



Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak- 90 Day Campaign

Background:

Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak is a 90-day long campaign launched on 28th April, 2022 with a mission to saturate 75 Districts across 28 States/UTs with 17 beneficiary schemes of 09 central ministries. Continuing with the spirit of the year- long **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)**, the identified districts are aligned with the place of birth of 100 Freedom Fighters, who made the ultimate sacrifice for the nation during its struggle for independence. These districts have remained somewhat backward and need thrust for acceleration of the pace of development. This campaign aims precisely at doing that.

The campaign finds its foundation rooted in the concept of Antyodaya or the rise of the last person aiming at targeted intervention through 17 select schemes in the areas of employment generation, health, nutrition, skill development, social security and livelihood creation by each of the participating ministries/departments.

75 districts, marginally lagging behind in multi-dimensional deprivation parameters have been shortlisted through MPCE (Monthly per Capita Indicators) and D5/D7 SECC-2011 (Socio-Economic Caste Census) data.

List of 75 districts attached at **Annexure I**.

1. Objective:

90- day long **Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak** campaign has been launched to ensure that maximum benefits of identified schemes of 09 Ministries reach to the intended beneficiaries.

Following are the broad objectives of the campaign:

- a) Ensuring maximum benefits (saturation) of identified schemes for the beneficiaries in 75 backward districts (low on developmental and monthly per capita indicators);
- b) Aligning the **Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak** campaign with ongoing “Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” celebration;
- c) Celebrate and create awareness about the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters from selected 75 districts.

2. Participating Ministries/Departments:

The goal of the campaign is to take up 17 select schemes with direct assistance to beneficiaries in saturation mode, reaching out to the person at the bottom of the pyramid in rural areas by each of the participating ministries/departments.

Following Ministries/Departments have agreed to participate:

S. NO.	Ministry/Department	Scheme	KPIs
1	Department of Social Justice & Empowerment-Divyangjan	01	03
2	Ministry of Women & Child Development	02	03
3	Department of Financial Services	03	03
4	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	01	01
5	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	02	02
6	Department of Health & Family Welfare	01	01
7	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	02	02
8	Ministry of Labour & Employment	01	04
9	Ministry of Rural Development	04	04
TOTAL		17	23

It may be mentioned that Mission Amrit Sarovar has also been launched recently by the Hon'ble PM to take up 75 Amrit Sarovars in every district. The Districts are requested to ensure that such Amrit Sarovars are also constructed in the villages associated with the freedom fighter. Similarly a Amrit Van, preferably near the Amrit Sarovar, should also be taken up.

Detailed list of schemes and KPIs is attached as **Annexure-II**.

3. Coverage:

This campaign is extended to 75 districts covering 27 States and 1 UT. A total of 100 freedom fighters are covered from these 75 districts. State/UT wise count of Districts and Freedom Fighters are as under:

S.No.	State/UT	Count of Districts	Count of Freedom Fighters
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
3	Assam	5	6
4	Bihar	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	3	3

6	Goa	1	2
7	Gujarat	4	4
8	Haryana	3	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10	Jharkhand	2	3
11	Karnataka	2	5
12	Kerala	3	4
13	Maharashtra	3	6
14	Manipur	2	4
15	Meghalaya	2	2
16	Mizoram	1	1
17	Madhya Pradesh	4	4
18	Odisha	5	7
19	Puducherry	1	2
20	Punjab	3	3
21	Rajasthan	5	9
22	Sikkim	1	1
23	Telangana	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	3	5
25	Tripura	1	2
26	Uttarakhand	2	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	3	4
28	West Bengal	3	3
Total		75	100

Detailed list of freedom fighters along with name of districts are attached as **Annexure-III**¹.

4. Mission Duration:

“Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak”-90 Day Campaign was launched by Hon’ble Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on 28th April, 2022 in presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Rural Development and Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Hon’ble Minister of State for Panchayati Raj along with representatives of participating Ministries.

¹**Disclaimer: The information contained in the guideline on 100 Freedom Fighters is for general information purposes only. Authenticity of the same has not been ascertained by this Ministry.**

Ministers of Rural Development from States/UTs along with representatives from identified 75 Districts through Video Conferencing (VC) facility were also connected during the event. This campaign would go on for 90 days ending on 26th July, 2022.

5. Monitoring Framework:

Mission activities/progress will be regularly reviewed and monitored at various levels:

1.1. At Ministry/National level

I. Joint Secretary (RS), Department of Rural Department, GoI would act as “Campaign Nodal” for the Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak campaign to coordinate with the Central Scheme Nodal Officers (CSNOs)/other Central Ministries/Departments/ State-RD and District Collectors of selected 75 districts.

II. Central Scheme Nodal Officers (CSNOs):The in-charge Joint Secretary/Director/Deputy Secretary of the Scheme/Programme will be the CSNO to monitor their respective programmes/Schemes. Ministries are free to have only one nodal officer coordinating the implementation.

III. Technical Nodal Officers (TNOs):Each participating ministry/scheme to have one Technical Nodal Officer (TNO) who will be responsible for data uploading to the campaign portal/dashboard.

1.2. Role of Central (Scheme) Nodal Officer (CNO):

The **Central Nodal Officers** under campaign will monitor the progress of their respective schemes.

Roles and Responsibilities of CNO is listed below:

- i. To keep oneself apprised of the planning and implementation of the Campaign in the States/districts.
- ii. Ensure through states time-bound uploading of the progress and media concerning the campaign
- iii. To review the progress and ensure time bound completion of the Campaign.
- iv. Coordinate with the TNOs, State line departments and District Collectors for resolving any issues encountered in the district(s) through State counterparts among others.
- v. To document the campaign achievements and share highlights with MoRD for overall documentation of the campaign

1.3. State Level

ACS/PS (RD) will be the State Nodal Officer (SNO) and overall in-charge of the campaign at the State level. A committee of ACS/PS of all Line Departments will be constituted for implementation and monitoring at State level under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary. State Nodal Officer should serve as the convener for that Committee.

The SNO should:

- i. Ensure coordination between participating counterparts and State Departments for smooth execution of the Campaign in the State;
- ii. Extend support to participating Departments of the State for preparation and execution of Campaign activities within the timeline;
- iii. Carry out regular reviews of the progress of the Campaign and apprise Chief Secretary;
- iv. Ensuring action upon feedback by the Central Nodal Officer on the issues encountered in the districts;
- v. Be responsible for media matters and coordination as also the resolution of grievances relating to Mission;
- vi. States may assist the district in following the timeline and provide feedback to Central Government time to time through Central Coordinator for Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak campaign;
- vii. Ensure documentation of the Campaign including those relating to felicitation and honouring of the freedom fighters and their family members and sites associated with them.

1.4. District Level:

The **District Collector/District Magistrate /Deputy Commissioner** will be the District Nodal Officer (DNO) and overall in-charge of the Mission at the district level. A committee of all stakeholders will be formed under the chairpersonship of District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner for the implementation and monitoring.

CEO-ZPs will assist the DCs as Additional District Nodal Officers (ADNO)

The Roles and Responsibilities of the District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner are:-

- i. Implementation of the Campaign and ensure its time bound completion;
- ii. Data updating, wherever applicable;
- iii. Ensure coordination among participating counterpart District level line departments;
- iv. Organise regular events commemorating selected freedom fighters from the districts viz. prabhat feris, public meetings for remembering their contributions and honouring their family members, construction of Amrit Sarovars and Vans at the places associated with them, naming public buildings, institutions and streets, organizing exhibitions on the life and contributions of freedom fighters etc.

The district administration should work out a detailed plan in this regard

and should be guided by the State Nodal Officer along with their culture and public relations deptt. ;

- v. Carry out weekly reviews of the progress of the Campaign and apprise the Campaign Nodal
- vi. Work upon the feedback provided including those by the Central Nodal Officer;
- vii. Apprise State Nodal Officer of the progress and issues, if any, concerning the Campaign.
- viii. Documentation of achievements and outcome of Campaign;
- ix. The District Magistrate/District Collector will monitor progress of Campaign through campaign portal. They will also be responsible for arranging regular updation of data/response to the feedbacks;
- x. Be responsible for the resolution of grievances and troubleshooting;
- xi. IEC and environment creation.

6. Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak Portal:

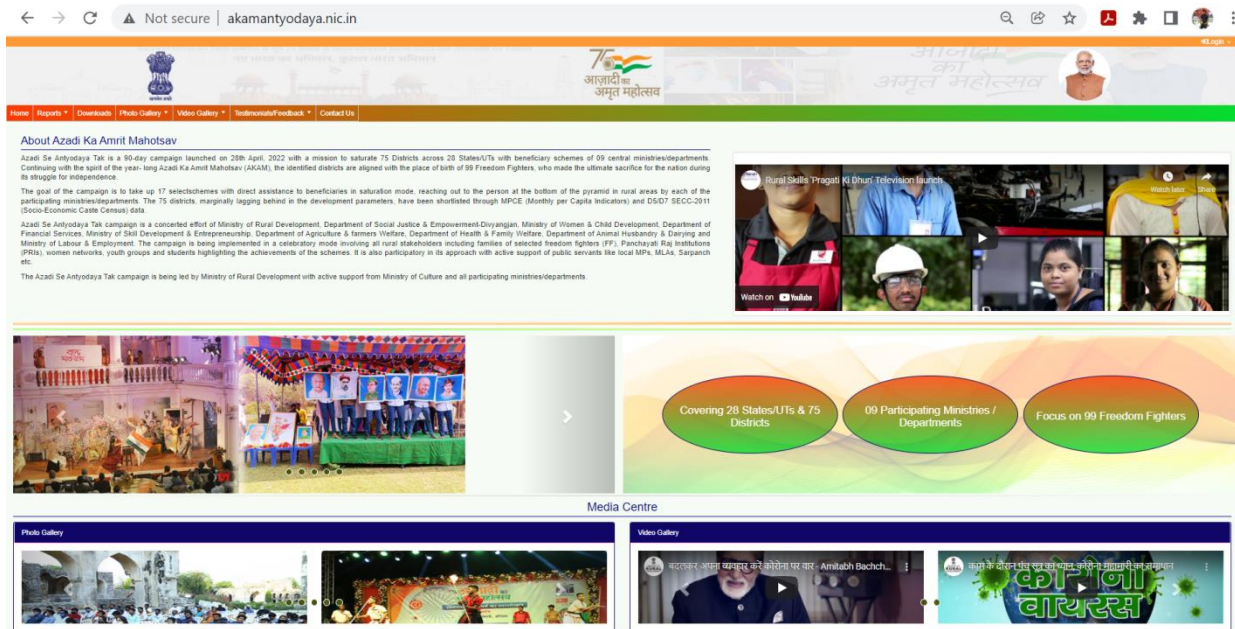
As Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak, 90 days campaign requires regular monitoring of the progress for the 17 schemes across 9 participating Ministry/Departments, and access overall achievement at the end of this campaign, hence, there was a need for an online monitoring system. Rural Skills Division of the Ministry of Rural Development has developed an online campaign portal/dashboard www.akamantyodaya.nic.in for progress reporting and monitoring, in consultation with ICT team of the Division and National Informatics Center of Department of Rural Development.

The portal has provisions to configure name of participating Ministries/Departments, name of their identified schemes and KPIs. User logins have been created for Central (Scheme) Nodal Officers and Technical Nodal Officers of each identified scheme. The role of Central Nodal Officer is to monitor overall progress and role of technical nodal officer is to upload baseline and target details, and upload district-wise regular progress for each KPI of the scheme. This portal also has provision to create user logins for DMs/DCs to upload the progress of all the KPIs of each scheme.

The portal has option to report regular achievements for identified 75 districts using excel as well through APIs from scheme specific MIS system. Moreover, users can also upload videos and photos of various events on the portal. Apart from various reports and dashboards to monitor scheme-wise progress, it also shows other details such as number of visitors, photos uploaded, etc.

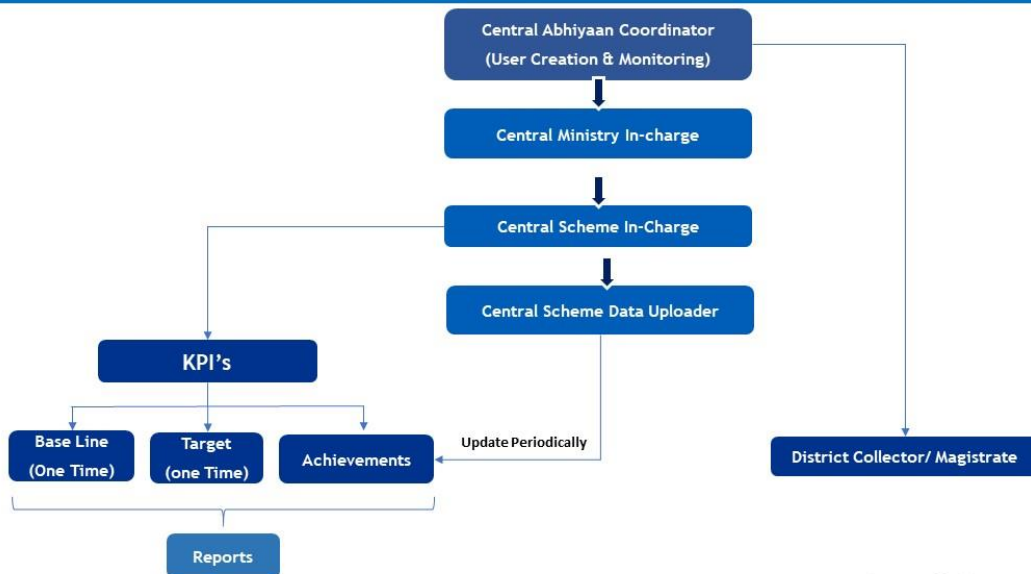
This portal would immensely help in tracking the regular progress to make this campaign a great success.

Home page of the Portal:



Flow Chart-Monitoring Mechanism

AKAM-Website : <http://akamantyodaya.nic.in>



<http://akamantyodaya.nic.in/>

7. Contact for Portal

IT Coordinators for the portal can be contacted for queries/assistance:

Mr. Gyan Prakash

Contact No-8750497878

E-mail: gyan.prakash78@ddugky.gov.in

Mr. Dharendra Kumar

ContactNo-8986179885

E-mail: dharendra.kmr@govcontractor.in

8. Contact for “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak” Campaign

Central coordinator for the campaign can be contacted and queries may be sent to:

Shri Amit Kataria

Joint Secretary (Skills/Training), Govt. of India

7th Floor, NDCC-2 Building, Jai Singh Road

New Delhi -110001

Phone: 011-23438014

Email: amitkataria@nic.in

Website: www.akamantyodaya@nic.in

Annexure - I

Sl. No.	State/UT	District	Name
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Potti Sriramulu
2	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Dr Gouthu Latchanna
3	Andhra Pradesh	West Siang	Moji Riba
4	Andhra Pradesh	East Siang	Matmur Jamoh
5	Assam	Karimganj	Mahitosh Purkayastha
6	Assam	Sonitpur	Tileswari Barua
7	Assam	Nagaon	Bhogeswari Phokaneni; Gopinath Bardoloi
8	Assam	Golaghat	Kushal Konwar
9	Assam	Biswanath	Kanaklata Barua
10	Bihar	Katihar	Dhruv Kundu
11	Bihar	Bhojpur	Veer Kunwar Singh
12	Bihar	Nawada	Syed Md. Sharfuddin Quadri
13	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Ram Pratap Yadav; Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha
14	Bihar	Kaimur	Sukalu Lohara
15	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Thakur Pyare Lal Singh
16	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Kanglu Kumhar
17	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Babu Chotelal Shrivastava
18	Goa	South Goa	T. B. Cunha; Pursottam Kakodkar
19	Gujarat	Kheda	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik
20	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Balwantrai Mehta
21	Gujarat	Bharuch	Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi
22	Gujarat	Rajkot	Samaldas Gandhi
23	Haryana	Panipat	Rati Ram Deshbandhu Gupta
24	Haryana	Rohtak	Chhotu Ram
25	Haryana	Bhiwani	Pandit Nekiram Sharma
26	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	Baba Kanshi Ram
27	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Pandey Ganpat Rai
28	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Kanhu Murmu; Sidhu Murmu
29	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	Ullal Srinivas Mallya; Karnad Sadashiv Rao; Shri Harivishnu Kamath
30	Karnataka	Belagavi (Belgaum)	Sangolli Rayanna; Kittur Rani Chennamma
31	Kerala	Kannur	Ayillyath Kuttiari Gopalan
32	Kerala	Kozhikode	Koyapalli Kelappan
33	Kerala	Palakkad	Captain Lakshmi Sahgal; Sir C Sankaran Nair
34	Maharashtra	Nashik	Shripad Amrit Dange

35	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje
36	Maharashtra	Raigad	Bhai Kotwal; Vasudeo Balwant Phadke; Vinayak Narahari Bhawe; Hiraji Gomaji Patil
37	Manipur	Tamenglong	Hipou Jadonang; Rani Gaidinliu
38	Manipur	Imphal West	Tikendrajit Singh; Major Paona Brajabashi
39	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Pa Togan Nengminja Sangma
40	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Pa Sonaram
41	Mizoram	Lunglei	Darthawma Renthlei
42	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Lal Padmadhar Singh
43	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Chandra Shekhar Azad
44	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	Jannayak Tantya Bhil
45	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Ravishankar Shukla
46	Odisha	Koraput	Laxman Nayak
47	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Kanka; Kalia
48	Odisha	Sundargarh	Nirmal Munda
49	Odisha	Keonjhar	Dharanidhar Naik
50	Odisha	Sambalpur	Chandra Sekhar Behera; Veer Sundar Sai
51	Puducherry	Puducherry	V. Subbiah; Ansari Doriasamy
52	Punjab	Gurdaspur	Teja Singh Sutantar
53	Punjab	Jalandhar	Banta Singh
54	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	Harnam Singh Tundilat
55	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Kali Bai; Govind Giri
56	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Devichand Sagarmal
57	Rajasthan	Banswara	Surajmal Basaniya
58	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Lal Chand Joshi; Sagarmal Gopa
59	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Snehlata Verma ; Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath; Manikya Lal Verma
60	Sikkim	Pakyong	Trilochan Pokhrel
61	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	Komaram Bheem; K L Bapuji
62	Telangana	Yadadri Buvangiri	R N Reddy
63	Telangana	Sangareddy	Makhdoom Mohiuddin
64	Tamil Nadu	Erode	Tiruppur Kumaran
65	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	S S Satyamurti
66	Tamil Nadu	Thootukudi	Veerapandiya Kattabomman; Subramania Bharti; V.O. Chidambara Pillai
67	Tripura	West Tripura	Manorama Banerjee; Pramod Banerjee

