started the national English weekly called the "Janmabhomi" and to spread the cooperative movement in Andhra he started the "Andhra Sahakar patrika"
- He presided over the All-India State People's Conference (AISPC) in 1936 and was elected president of the AISPC in 1939 and for the term of 1946-48
- In August 1948 he was elected president of the Jaipur session of the Indian national congress.
- In 1952 he was appointed the Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Achyut Patwardhan

Period: (1905-1981) belonged of Maharashtra

Group/Organization: Congress Socialist Party

Special Contributions:

- One of the founders of the congress socialist party in 1934
- In 1945-46, he ran a parallel government mainly in the Satara district
- In 1947, he was one of the founders of the Socialist party of India

-: About this document:-

Wasudev Balwant Phadke

Period: (1845-1883)

Occupation/Service: famous revolutionary

Special Contributions:

- He is known for organizing the members of the Ramoshi tribe in Bombay presidency into a trained fighting force
- He was sentenced to transportation.
- He died in 1883 after undertaking a fast unto death

Tangutarai Praksam

popularly known as Andhra Kesari (Lion of Andhra)

Period: (1872-1957)

Occupation/Service: lawyer

Special Contributions:

- In 1921 he left his lucrative practice and became the president of the Andhra congress committee
- Started the nationalist daily, "the swarajya", which became famous and dominated South India for the period of over twelve years
- He became the chief minister of former Madras state in 1946 and did admirable constructive work
- He actively supported for the creation of a separate Andhra state on linguistic basis
- On October 1, 1953, he became its first chief minister of newly formed Andhra Pradesh

Jyotirao Govindrao Phule (Mahatma)

Period: (1827-1890) born in Pune

Occupation/Service: a great social reformer

Special Contributions:

- He was the earliest torch-bearer of the lower caste movement in Maharashtra
- In 1873, with an objective of securing human rights for low caste people and untouchables, he founded the Satyagrahak Samaj (The truth seeking society)
- He opposed child marriage, encouraged widow-remarriage and female education

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- He fought for better living conditions for the workers in the mills of Bombay

S. Radhkrishnan (Dr.)

Period: (1888-1967) from Tamilnadu

Occupation/Service: A great scholar of religion and philosophy and a professor of philosophy at various universities, including London, Manchester and oxford, and vice-chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University

Special Contributions:

- He was appointed ambassador to USSR and vice-president of India twice during (1952-66)
- He is the author of many intellectual and scholarly works on philosophy, theology, education and social and cultural subjects, some of which are : Indian philosophy, The future of civilization and Idealistic view of life etc.

Raja Ravi Varma

Period: (1848-1906) belonged to the Royal family of Tranvancore (Kerala)

Special Contributions:

- He was one of the greatest legends in the history of modern Indian painting
- He specialized in the painting of the incidents and characters from Indian mythology
- His works also include portraits of renowned men and women of his times
- One his masterpieces is a painting showing Shakuntala writing her love letter to Dushyamta

C. Rajagopalachari

Period: (1878-1972)

Occupation/Service: political leader and thinker

Special Contributions:

- He was Chief Minister of madras during (1937-39), Minister union government in (1947)
- He became Governor of West Bengal (1947-48), and the first and last Indian governor-general India (1948-50)
- He opposed the introduction of decimal coinage and introduction of Hindu language in the south
- He started a new political party called the Swatantra party

Raj Guru Shiv Ram Hari

Period: (1908-1931) a Maharashtrian Brahmin

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Group/Organization: HSRA**Special Contributions:**

- At a very young age he came to Varanasi for the study of Sanskrit
- There he came in contact with the revolutionaries and became an active member of the Hindustan socialist republican army (HSRA)
- Participated in various revolutionary activities of the HSRA movement, the most courageous was the murder of Saunders who was the deputy Superintendent of police of Lahore, on December 17, 1928
- Raja guru was one of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case who was sentenced to death
- On March 23, 1931, he was hanged, along with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev

Ram Chandra (Baba)

Period: (1875-1950) hailed from a poor Brahmin from former Gwalior state, who in his early youth went to Fiji islands an indentured laborer

Group/Organization: Congress Socialist Party**Special Contributions:**

- In Fiji, he organized the Indian indentured labourers against their exploitation by the British employers
- After he was deported back to India, he made Awadh (Eastern U.P.) as the centre of his activities and organized the peasantry of this region against their exploitation by the Taluqdars, who forced them to do beggar or forced or unpaid labour
- He joined the congress socialist party in 1934 and participated in all the congress movements.
- In 1935-36, he launched the Eka or the unity movement of the peasantry.

Ram Singh (Baba)

Period: (1826-1885)

Special Contributions:

- He was the founder of the famous Kuka movement in the Punjab, which became the basis of the Namdhari movement
- He was opposed to all irrational practices in Sikhism, including idol worship, caste distinctions, female infanticide and advocated for inter-caste marriages, widow remarriage, etc.
- He was a strong anti-British and told his followers to boycott all British institutions such as schools, colleges courts, post and telegraph, government jobs, etc.
- He adopted a programme of raids on slaughter houses and butchers in 1871
- In 1874, the Kuka movement was outlawed and Baba Ram Singh was arrested and deported to Burma where he died in prison in 1885

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Pandita Ramabai

Period: (1868-1922)

Occupation/Service: A great woman social worker and reformer from Maharashtra

Special Contributions:

- She embraced Christianity in 1883 and worked all through her life for the education and uplift of women
- She founded the Sharda sadan in 1889, for the education of widows and other women
- Mukti mission was founded by her to provide shelter to destitute women and she also laid the foundation of a rescue home, "Kripa sadan" for fallen women
- She wrote a number of books in Marathi and English

Mahadev Govind Ranade

Period: (1842-1901)

Group/Organization: INC

Special Contributions:

- A founder of the Indian national congress
- He was also the founder of the Deccan educational society
- He was subordinate judge of Poona, a member of Bombay legislative council, and later became a judge in high court.
- He authored many books

N.G. Range (Prof.)

Period: (1900-1997) belonged to modern Andhra Pradesh

Special Contributions:

- He came under the influence of the nationalist movement while studying in England, and became a member of the Colonial People's Freedom Front
- After he came back to India, he put himself into the freedom struggle and suffered many imprisonments
- He showed interest in the cause of the oppressed Indian peasantry and founded the Andhra Raiyat Association
- In 1936, he became the founder secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha
- He was one of the founders of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers
- He was also a great supporter of the Handloom industry
- In 1959, in association with C. Rajagopachari, he founded the Swatantra party and became its president
- In 1973, left the Swatantra party and joined the congress again

S.Muthulakshmi Reddi

Period: (1886-1968) belonged to the former Madras state

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- In 1907 she became the first female student to join the Madras medical college for medical graduation
- In 1926, she became the first woman legislator when she was nominated as a member of the Madras legislative council
- Abolition of Devadasi system under Act no 5 of 1927 which amended the Hindu religious endowment act, was one of her major contributions
- She was also a member of the Women's Indian association since its inception in 1917 and became its president after the death of Mrs. Ane Besant in 1933
- She was one of the greatest women of the 20th century India. She achieved many firsts to her credit like the first woman to study medicine, the first Indian woman to be a member of the legislature and the first woman deputy president of a legislature in the world.
- Her life was devoted to social work and to the cause of women and children's welfare.

Manabendra Nath Roy, (M.N.Roy)

Period: (1887-1954)

Occupation/Service: a communist leader, he was closely associated with several communist leaders of the World

Special Contributions:

- He visited the former Soviet Union at the invitation of Lenin
- Elected as a full member of the communist international in 1924, and was in charge of organizing the communist movement in Asia, including china
- He also tried to develop the revolutionary movement in India
- He was arrested in the Kanpur Communist conspiracy case and was jailed for a period of 6 years
- After his release, he joined the congress, but left it after the start of the World War 2
- He founded the Radical Democratic Party and also the Indian Federation of Labour
- Later, he dissolved the Radical Democratic Party and became a radical humanist.
- He also founded an organization which is known as the International Humanists.

Saifuddin Kitchlew

Period: (1888-1963)

Occupation/Service: great nationalist and Muslim leader of the Punjab

Special Contributions:

- In 1919, actively participated in the Anti-Rowlett act demonstration and the Khilafat movement
- It was he who endorsed the Purna Swarajya resolution at the Lahore session of the congress, 1929
- He strongly opposed the partition of India, it was when he called it a surrender of nationalism in favour of communalism
- After independence he withdrew his relation from the congress party and got associated with the communist party of India.