68	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Badri Dutt Pandey
69	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Kalu Singh Mahara
70	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Durgawati Devi
71	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Ashfaqulla Khan; Ram Prasad Bismil
72	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Mangal Pandey
73	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	Batukeshwar Dutta
74	West Bengal	Pashchim Midnapore	Khudiram Bose
75	West Bengal	Purba Midnapore	Matangini Hazra

Annexure- II

S. NO.	Ministry/Department	Scheme	About Scheme
1	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)- MSJE	Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) Project (Creation of a national database of PwDs & issuance of a UDID card)	"The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities implements the Unique Disability Identification {UDID} Project with a view to create a national data base for PersonswithDisabilities (PwDs)andalsoissueuniqueIDcardsto them. The data base will provide a mechanism for verification of authenticity of certification of disability and will be helpful in simplifying implementation of various schemes and programmes by the Government both at Central and State level. Software for this Project has been hosted on NIC cloud since May 2016 and the first UDID card was generated in 27th January 2017. Training on the UDID application software has been completed in all the States/UTs. As on 09.12.2021, 65.10 Lakhs e-UDID cards have been generated in 713 districts in all States/UTs
2	Ministry of Women & Child Development	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme	<p>Launched on 2nd October, 1975, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India and represents one of the world's largest and unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It is the foremost symbol of country's commitment to its children and nursing mothers, as a response to the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Objectives of the Scheme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; • to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; • to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; • to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and • to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
		Pradhan	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a Maternity Benefit

		Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	<p>Programme that is implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child. 2. The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW& LM). <p>Benefits under PMMVY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash incentive of Rs 5000 in three instalments i.e. first instalment of Rs 1000/ - on early registration of pregnancy at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) / approved Health facility as may be identified by the respective administering State / UT, second instalment of Rs 2000/ - after six months of pregnancy on receiving at least one ante-natal check-up (ANC) and third instalment of Rs 2000/ - after child birth is registered and the child has received the first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis - B, or its equivalent/ substitute. • The eligible beneficiaries would receive the incentive given under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for Institutional delivery and the incentive received under JSY would be accounted towards maternity benefits so that on an average a woman gets Rs 6000 / -
3	Department of Financial Services	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	<p>Objective of "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" is ensuring access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low income groups. This deep penetration at affordable cost is possible only with effective use of technology.</p> <p>PMJDY is a National Mission on Financial Inclusion encompassing an integrated approach to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country. The plan envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility. In addition, the beneficiaries would get RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of ₹1 lakh. The plan also envisages channeling all Government benefits (from Centre / State / Local Body) to the beneficiaries accounts and pushing the Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) scheme of the Union Government. The technological issues like poor connectivity, on-line transactions will be addressed. Mobile transactions through telecom operators and their</p>

			established centres as Cash Out Points are also planned to be used for Financial Inclusion under the Scheme. Also an effort is being made to reach out to the youth of this country to participate in this Mission Mode Programme.
		Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	The PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for the bank account. The life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs shall be for the one-year period stretching from 1st June to 31st May and will be renewable. Risk coverage under this scheme is for Rs. 2 Lakh in case of death of the insured, due to any reason. The premium is Rs. 330 per annum which is to be auto-debited in one installment from the subscriber's bank account as per the option given by him on or before 31st May of each annual coverage period under the scheme. The scheme is being offered by Life Insurance Corporation and all other life insurers who are willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie up with banks for this purpose.
		Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	The Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a bank account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit on or before 31st May for the coverage period 1st June to 31st May on an annual renewal basis. Aadhar would be the primary KYC for the bank account. The risk coverage under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh for accidental death and full disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial disability. The premium of Rs. 12 per annum is to be deducted from the account holder's bank account through 'auto-debit' facility in one installment. The scheme is being offered by Public Sector General Insurance Companies or any other General Insurance Company who are willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie up with banks for this purpose.
4	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna- 3.0 (PMKVY)	The 'Skill Hubs Initiative' under PMKVY 3.0 aims at creating shared infrastructure, aligned with the needs of the local economy which addresses the vocational training needs of all target segments. It is also expected that existing resources in education and skilling system can be put to optimum usage by utilization for skilling beyond normal working hours and during weekends.
5	Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	PM Kisan	PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India. It has become operational from 1.12.2018. Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal installments will be provided to all land holding farmer families. Definition of family for the scheme is husband, wife and minor children. State Government and UT administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines. The fund will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the

			beneficiaries. There are various Exclusion Categories for the scheme.
		FPO Crop Identification	A Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) is a type of Producer Organisation (PO) where farmers are its members. The PO is an organisation of any produce, such as non-farm products, agricultural, artisan products, etc., by producers. The Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) provides support for FPOs promotion.
6	Department of Health & Family Welfare	Har Ghar Dastak	A nation-wide campaign of Covid-19 vaccination, has been initiated from 16 th January 2021. Under this campaign, the frontline healthcare workers conduct door-to-door mobilization, awareness and vaccination of eligible adult persons. A detailed plan is prepared at District level for the frontline healthcare workers to reach out, counsel, mobilise and vaccinate all missed-out and dropped-out eligible adult beneficiaries to complete the COVID vaccination schedule for full protection. The states would be informed to give Special emphasis to these 75 districts to improve coverage.
7	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	National Animal Disease Control Programme- Vaccination against FMD in cattle & buffaloes in selected districts/States, where the campaign is going on will be initiated	National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) is a flagship scheme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister in September 2019 for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis by vaccinating 100% cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population for FMD and 100% bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age for brucellosis with the total outlay of Rs.13,343 crore for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24). The overall aim of NADCP is to control FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030, by conducting biannual vaccination of the entire eligible animal population. This will result in increased domestic production and ultimately in increased exports of milk and livestock products. Intensive Brucellosis Control programme in animals is envisaged for controlling Brucellosis which will result in effective management of the disease, in both animals and in humans. Further, the scheme also envisages 100% ear tagging of the eligible animal population and their registration on the INAPH (Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health portal), in order to enhance the traceability, monitoring and control of animal diseases. So far, approximately 21.79 crore cattle and buffaloes have been ear tagged; 16.91 crore cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated in FMD round-1; 3.70 crore cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated in the ongoing FMD round-2; and 0.26 crore female bovine calves

			(between 4-8 months of age) have been inoculated in the ongoing Brucellosis vaccination phase.
		AHDF-KCC	To expand the benefit of Kisan Credit Card to all eligible animal husbandry and fishery farmers in the country, this department, in association with the Department of Fisheries (DOF) and the Department of Financial Services (DFS), has launched a “Nationwide AHDF KCC Campaign”. Under this campaign District Level Weekly KCC Camps will be organized by District Coordination committee under the supervision of District Magistrate. LDM will be the convenor of this committee and District Nodal Officers from State Animal Husbandry as well as Fisheries, representatives of the banks will be members. LDM will report the progress to D/o Financial Services.
8	Ministry of Labour & Employment	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Pension Yojana	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan is a government scheme meant for old age protection and social security of Unorganized workers. Eligibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Unorganized Workers (UW) • Entry Age between 18 to 40 years • Monthly Income up to Rs 15000/- Features • Assured Pension of Rs. 3000/- month • Voluntary and Contributory Pension Scheme • Matching Contribution by the Government of India
9	Ministry of Rural Development	MGNREGA in convergence with NRLM	To raise a nursery [Moringa/ Drumstick (Sehjan)/Any other fruit bearing trees] in each DAY NRLM cluster with CLFs as Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
		NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Aided in part through investment support by the World Bank, the Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services.
		RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institutes) - Agripreneur	To promote and facilitate rural youth driven entrepreneurship in agriculture and agribusiness by creating a cadre of entrepreneurs & trainers in Agriculture & Allied Areas.
		PMAY-G	The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) was introduced with the view to boost the "Housing for All" scheme. The central government came

			up with the vision to fulfil the 'Housing for All' scheme by the year 2022. The main aim of the PMAY-G scheme is to provide pucca house with some of the basic amenities.
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Annexure – III