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Pandurang Sadashiv Sane alias Sane Guruji

Period: (1899-1950)

Occupation/Service: social worker, Gandhian nationalist and a great scholar

Special Contributions:

- Participated in the Civil disobedience movement and the Quit India movement and suffered many prison terms
- Raised voice for the abolition of the caste system, untouchability and for the promotion of national education
- He evolved a scheme of Antar Bharati schools to promote national integration
- He joined the congress socialist party in 1947

Sachindra Nath Sanyal

Period: (1895-1945)

Occupation/Service: close associate of Rasbehari Bose

Special Contributions:

- During the first phase of revolutionary terrorism, he was involved in the activities of the Ghadar party and organized an revolt of the soldiers of the Seventh Rajput Regiment stationed in U.P., but the plan leaked out and he was arrested
- He was sentenced to transportation for life and sent to the Andaman's, but was released in 1919, when an amnesty was declared
- After his release, he again actively participated in the second phase of revolutionary terrorism and founded the Hindustan Republican Association.
- He was arrested in the Kakori Conspiracy Case in 1925 and was sentenced to life imprisonment once again
- His autobiography "Bandi jiban" proved to be a source of inspiration for the Indian revolutionaries

Sanyasi Bhawani Dayal

Period: (1892-1950) born in South Africa

Occupation/Service: a Nationalist and an Arya Samajist

Special Contributions:

- He was elected President of the Transvaal Indian Association and he also assisted Gandhiji in his work in South Africa
- In 1927, he was acknowledged to the order of a Sanyasi
- He devoted himself to the propagation of the Arya Samaj in South Africa
- He played a major role in Indian nationalism and served as a link between the anti-colonial movements in India and South Africa
- He also devoted his time to the propagation of Hindi in South Africa
- He drew international attention towards the problems of Indians in South Africa
- In 1930, he published a report on the overseas Indians which created a stir, as a result of which of repatriation was stopped.

-: About this document:-

Tej Bahadur Sapru

Period: (1875-1949)

Occupation/Service: A leading jurist from Allahabad and a leader of the moderate section of the congress

Special Contributions:

- He was the founder and president of a national convention, founded with the objective of constitutional development of India
- He helped in enabling Mahatma Gandhi to attend the second round table conference
- In 1934, Dr. Sapru was promoted to a membership of the Privy Council in London

Dayanand Saraswati

Period: (1824-99)

Occupation/Service: social reformer, founder of the Arya Samaj

Special Contributions:

- He critically examined various ritualistic practices of the Hindu religion in his book "Satyagraha Prakash"
- He fought for removal of untouchability, supported widow remarriage and abolition of other evils of the Hindu society

Swami Sahajahanand Saraswati

Period: (1889-1950)

Occupation/Service: A sanyasi, freedom fighter, and a leading kisan leader from Bihar

Special Contributions:

- He actively participated in the non-cooperation and the civil disobedience movements
- From 1928, he fought for the emancipation of the peasantry from feudal oppression
- The focal point of his programme of Agrarian reforms was the abolition of the Zamindars system, and creation of peasant proprietorship
- Issues of feudal oppression such as forced labour, illegal exactions, evictions, etc. were taken by him for organizing kisan resistance and struggles
- Founded under his leadership the Bihar kisan sabha was founded in 1929
- All-India Kisan Sabha were also presided over by him. For his devotion towards peasants he is also addressed as Kisan Pran (life of kisan)

-: About this document:-

Har Bilas Sarda

Period: (1867-1946)

Special Contributions:

- One of the moderate leaders in the Indian National Congress and one of the founders of the National Liberal Federation in 1918 and represented it at the Round table conference in London in 1930-31
- He published the weekly organ of the servants of India society to voice the views of Indian liberals
- To propagate the views of Indian liberals he published the weekly organ of the servants of India society

S. Satyamurti

Period: (1887-1943)

Occupation/Service: nationalist leader,

Special Contributions:

- He was popularly known as the firebrand of south India
- He participated in the civil disobedience and Quit India movements
- He died in prison, while in detention in connection with the Quit India movement

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

Period: (1833-1966)

Occupation/Service: A Great Revolutionary

Group/Organization: Abhinav Bharat society

Special Contributions:

- Popular as Veer Savarkar, he was a great revolutionary and later on became a leader of Hindu Mahasabha
- The first revolutionary society, the Mitra Mela (friends assembly) was organized by him in 1899, which was renamed in 1904 as the Abhinav Bharat society (new India society)
- In 1906, he travelled to England and joined the revolutionary group led by Shyam Krishna Verma
- He wrote a book on the 50th anniversary of the revolt of the 1857, in which he called the revolt "the first war of Indian independence"
- He was a close associate of Madan Lal Dhingra who murdered Curzon Wylie
- In 1910, he was arrested in the Nasik conspiracy case. For that he was sentenced to two consecutive life transportation, which was of fifty years
- He spent ten years of imprisonment in the Andaman Jail-from 1911 to 1921 and three years in other prisons
- After he was released early in 1924, he carried on a movement of social reforms and also joined the Hindu mahasabha

-: About this document:-

Surya Sen,

Period: (1894-1934) belonged to east Bengal

Special Contributions:

- Founder of the Chittagong Republican Army with the objective to liberate Chittagong from the British rule through an armed revolt and by attacking the imperialist strongholds
- For the accomplishment of this plan, on April 18, 1930, the Chittagong (or Indian) Republican Army, under Surya Sen raided the two government armouries and completely disrupted the telephone, telegraph and railway systems, due to which Chittagong was cut off completely from the rest of India
- After attacks Surya Sen called for the formation of a free national revolutionary government
- But this endeavor didn't go for long. After successive defeats, he used Guerrilla Warfare and spread his revolutionary activities to the adjoining districts
- After 3 years of brave struggle he was arrested in February 1933, and was sentenced to death

Shahu Chattrapati (Maharaja)

Period: (1874-1922)

Occupation/Service: The maharaja of Kolhapur

Special Contributions:

- He was the earliest Indian prince who ruled and took keen interest in the religious and social reforms for the backward classes
- He tried to break the hindrances of caste system and open the gates of education and Public offices to all common people
- He tried to abolish child marriage and encouraged widows for education
- He started a number of free of charge hostels for poor children
- He supported western liberal education
- He was a follower of the arya samaj, which according to him offered the right solution to social problems
- He championed the cause of non-Brahmins
- He was first among the Indian princes who took initiative to ban untouchability in his state
- He also became the leader of the non-Brahmin movement and united the Marathas under his rule

Swami Shraddhanand,

Period: (1856-1926)

Occupation/Service: An Arya Samajist, educationalist and nationalist leader from the Punjab

Special Contributions:

- He started a weekly, "Satya Dharma Pracharak", from Jalandhar and in 1902 he founded the "Gurukula" at Hardwar
- He joined the national movement during the anti-Rowlett acts agitation and became the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Amritsar session of the congress in 1919

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- He supported widow remarriage and female education and opposed discrimination on the basis of caste and child marriage
- He became the president of the Shuddhi Sabha of the Arya Samaj. Muslims were annoyed by his conversion programme .
- In 1926, he was murdered by a Muslim fanatic

Shri Narayan Guru

Period: (1845-1928)

Occupation/Service: A great socio-reformer of Kerala

Special Contributions:

- He persistently fought against the Brahmin domination and worked for the dissemination of education in Kerala
- Though he belonged to a lower caste, he installed the Siva Idol at Aravipuram in 1888
- The “Aravipuram pratisha” used to be an event of historical importance because a person of the lower caste, forbidden from entering the temple, had himself installed the Siva image in a temple
- He inscribed the following wordson the wall of the temple : “Devoid of dividing walls of caste, of race, the hatred, the rival faiths, we all live here in brotherhood”
- “Education and organization” were amongst his many slogans for freedom and strength
- He told that the essence of all religious is one and the same, and advocated comparative study of all faiths
- in 1988, on Shivaratri day, the centenary of the “aravipuram pratishtha” was celebrated

Krishavarma Shyamji

Period: (1857-1930)

Occupation/Service: a gujarati scholar, who studied law

Special Contributions:

- He settled down in London, towards the close of the 19th century, he published his English monthly, “the Indian Sociologist”, to work for India’s independence
- Supported the revolutionary movement in India and invited a number of young indian revolutionaries like V.D. Savarkar, Senapati Bapat, Madan lal Dhingra , etc. to motivate them to work for independence of India
- He also founded the India House in London as a residential centre for Indian students
- He shifted the centre of his activities to Paris after the arrest of V.D.Savarkar in London, in 1910,

Tikendrajit Singh,

Period: (1858-1891)

Occupation/Service: he was the prince of Manipur state

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Special Contributions:

He was the hero of the Manipur revolt of 1891

In 1891, he organized the banner of revolt to oust the British from Manipur

Fought against heavy odds, he was defeated, arrested and sentenced to death

The execution of Tikendrajit greatly stirred the Manipuri people outside Manipur as well as through out the north-east

Alluri Sitaram Raju**Period: (1897-1924)****Special Contributions:**

- He was earliest known non-tribal, who organized and led the Rampa tribal revolt in 1923-24 in Andhra Pradesh.
- The British government deployed the army to stop the uprising.
- He was killed in an encounter with the British army

Rabindranath Tagore,**Period: (1861-1924)****Occupation/Service:** Renowned Poet, Writer, Novelist**Special Contributions:**

- He was known as one of the greatest lyric poets of the world, writer of short stories, novels, plays
- He was awarded the Noble prize for literature in 1913
- He founded the International University at Santiniketan (Bolepur) in Bengal

Tatya Tope alias Ram Chandra Pandurang**Period: (1813-1859)****Occupation/Service:** he was a Maharashtrian Brahmin whose family migrated to Bithur (near Kanpur, U.P.)**Special Contributions:**

- He was a close friend of Nana Dhundu Pant, the adopted son of the last peshwa, who raised the banner of the revolt of 1857 at Kanpur
- He became commander-in-chief of his revolutionary forces. He became an insurmountable Gurrilla warrior
- After the fall of Kanpur to the British forces, he got associated with Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi. He reached Gwalior where he declared Nana Saheb as the "Peshwa"
- But before he could control his position, he was defeated by General Rose in a historic battle in which Rani Lakshmi Bai achieved martyrdom
- After the defeat of Gwalior, he used Guerilla warfare against the British.

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- He was betrayed by one of his trusted friends, arrested and hanged on April 18, 1859.
- He was the only leader of the revolt of 1857, who fought against the British for the longest period.

Bapa Thakkar (alias Amritlal)

Period: (1869-1951)

Occupation/Service: A Gandhian social worker and freedom fighter

Special Contributions:

- He made a significant contribution for the welfare of the tribals
- He became the general secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.
- He organized a Harijan tour along with Gandhiji during 1933-34
- He was a loyal member of the servants of India society.
- He did commendable work for tribal welfare and founded the "Gond Seva Sangh", which is now called the Vanavasi Seva Mandal in Mandala district of Madhya Pradesh.

Purshottamdas Tendon,

Period: (1882-1961)

Occupation/Service: a Nationalist and Congress leader from Allahabad

Special Contributions:

- He was imprisoned seven times in connection with the various movements during the period 1921 to 1942
- Played a vital role in the peasant movements
- He successfully organised "no-tax" campaign in the province in 1930
- He was closely associated with The Servants of the People Society, The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and The Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti
- Propagation of Hindi and for the development of its literature is to his credit.
- He was fondly called "Rajarshi" by Mahatma Gandhi.
- He was conferred the Bharat Ratna in 1961

T.L. Vaswani

Period: (1879-1966) born in Hyderabad, Sind (now in Pakistan)

Occupation/Service: He was a great educationist, a nationalist, a social reformer, a great humanist and a spiritual thinker

Special Contributions:

-: About this document:-

- His full name was Thanwardas Lilaram Vaswani, and was popularly known as Sadhu Vaswani
- He went to Berlin, in 1910, as India's representative to the world congress of religious
- He was one of the close associates and earliest staunch supporter of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement
- He authored a number of inspirational nationalist books, like India Arisen, India in Chains, Awake Young India and My Motherland
- He was also a great supporter of animal welfare
- After the partition of India, he made Pune the centre of his educational and spiritual activities
- He authored over 300 books in Sindhi and over 100 books in English

Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata

Period: (1839-1904)

Occupation/Service: Businessman and Industrialist

Group/Organization: The Tata Sons

Special Contributions:

- He pioneered modern industry and founded India's most forward-looking industrial house, The Tata Sons
- He entered the industrial world and in 1877, he founded the Empress Textile Mill at Nagpur
- He founded a number of industries, particularly the modern textile mills.
- He was the path breaker for the first hydroelectric project in western India.
- His efforts brought The Indian institute of science at Bangalore to existence.
- He used his wealth as a trust and organized charities on a systematically
- He provided liberal scholarships to the candidates aspiring for civil services.

According to his biographer, Harris, about 20% of the Indian members of the ICS had been Tata scholars.

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