Sl. No.	Name of FF/FFs	Details of FFs
1	Potti Sriramulu	<p>Indian revolutionary, Potti Sriramulu was born in 1901 to Guravayya and Mahalakshamma in Padamatapalli, in a district that once a region within Nellore district. Later, their family shifted to Madras as famine conditions prevailed in this region.</p> <p>Sriramulu took part in the Indian Independence Movement and was imprisoned for participating in the 1930 Salt Satyagraha. Between 1941 and 1942, he participated in the individual satyagraha and the Quit India movement and was imprisoned on three occasions. He was a devout follower, avid supporter and devotee of Mahatma Gandhi. Helso joined the Gandhi Ashram established by Yerneni Subrahmanyam, in Komaravolu.</p> <p>He undertook three fasts, during 1946-1948, in support of Dalit rights to enter holy places, such as the temples of Nellore. He fasted in support of Dalit entry rights to the Venu Gopala Swamy Temple in Moolapeta, Nellore, rights which were eventually secured.</p> <p>The present-day district of Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore is named after him.</p>
2	Dr Gouthu Latchanna	<p>Dr. Gouthu Latchanna was born in Baruva village of the Sompeta mandal, Srikakulam district in the state of Andhra Pradesh on 16 August 1909.</p> <p>He was a champion of kisans, backward classes, weaker sections and one of the most prominent leaders of his time. He was arrested at a very young age of 21 when he participated in the Salt Satyagraha at Palasa. Latchanna also participated in the Quit India Movement. He was conferred the title of sardar for his fearless fight against the British Raj.He participated in swaraj movement right from age of 21 with Salt Satyagraha at Palasa, and subsequently was arrested in connection with salt-cotours[3] raid at Naupada in April 1930.</p> <p>In 1932, after getting released from Rajahmundry jail, having been inspired by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's "fast-unto-death" on the issue of untouchability, Latchanna organised "Harijan Seva Sangam" at Baruva. Around 1932, after his return from Tatanagar to Baruva, Latchanna participated in the foot-march of Rythu-Rakshana call given by N. G. Ranga from Varanasi of parlakimide estate to Chatrapur. In 1940, he organised All India Kisan Sabha at Palasa.</p>

3	Moji Riba	<p>Moji (Moje) Riba, born in Daring in 1911, lovingly called Aboh Nyiji was a prominent martyr of the freedom movement. He was arrested by Britishers in 1947 for campaigning and distribution of Congress pamphlets. He was the first person from Arunachal Pradesh to host the national flag at Dipa Village of Arunachal Pradesh on the 15th August, 1947. He was motivated to join the freedom movement against Britishers. In an act of supporting the freedom struggle, along with the village representatives of the Daring village, Moje Riba gathered at Dirang and decided to go to Sadiya to render support. There he met Gopinath Bordoloi and Lalit Hazarika. He was advised to join INC to work more and gather support for the party. Thus, he joined the Indian National Congress (INC). After joining INC, Moje Riba became the first INC President from Arunachal Pradesh. He led his supporters in the path to the country's freedom. Ribawas the first recipient of the Tamra Patra Award in 1972 at Shillong by Government of India for his sacrifices and contributions towards freedom struggle.</p>
4	Matmur Jamoh	<p>On the left Bank of Siang River nestles the beautiful and serene Komsing village, which rose to prominence when Matmur Jamoh killed British officer Noel Williamson.</p> <p>However, he died in obscurity and very few records are available of his last days at the cellular jail, where he was sent after he surrendered, along with some others a few months later, unable to hide any longer in the face of an intense operation called the Abor Expedition of 1911-12.</p>
5	Mahitosh Purkayastha	<p>The name of great freedom fighter and revolutionary Mahitosh Purkayastha may not be well known to present generation. Mahitosh Purkayastha who was born at Bagbari village on July 29, 1919 near Karimganj and received primary education at a local school. He could not pursue higher education as he jumped into freedom movement just at the age of 14. For challenging the British autocratic regime, he was jailed three times, kept under house arrest and banished from Cachar. But that could not subdue his spirit.</p> <p>In the post Independent period, Purkayastha was the chairman of Silchar Municipal Board, elected MLA to become a minister in Sarat Chandra Sinha Cabinet and thereafter became MP (Rajya Sabha).</p>
6	Tilswari Barua	<p>September 20 is observed in the Dhekiajuli town in Sonitpur district of Assam as Martyrs' Day, as it is the same day on which Tilswari Barua, who was shot at the age of 12 by the British, during the Quit India Movement, when she and some freedom fighters tried to unfurl the Tricolour atop a police station. Tilswari went along with a mrityu vahini – a kind of suicide squad – as it marched towards the police station in Dhekiajuli. Fifteen people were killed in the shooting that day. Tilswari was the eldest of four children of Bhabakanta Barua of Nij-Borgaon village on the outskirts of Dhekiajuli. She is believed to have been influenced by the patriotic songs that Congress volunteers were singing every day. Tilswari was a little behind Monbor Nath, who</p>

		headed the local mrityu vahini and was leading the group. When Nath defied orders of the police officer and climbed atop the police station, he was gunned down within a few seconds. Other volunteers followed, one by one. Tileswari was the fourth to be hit by the bullet after Nath, Kumoli Devi and Mohiram Koch.
7	Bhogeswari Phokaneni; Gopinath Bardoloi	<p>1. Bhogeswari Phokaneni</p> <p>Even though she was a mother of eight children and a housewife Bhogeswari Phokaneni played an active and important role in the Quit India Movement. Phokaneni was born in Berhampur and was active in Berhampur, Babajia and Barpujia areas in the Nagaon district of Assam. Bhogeswari Phokaneni took part in many Satyagraha Marches as Civil Disobedience against the British authorities. In one such protest held during the Quit India Movement, she was shot by British Captain after she had hit him for disregard of the Indian Flag. She died of that gun shot in 1942. She is fondly remembered as "Sixty Years Old Martyr".</p> <p>2. Gopinath Bardoloi</p> <p>Gopinath Bordoloi (6 June 1890 – 5 August 1950) was a politician and Indian independence activist who served as the first Chief Minister of Assam. He was a follower of the Gandhian principle of non-violence as a political tool. Due to his unselfish dedication towards Assam and its people, the then Governor of Assam Jayram Das Doulatram conferred him with the title "Lokapriya" (loved by all).</p> <p>Gopinath Bordoloi's political life started when he joined the Indian National Congress as a volunteer in that year. He actively participated in the fight for independence. He was arrested in 1922 due to active participation in the Non-co-operation movement and was put in jail for a year. When the movement was called off following the Chauri Chaura incident, he went back to practising law. From 1930 to 1933, he kept himself away from all political activity and got involved in various social works after becoming member of Guwahati Municipal Board and Local Board. In addition, he was constantly demanding a separate University and High Court for Assam.</p> <p>After India's Independence, he worked closely with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to secure the sovereignty of Assam against China on one hand and Pakistan on the other. He also helped to organise the rehabilitation of millions of Hindu refugees who had fled East Pakistan due to widespread violence and intimidation in the aftermath of Partition. His work formed the basis for ensuring communal harmony, democracy and stability which effectively kept Assam secure and progressive right up to the 1971 war over Bangladesh's independence. He was instrumental in establishing Gauhati University, High Court of Assam, Assam Medical College, Assam Veterinary College, etc. Gopinath Bordoloi was also a gifted writer. He wrote several books like Annasaktiyog, Shreeramachandra, Hajrat Mohammad, and Budhhadeb while in jail. Throughout his life, he was a stern believer in Gandhian principles. He led a</p>

		<p>simple life in spite of being a Chief Minister. He died on 5 August 1950. He was awarded 'Bharat Ratna' in 1999.</p>
8	Kushal Konwar	<p>Kushal Konwar was a 'Satyagrahi' and Gandhian, a descendant of the Ahom dynasty. He pledged to remain a vegetarian and accepted the Shrimad Bhagawad Gita as his only companion. Ever since the Salt Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1931, Konwar even stopped taking salt. On 10th October 1942, hidden in the thick fog of early morning, some people removed few sleepers from the railway line near Sarupathar in Golaghat district. A Military train passing by derailed and many British and American soldiers lost their lives. Accusing KushalKonwar of being the chief conspirator of the train sabotage, the British police arrested him. At dawn on 15th June 1943 at 4:30 am, KushalKonwar was hanged at Jorhat Jail.</p>
9	Kanaklata Barua	<p>Barua was born in the Borangabari village of the undivided Darrang district of Assam as the daughter of Krishna Kanta and Karneshwari Barua. Her ancestors were from the Dolakasharia Barua kingdom (Chutia vassal chiefdom) of the erstwhile Ahom state who relinquished the Dolakasharia title and continued retaining Barua title. Her mother died when she was only five and her father, who remarried, died when she reached thirteen. She went to school till class three but then dropped out to take care of her younger siblings.</p> <p>During the Quit India Movement Barua joined the Mrityu Bahini, a death squad comprising groups of youth from the Gohpur sub division of Assam. On 20 September 1942, the Bahini decided she would hoist the national flag at the local police station. A procession of unarmed villagers were led by Barua to do so. The police under Rebati Mahan Som, the officer in-charge of the police station, warned the procession of dire consequences if they proceeded with their plan. Undeterred by the police, the procession continued marching ahead when the police fired upon the procession. Barua was shot and the flag she was carrying with her was taken up by Mukunda Kakoti who too was shot at. Both Barua and Kakoti were killed in the police action. Barua was only 17 years of age at the time of her martyrdom. The Fast Patrol Vessel ICGS Kanak Lata Barua of the Indian Coast Guard, commissioned in 1997, is named after Barua.</p>
10	Dhruv Kundu	<p>Dhruv Kundu was born in the year 1929 in Katihar, Bihar. In 1942, when the 'Quit India Movement' was launched by Mahatma Gandhi, Dhruv Kundu was barely 13 years old. But this braveheart adolescent chose to participate in the 1942 revolution with an objective to free our country from British Rule. On 13th August 1942, the 'Quit India' movement erupted in Katihar. The revolutionaries under the leadership of Dhruv Kundu hoisted the National Flag at the police station, Katihar. British soldiers started firing on the crowd in which Dhruv Kundu was shot at and was martyred. The indomitable bravery and unrivalled ardour of the brave martyr Dhruv Kundu will be remembered forever.</p>

11	Veer Kunwar Singh	<p>Kunwar Singh was a leader during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He belonged to a family of the Ujjainiya clan of the Parmar Rajputs of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, India. At the age of 80, he led a selected band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company. He was the chief organiser of the fight against the British in Bihar. He is popularly known as Veer Kunwar Singh.</p> <p>Singh led the Indian Rebellion of 1857 in Bihar. He was nearly eighty and in failing health when he was called upon to take up arms. He was assisted by both his brother, Babu Amar Singh and his commander-in-chief, Hare Krishna Singh. Some argue that the latter was the real reason behind Kunwar Singh's initial military success. He gave a good fight and harried British forces for nearly a year and remained invincible until the end. He was an expert in the art of guerilla warfare. His tactics left the British puzzled.</p> <p>To honour his contribution to India's freedom movement, the Republic of India issued a commemorative stamp on 23 April 1966. The Government of Bihar established the Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah in 1992.</p>
12	Syed Md. Sharfuddin Quadri	<p>Syed Mohammad Sharfuddin Quadri (1901–2015) was an Indian independence activist, Gandhian and a physician of the Unani system of medicine. He accompanied Gandhiji in the Salt March of 1930 and was a prison mate of the Indian leader when they were incarcerated by the British regime at Cuttack jail. He was the founder of a medical magazine, Hikmat-e-Bangala and was among the group of people who founded the Calcutta Unani Medical College and Hospital.</p> <p>The Government of India awarded him the third highest civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan, in 2007, for his contributions to Indian medicine. Syed Mohammad Sharfuddin Quadri was born on 25 December 1901 to Mohammad Mohibbudin, a Unani practitioner, at Kumrava of Nawada district, in the Indian state of Bihar. His family moved to Calcutta when he was in the mid-thirties where he spent the rest of his life. Learning Unani medicine from his father, he assisted his father in his practice. During this time, he was also involved in the Indian freedom struggle and participated in the Salt March in 1930, along with Gandhiji and was jailed. He continued his association with the freedom activists and when Rajendra Prasad, who would later become the first president of India, fell ill due to respiratory problems, Quadri assisted his father in treating the future president. Syed Mohammad Sharfuddin Quadri opposed the two-nation theory that advocated for the division of colonial India. Quadri was the founder of Hikmat-e-Bangala a medical magazine focused on Unani system of medicine, but the magazine eventually was closed down due to paucity of funds. In 1994, he assisted Syed Faizan Ahmad in founding the Calcutta Unani Medical College</p>

		<p>and Hospital.</p> <p>The Government of India awarded him the civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan in 2007. He died on 30 December 2015, at the age of 114, at his Ripon Street residence in Kolkata, survived by his seven children.</p>
13	<p>Ram Pratap Yadav;</p> <p>Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha</p>	<p>1. Ram Pratap Yadav</p> <p>Shri Ram Pratap Yadav was born on 14th November in 1927 and at a tender age of 15 years, got associated with freedom movement. He participated in the “Quit India Movement” with full vigour and contributed to the best of the ability. After independence, he worked towards elimination of untouchability, cleanliness education, etc. He was elected village head (Mukhiya) unopposed in 1953 and continued for a long a time. During the times of emergency, he was jailed. He kept on working on social issues.</p> <p>2. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha</p> <p>Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha (1908–1980) was an Indian politician, member of the first Lok Sabha and independence activist. He was elected as the member of the parliament in the 1st Lok Sabha from Muzaffarpur-North-West Bihar parliamentary constituency in 1953 (present-day Sheohar constituency). He is known as the "Father of cooperative movement" in India for his contribution to the Cooperative Movement in India and on his initiation the cooperative departments in the Government were established and started by the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. And his participation in the Indian independence movement was such that he had been imprisoned several times. He married Ram Dulari Sinha, an independence activist who later became Union Minister and then Governor of Kerala. His son Dr Madhurendra Kumar Singh has established an educational institution in his name Thakur Yugal Kishore Singh College at Sitamarhi. Madhurendra is the current President of Thakur Yugal Kishore Singh College. 1932; Edited 'BALIDAN' and 'KARA and KAIDI' (Manuscript) in Motihari Jail, while he was imprisoned for his participation in the freedom movement</p>
14	Sukalu Lohara	<p>Sukalu Lohar was born in a poor family on 26th June, 1904 in Chand block of Kaimur district and associated himself with the freedom movement from young age. He participated in guerrilla wars against the Britishers and was jailed many times wherein he faced immense torture and hardships and ultimately sacrificed his life for the nation.</p>

15	Thakur Pyare Lal Singh	<p>Thakur Pyarelal Singh was a lawyer by profession, an Indian freedom fighter against British rule and the founder of labour movements in Chhattisgarh. He led three workers' movements in Rajnandgaon Riyasat in 1919-1920, 1924 and 1937. He was also conferred with the honorary title of "Tyagmurti", which means "epitome of sacrifice".</p> <p>In 1916, he met the cotton mill workers based in Rajnandgaon. He learned that the workers were mistreated by the British officers and that they had to work 12 hours each day. Their plight made Thakur Pyarelal start an organization to help the workers. In 1909 he began Saraswati Pustkalaya in Rajnandgaon. In 1920, Rajnandgaon Mill Workers, led by Thakur Pyarelal Singh started a strike that lasted more than 37 days. This was India's first long-term strike and it managed to reduce the worker's working hours. With the creation of the non-cooperation movement by Mahatma Gandhi, he left his legal practice and began to campaign for Indian independence from Britain. Many students left Raj-sponsored public schools during the non-cooperation movement, and many lawyers abandoned their practices. Many Indian national schools were established during this period under Thakur Pyarelal's supervision, including the Madhyamik School in Rajnandgaon.</p>
16	Kanglu Kumhar	
17	Babu Chotelal Shrivastava	<p>Shri Babu Chotelal Shrivastava was a freedom fighter, born on 28th February 1889 in village Kandel, Dhamtari district, Chhattisgarh. He was a true devotee and follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He started participating in national movements by coming in contact with Pt. Sundarlal Sharma and Pt. Narayanrao Meghawale. In the year 1915, he established the Srivastava Library. His house in Dhamtari was a major center of the freedom struggle in Indian independence movement. Also, he was among the principal organizers of the Dhamtari Tehsil Political Council in the year 1918.</p> <p>Chotelal Srivastava started Kandel Nahar Satyagraha agitation, a rebellion against the Britishers who had imposed too much taxes on farmers and perpetrated cruelty to recover the levy. With the agitation gaining momentum, Mahatma Gandhi had visited Kandel village on 21st December 1920. The Kandel Nahar Satyagraha also drew Mahatma Gandhi to visit the village. During his visit, Mahatma Gandhi praised the leadership and active role of Babu Chotelal Srivastava in the freedom struggle. Gandhiji had said that this is the first Satyagraha in the fight against British rule. Babu Chotelal organized the peasants against the tyranny of the British Raj. This was the first unprecedented demonstration of organized manpower against English imperialism. In the year 1921, he established Khadi Production Center for Swadeshi movement. The Jungle Satyagraha was held in Sihawa in 1922 under the leadership of Shyamlal Som where Babu Chote Lal Shrivastava gave full support in that Satyagraha. He was arrested and sent to jail.</p>

18	T. B. Cunha; Pursottam Kakodkar	<p>1. T.B. Cunha Tristao de Braganca Cunha, the ‘Father of Goan Nationalism’, was born in 1891. He was a member of the Anti-Imperialist League and collaborated with other Indian patriots in the Pro-Indian Committee of the Information Bureau founded by Romain Rolland in Paris. In 1928, he founded Goa Congress Committee to organize the intelligentsia. In 1929, he launched a campaign against the agents of British tea planters who had enticed Goans to work in Assam as indentured labourers which ended the ‘camouflaged slavery’ and got them repatriated to Goa in 1940. He was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment by the Territorial Military Court of the Portuguese Government for his nationalistic writings. He was deported to Portugal and released in 1952 but was not allowed to return to Goa. He died in 1958.</p> <p>2.Pursottam Kakodkar Pursottam Kakodkar was born in 1913. He participated in the underground activities during Quit India Movement (1942-45). He was associated with Mahatma Gandhi and was at the Ashram at Wardha. He founded Goa Seva Sangha - a socio-political organization in 1945. He organized spinning classes for producing Khadi cloth, conducted prayers and pravachans, Seva Dal activity and hoisting of the Indian National flag. He also distributed charkas and mobilized ‘Goa Seva Sangh’ volunteers and other forces for the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. He was tried by Territorial Military Court and was sentenced to nine years imprisonment. He was deprived of civil rights for fifteen years and was deported to Portugal. He was released in 1956 and returned to Goa in 1957. He died in 1998.</p>
19	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik	<p>Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik (22 February 1892 – 17 July 1972) was an Indian independence activist, who had brought Indian tri colour flag from Germany to India which was hoisted by Madam Cama. He was a leader of the All-India Kisan Sabha and one who led the Mahagujarat Movement, which spearheaded the demand for the separate statehood of Gujarat on 8 August 1956. He is also known as Indu Chacha.</p> <p>He was born in a Nagar brahmin family at Jhagadia Pol in Nadiad, Kheda, Gujarat. His father Kanaiyalal died at a young age. Yagnik completed his primary and secondary education in Nadiad and after passing the matriculation examination in 1906, he joined the Gujarat College in Ahmedabad. After passing the intermediate examination, he took admission to the St. Xavier’s College, Bombay and passed his B.A. examination from there. In 1912, he passed his L.L.B. examination. Yagnik brought the tri colour flag from Stuttgart, Germany which was hoisted by Madam Cama. Yagnik was deeply influenced by Annie Besant during his college days. In 1915, along with Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Shankerlal Banker, he published an English language magazine, Young India, from Bombay. In 1956, Yagnik led the Mahagujarat Movement for a</p>

		<p>separate Gujarat state and became the founder president of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad. In 1957, he was elected to the 2nd Lok Sabha from Ahmedabad constituency as a Mahagujarat Janata Parishad candidate. After the formation of Gujarat state on 1 May 1960, Mahagujarat Janata Parishad was dissolved. In June 1960 he founded the Nutan Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad and was re-elected to the 3rd Lok Sabha as its candidate in 1962.</p> <p>He died on 17 July 1972 at Ahmedabad.</p>
20	Balwantraai Mehta	<p>Balwantraai Mehta (19 February 1900 – 19 September 1965) was an Indian politician who served as the second Chief Minister of Gujarat state, India. He participated in Indian independence movement and later held various public offices. He is considered as the 'Architect of <i>Panchayati Raj</i>' due to his contributions towards democratic decentralisation.</p> <p>Balwantraai Gopalji Mehta was born on 19 February 1900 in Bhavnagar State in a middle-class family. He studied up to B.A classes but refused to take the degree from the foreign government. He joined the national movement of non-co-operation in 1920. He founded Bhavnagar Praja Mandal in 1921 for carrying on the freedom movement in that state. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement from 1930 to 1932. He also participated in Bardoli Satyagraha. He was sentenced for three years imprisonment in Quit India Movement of 1942. He spent total seven years in prison during British colony.</p>
21	Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi	<p>Kanhaiyalal Maneklal Munshi was born on 30th December 1887, popularly known as 'Ghanshyam Vyas'. He founded 'Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan', an educational trust in 1938. Under the influence of Shri Aurobindo, he leaned towards revolutionary group. But after settling in Mumbai, he joined 'Indian Home Rule Movement' and became its secretary in 1915. In 1927, he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly but resigned after 'Bardoli Satyagraha'. He participated in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' in 1930 and 1932 and was arrested and spent two years in jail in 1932. Munshi was elected in the 1937 Bombay Presidency election and as Home Minister, he suppressed the communal riots in Bombay. Munshi was again arrested after he took part in 'Individual Satyagraha' in 1940. He died on 8 February 1971.</p>

22	Samaldas Gandhi	<p>Samaldas Gandhi (1897-1953) was a journalist and Indian independence activist who headed the Aarzi Hakumat or Provisional Government of the erstwhile princely state of Junagadh. He was a nephew of Mahatma Gandhi. Samaldas was born in 1897. He was a son of Laxmidas Karamchand Gandhi and Nandkunwarba. Samaldas was a close follower of his uncle, Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>Gandhi joined Gujarati evening newspaper Janmabhoomi. He served as a deputy editor and later editor of it from 1937 to 1940. Due to differences with Amrutlal Sheth, the founder of Janmabhoomi, regarding policy regarding princely states, he left Janmabhoomi in 1940 and started a new Gujarati daily Vande Mataram. Vande Mataram became popular.</p> <p>He was active in politics and social activities. He was the President of Kathiawar Praja Mandal which brought awareness in Bombay regarding problem of people of Kathiawar. He was also welcome president of the Kathiawar Praja Sammelan held at Azad Maidan in Bombay in June 1947. He opposed Jam Group Scheme regarding integration of princely states of Kathiawar.</p>
23	Rati Ram Deshbandhu Gupta	<p>Rati Ram Deshbandhu Gupta was born on 14th June, 1901. He is popularly known as— ‘Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta’. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre left its imprint on him. He had active involvement in various events of the freedom struggle and suffered political incarceration on a number of occasions as a result of his active involvement. He was first imprisoned at the age of 19 years. He was associated with both Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shraddhanand. He was actively involved in countering the communal riots witnessed in Delhi and other areas of India. He died on 21st November, 1951.</p>
24	Chhotu Ram	<p>Sir Chhotu Ram (born Ram Richpal; 24 November 1881 – 9 January 1945) was a prominent politician in British India's Punjab Province, an ideologue of the pre-Independent India, who belonged to the Jat community and championed the interest of oppressed communities of the Indian subcontinent. For this feat, he was knighted in 1937. On the political front, he was a co-founder of the National Unionist Party which ruled the United Punjab Province in pre-independent India and kept Congress and Muslim League at bay. Chhotu Ram was born as Ram Richpal in a Jat family in the village of Garhi Sampla, Rohtak district, Punjab Province.</p> <p>Chhotu Ram joined primary school in January 1891, passing out four years later. He passed his intermediate examination in 1903 and proceeded to St. Stephen's College, Delhi from where he graduated in 1905 with a distinction in Sanskrit. Parts of his education were funded by the prominent Jat philanthropist Seth Chhaju Ram. He was great follower of arya samaj. A substantial portion of his salary as minister was set aside for scholarships and stipends for economically poor but bright students.</p>

		The enactment of two agrarian laws was primarily due to his contribution. These were the Punjab Relief Indebtedness Act of 1934 and the Punjab Debtor's Protection Act of 1936. He died in Lahore on 9 January 1945.
25	Pandit Nekiram Sharma	Pandit Nekiram Sharma was born on 7 September 1887 in Kelanga (Kalinga)village of Bhiwani district. He played a leading role in 'Anti-Rowlatt Act Movement' 1919, 'Non-cooperation Movement' in 1920-22, 'Salt Satyagraha' in 1930-34, Individual Satyagraha in 1940-41 and 'Quit India Movement' in 1942-44 and spent 2200 days in jail. Ambala Divisional Political Conference was convened at Bhiwani on 22thOctober, 1920 to popularize the Non-Cooperation Movement. In that, at the insistence of Pandit Nekiram, the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Kasturba Gandhi attended the conference. He opposed the Recruitment of the soldiers from Haryana in British Army during World War-I. He died on 8th June, 1956.
26	Baba Kanshi Ram	Baba Kanshi Ram was born on 11th July, 1882. He was an Indian poet and activist of the Independence campaign. The death sentences handed out to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev in 1931 had a great impact on him. He vowed to wear black clothes until India achieved its independence. He adhered to his vow until he died on 15th October, 1943 and came to be known affectionately as the 'Siyahposh Jarnail' (The Black General). In 1937, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru awarded him the title of 'Pahari Gandhi'. He went to jail 11 times, spending nine years of his life there he continued his relentless battle against the British by writing sensitive poetry. He was titled as 'Paharan-the-Bulbul' by Sarojini Naidu in 1927
27	Pandey Ganpat Rai	<p>Pandey Ganpat Rai (1809-1858) was a revolutionary and rebel leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and a chieftain in Lohardaga district of Bihar (now a part of Jharkhand). He was born on January 17, 1809 in Bhounro village of Lohardaga district. He was born in a Kayastha zamindar family.</p> <p>Pandey Ganpat Rai was zamindar of Bhunra and served as the diwan to the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur who belonged to the Nagvanshi dynasty. He was initially sceptical of the British presence in the region and believed them to be interfering in his work. Ganpat Rai eventually became opposed to British colonial rule and tried to convince Maharaja Jagannath Shahdeo to united with him against the British but not succeed. His refusal to work with British officials led to him being dismissed from his role and in response he started to organise like-minded people to help him gain revenge.</p> <p>He formed an alliance with fellow chieftains including Thakur Vishwanath Shahdeo and Nadir Ali Khan before being subsequently hanged by the British authorities. As the rebellion spread throughout the various regions of North India, both Ganpat Rai and Vishwanath Shahdeo decided to assume leadership with Ganpat Rai being named</p>

		<p>as the commander-in-chief. They assembled a force of around 1,100 men. They managed to recruit mutinying sepoys from Ramgarh and proceeded to throw the region into a state of anarchy causing many British officials to flee the area. Their end goal was to proceed through Palamu district and reach Arrah where they would join their forces with Kunwar Singh who was the leader of the rebel forces in North Bihar.</p>
28	Kanhu Murmu; Sidhu Murmu	<p>Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion (1855–1856), the rebellion in present-day Jharkhand and Bengal (Purulia and Bankura) in eastern India against both the British colonial authority and the corrupt zamindari system.</p> <p>Santhals lived in peace and depended on forests for their livelihood. In 1832, the British demarcated the Damin-i-koh region in present-day Jharkhand and invited Santhals to settle in the region. Due to promises of land and economic amenities a large number of Santhals came to settle from Cuttack, Dhalbhum, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Midnapore etc. Soon, mahajans and zamindars as tax-collecting intermediaries deployed by British dominated the economy. Many Santhals became victims of corrupt money lending practices. They were lent money at exorbitant rates when they never could repay then their lands were forcibly taken, they were forced into bonded labour. This sparked the Santhal rebellion.</p> <p>On 30 June 1855, two Santhal rebel leaders, Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu (related as brother) along with Chand and Bairab, mobilized about 10,000 Santals and declared a rebellion against British colonists. The Santhals initially gained some success but soon the British found out a new way to tackle these rebels. Instead, they forced them to come out of the forest. In a conclusive battle which followed, the British, equipped with modern firearms and war elephants, stationed themselves at the foot of the hill. When the battle began, the British officer ordered his troops to fire without loading bullets. The Santhals, who did not suspect this trap set by the British war strategy, charged with full potential. This step proved to be disastrous for them. As soon as they neared the foot of the hill, the British army attacked with full power and this time they were using bullets. Although the revolution was suppressed, it marked a great change in the colonial rule and policy. The day is still celebrated among the Santhal community.</p>
29	Ullal Srinivas Mallya; Karnad Sadashiv Rao; Shri Harivishnu Kamath	<p>1. Ullal Srinivas Mallya</p> <p>Born in 1902 to Ullal Manjunath Mallya and Rukma Bai, Ullal Srinivas Mallya was born in Mangalore and completed his studies there.</p> <p>Gandhiji's Khilafat visit to Mangalore in 1920 had a great influence on young Srinivas Mallya and he decided to plunge into the freedom struggle. He became a volunteer of</p>

Indian National Congress, and due to his immense capabilities, intellect and dedicated work, he was nominated as the Secretary of the Dakshina Kannada District Congress Committee. He was also patronized by Kalamadevi Chattopadyaya, another Mangalorean. Due to his active involvement in the freedom struggle in the 1930s he had to even gone underground on many occasions. Mallya was involved in Salt Satyagraha and during Quit India Movement he underwent imprisonment. He took an active part in promoting Gandhiji's programmes like Khadi and Village Industries, entry of Dalits to temples, implementation of Hindi as a national language, eradication of untouchability etc.

Srinivas Mallya was appointed as Constituent Assembly Member of the Delhi committee and he was also given the post of Chief Whip which he held from 1948 till his death. In 1952 when the Nation faced its first general election, he was appointed Party Secretary along with Lal Bahadur Shastri and later he was nominated for the Mangalore North Seat as a Member of Parliament.

Mallya is best known for his work as an architect. He has been called "Father of Modern Dakshina Kannada District".

2. Karnad Sadashiv Rao

Born in 1881, the only son of Radhabai and Ramachandra Rao, Karnad Sadashiv Rao attended Presidency College, and later went to Bombay for Law. In 1909 he returned to Mangalore as a young lawyer and made a name for himself quickly. When he also got involved in social work in 1911, his main mission was the advancement of women. He managed to bring women out of their house with the help of his wife Shantabai, founded the Mahila Sabha. With his wife's help he started sewing, basket making and such other useful classes for women along with elementary education of women. He supported and encouraged widows to break the custom and join these classes as a part of widow upliftment.

He joined hands with Kudmul Ranga Rao, another social worker among the untouchables of Mangalore, and worked for the upliftment of harijans. As the upper caste temples did not give entry to untouchables, he organized dinner for these untouchables near the temple and sat with them and ate the food to abolish untouchability.

By 1919, he was fully involved in the Indian independence movement, being one of the first from Karnataka to volunteer for Gandhi's Satyagraha movement. He was also one of the key members of the Congress Party and was responsible for expanding the party in Karnataka. He was the soul of Non-Cooperation Movement in the whole of South Kanara District. Sadashiva Rao was also considered as a candidate for the 1937 Provincial elections.

		<p>The central library in Mangalore, which was opened in 1967 by the then President of India is named after Karnad Sadashiva Rao.</p> <p>3. Shri Harivishnu Kamath He was born on 13 July 1907 in Mangaluru (Karnataka). He studied at Madras University and was selected for Indian Civil Service (ICS) in the year 1930 and was allotted in Central Provinces (M.P.) cadre. In the year 1938, during posting as Deputy Commissioner in Narsinghpur, he resigned from the ICS and became active in the freedom struggle. He was detained in various jails as a political prisoner from the year 1940 to 1945. He played a remarkable role as a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. As an epitome of simple living and high thinking, Shri Kamath was regarded as India's best parliamentarian, thinker and writer. This special cover is released to commemorate Sri Harivishnu Kamath's contribution to the nation on the occasion of celebration of 75th year of Independence.</p>
30	Sangolli Rayanna; Kittur Rani Chennamma	<p>1. Sangolli Rayanna He was a faithful follower of Dessainee of Kittur. He was known for his bravery and adventure. Rayanna organized a group of revolutionaries who were faithful to Rani Chennamma and revolted against the British. He attacked their strong positions from different directions. During 1830, he plundered the offices and treasury of Nandagad. He attacked them in Nandagad, Beedi, Khanapur and Sampagav. People too supported him. He was a terror in the eyes of the British. He was arrested with the help of traitors, Lingana Gowda of Khadanapura and Venkanna Gowda of Neginahal, who caused his arrest when he was taking bath and was without weapons. He was treated as a criminal and hanged to a banyan tree publicly in his favourite place Nandagadan on 26th January 1831.</p> <p>2. Kittur Rani Chennamma She was a Queen of Kittur, Princely State in Karnataka. She led an armed rebellion against the British policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse', i.e. annexation on the lapse of direct heirs leading to the confiscation of Princely property. Chennamma had looked after SivalingaSarja, her son who died and before her husband's death, her husband MallappaSarja adopted the son of MastamaradiGowda. The Political Agent the Dharwad Collector incharge St. John Thackeray refused to recognize the adoption. Chennamma resolved to oppose the British. On 23 October, 1824, Thackeray was killed and the Political Agents Elliot and Stevenson were taken prisoners. Chennamma was captured by the British and imprisoned at Bailhongal for six years. Chennamma died on 21 February, 1829 in prison.</p>

31	Ayillyath Kuttiari Gopalan	<p>Ayillyath Kuttiari Gopalan (1 October 1904 – 22 March 1977), popularly known as A. K. Gopalan or AKG, was an Indian communist politician. He was one of 16 Communist Party of India members elected to the first Lok Sabha in 1952. Later he became one of the founding members of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Ayillyath Kuttiari Gopalan was born on 1 October 1904 in Peralasseri, Kannur District of Northern Kerala and educated in Tellichery. He was educated at Basel Evangelical Mission Parsi High School, Thalassery and at Government Brennen College, Thalassery. By the time he became a teacher, India's independence movement was becoming energised by Mahatma Gandhi. Gopalan took part in the Khilafat Movement which prompted a marked change in his outlook, transforming him into a dedicated full-time social and political worker. He was also involved in Malabar revolution. In 1927 he joined the Indian National Congress and began playing an active role in the Khadi Movement and the upliftment of Harijans. He was arrested for participating in the salt satyagraha in 1930.</p>
32	Koyapalli Kelappan	<p>Koyapalli Kelappan was an educationist, journalist, independent activist and a politician. During the course of the Indian Freedom Struggle, he led the Indian National Congress in the state of Kerala. Due to his close association with Mahatma Gandhi, the people of Kerala came to know of Gandhian ideals essentially through his person. Hence, he came to be known as Kerala Gandhi. He worked hard for the upliftment of harijans and abolition of untouchability.</p> <p>Upon the call of Gandhi for boycotting the British, Kelappan decided to give up his studies and dedicate himself in the service of the Motherland. He kept fight at two fronts – on the one hand with the evils in society, and British colonial rule on the other. He was an ideal Satyagrahi, who led the Payyanur and Calicut Salt Satyagraha. He was chosen as the first satyagrahi from Kerala in the Individual Satyagraha Movement launched by Gandhiji. In addition to this, he also played a prominent role in the Vaikom Satyagraha and Guruvayoor Satyagraha in the year 1932.</p>
33	Captain Lakshmi Sahgal; Sir C Sankaran Nair	<p>1. Captain Lakshmi Sahgal Lakshmi Swaminathan or Captain Lakshmi, born to Ammakutty and Subbrama Swaminathan on 24 October 1914, was the recruiter, caretaker and commander of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment recruits. She was a medical doctor. She joined the Indian Independence League (IIL) and welcomed Netaji upon his arrival in Singapore in the year 1943. She married the INA officer Prem Kumar Sahgal.</p> <p>Dr Lakshmi Swaminathan was appointed the Minister for Women's Affairs in the Azad Hind Sarkar. She became the role model for the new Indian woman.</p> <p>2. Sir C Sankaran Nair Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, CIE (11 July 1857 – 24 April 1934) was a lawyer who also served as a President of the Indian National Congress in 1897 at the meeting held</p>

		<p>at Amravati. He wrote Gandhi and Anarchy (1922). He played an active part in the Indian National movement which was gathering force in those days. In 1897, when the First Provincial Conference met in Madras, he was invited to preside over it. The same year, when the Indian National Congress assembled at Amaravathi, he was chosen its president. In a masterly address, he referred to the highhandedness of foreign administration, called for reforms and asked for self-government for India with Dominion Status. In 1900, he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council. His official life from 1908 to 1921 interrupted his activities as a free political worker. In 1928, he was the President of the Indian Central Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission.[4] The Committee prepared a well-argued report asking for Dominion Status for India. When the Viceregal announcement came granting Dominion Status as the ultimate goal for India, Sir Sankaran Nair retired from active politics. He died in 1934, aged 77.</p>
34	Shripad Amrit Dange	<p>Shripad Amrut Dange (10 October 1899 – 22 May 1991) was an Indian Politician who was a founding member of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and a stalwart of Indian trade union movement. During the 20th century, Dange was arrested by the authorities for communist and trade union activities and was jailed for an overall period of 13 years.</p> <p>Shripad Amrutpant Dange was born in Marathi Deshastha Brahmin family in 1899, in the village of Karanjaon in Niphad Taluka of Nashik District, Maharashtra. His father worked in Mumbai as government officer and was major landowner of the area and lived in one palace like house in Karanjaon. Dange was sent to study in Pune. He was expelled from college for organising a movement against compulsory teaching of the Bible. In 1921, Dange published a pamphlet titled Gandhi Vs. Lenin, a comparative study of approaches of both the leaders; but Lenin coming out as better of the two. This work proved to be a turning point in Dange's life. The third decade of the 20th century proved to be formative years for young Dange. The period also witnessed worldwide economic crises.</p>
35	Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje	<p>He was born on 7 November 1884 at Wardha in Maharashtra and went to the USA for higher studies. Here he joined Ghadar Party. Later he made a big name in agriculture science in Mexico and India. He returned to India after 1947 and died on 22 January 1967.</p>
36	Bhai Kotwal; Vasudeo Balwant Phadke; Vinayak Narahari Bhawe; Hiraji Gomaji Patil	<p>1. Bhai Kotwal Vitthal Laxman Kotwal alias 'Annasaheb Kotwal' alias 'Bhai Kotwal' from Matheran in Karjat taluka started a granary by setting up an association of farmers to provide food to the people at reasonable rates. He, along with Gomaji Patil formed a revolutionary group of 20 people called 'Azad Dasta or Kotwal Dasta.' This faction of revolutionaries tried a number of times to cut off power supply to Pune and Mumbai from power houses like Bhira, Bhivapuri, Chola etc. For this, the group dropped hundreds of</p>

electricity pylons one after the other for several days. The group also raided various Police units and disarmed them. In January 1943, while camping on Siddhagad hill, the group was gheraoed by about 100 policemen. Bhai Kotwal was martyred in this struggle with an encounter with the British Police officer, DSP R. Hall.

2. Vasudeo Balwant Phadke

Vasudev Balwant Phadke (4 November 1845 – 17 February 1883) also known as the 'Father Of Indian Armed Rebellion' was an Indian independence activist and revolutionary who sought India's independence from colonial rule. Phadke was moved by the plight of the farming community and believed that Swaraj was the only remedy for their ills. With the help of various sub-communities of Hindu society he created a movement against British rule. The group started an armed struggle to overthrow the colonial government, launching raids on wealthy European businessmen to obtain funds for the purpose. Phadke came to prominence when he got control of the city of Pune for a few days after catching colonial soldiers off-guard during a surprise attack. Phadke and his comrades were captured later and were housed in the district session court jail building, near Sangam bridge, which now happens to be the state C.I.D. building. His own diary provided evidence to have him sentenced for life. Phadke was transported to jail at Aden, but escaped from the prison by taking the door off from its hinges on 13 February 1883. He was soon recaptured and then went on a hunger strike, dying on 17 February 1883.

3. Vinayak Narahari Bhawe (Vinoba Bhawe)

Vinayak Narhari Bhawe (popularly known as Acharya Vinoba Bhawe : September 11 , 1895 - November 15 , 1982) was an Indian freedom fighter and the founder of the Bhudan movement . When Mahatma Gandhi called for 'personal satyagraha' in 1940, he chose Acharya Vinoba Bhawe as the first satyagrahi . The anti-British movement culminated in the 'Leave India' movement in 1942. Bhawe later became known as Sarvodaya leader.

4. Hiraji Gomaji Patil

Hiraji Gomaji Patil was a close associate of Bhai Kotwal and was associated with 'Azad Dasta' which was a movement going on in and around Matheran. Mumbai was the financial hub at the time and some of the power lines to Mumbai were passing through Karjat, Ambarnath. It was suggested by Hiraji Patil that If the tower at the Tata Power Station at Bhivapuri, which supplies electricity to Mumbai, is demolished, the British would be shocked. It was decided to demolish the pylon (tower) at Done near Wangani on September 22, 1942. Gradually the power pylons (towers) began to break down, causing power outages and harassing the British government. Britishers panicked and started capturing those responsible which included Hiraji Gomaji Rama Patil of Agari community.

Brought to Kalyan from Neral. However, Hiraji escaped from the clutches of the

		<p>British and joined the Azad Squad. However, police reached Siddhagad with troops and opened fire on members of the Azad squad. Bhai Kotwal and Hiraji Patil were killed in the firing.</p>
37	<p>Hipou Jadonang; Rani Gaidinliu</p>	<p>A Rongmei Naga leader (one of the major indigenous Naga tribes of North-East India) from Manipur, was a spiritual and political leader who fought for freedom from the clutches of the British colonial rule. In the early decades of the 20th century, he attracted the attention of the Zeliangrong tribal community – an important indigenous Naga communities living in the tri-junction of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.</p> <p>He began establishing an army, Riphem, that comprised of 500 men and women who were well trained in military tactics, weaponry and reconnaissance missions. Besides these activities, the recruits assisted in civilian matters such as farming, livestock, grazing, and firewood collection, among others. His disciple Rani Gaidinliu gave lessons inspired from the songs composed by Jadonang praising the struggle for the cause of freedom. However, he was arrested in 1931 by the British officials on the charges of sedition and was hanged under the false charges of murder, while he was only 26 years old.</p> <p>2.Rani Gaidinliu</p> <p>Rani Gaidinliu was born on January 26, 1915, in present-day Tamenglong district of Manipur and died in 1993. The Naga spiritual and political leader, who led an armed uprising against the British in Manipur, Nagaland and Assam, belonged to the Rongmei tribe (also known as Kabui). In 1927, at the age of 13, Gaidinliu, along with her cousin Haipou Jadonang, joined the Heraka movement, which aimed at revival of the Naga tribal religion and establish self-rule of the Nagas (Naga Raj) ending the British rule.</p> <p>She was arrested in 1932 when she was just 16, and was sentenced to life imprisonment by the British rulers. Between 1932 and 1947, the Naga freedom fighter was kept at several prisons across the Northeast.</p> <p>After being released in 1947 she continued to work for the betterment of the community. Nehru described Gaidinliu as the “daughter of the hills” and he gave her the title of ‘Rani’ for her courage. She was also awarded a Padma Bhushan.</p>

		<p>The state government has developed a park along with a statue to honour the late freedom fighter in Silchar, Assam.</p> <p>The Government of India issued a postal stamp in her honour in 1996, and commemorative coin in 2015.</p>
38	Tikendrajit Singh; Paona Brajabashi	<p>1. Bir Tikendrajit Singh Bir Tikendrajit Singh, the hero of the Manipur revolution of 1891, was born in 1858. He was the son of Maharaja Chandrakirti Singh. The rise of a powerful prince in the eastern most state of India was considered as a threat to the British Supremacy and the Britishers decided to arrest him to quell the anti-British force. Bir Tikendrajit was determined to expel the British from Manipur and bring back her independence. To save their Motherland, the Manipuris fought very bravely under the direction of Bir Tikendrajit. On 27th April, 1891 the British occupied Manipur. Tikendrajit was arrested and hanged at Pheida Pung presently B.T. Park on 13th August 1891.</p> <p>2. Paona Brajabashi Paona Brajabashi was a Manipuri military officer. He was born in 1833 and later entered the military of the Manipur Kingdom, reaching the rank of major by 1891. The same year he fought in the Anglo-Manipur War against the British Empire. Following the defeat of his troops in a skirmish with the British, his adversaries offered to spare Brajabashi's life if he entered their service. Brajabashi refused and was subsequently executed. This act entered Manipur's popular imagination and Brajabashi has since been commemorated by a statue. [</p>
39	Pa Togan Nengminja Sangma	<p>Pa Togan Sangma or Togan Sangma or Pa Togan Nengminja Sangma was a Garo tribal leader. He was born in the village of Samandar near Williamnagar, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya. In December 1872, the British sent out battalions to Garo hills to establish their control in the region. The Garo warriors confronted them with their spears, swords, and shields. That battle that ensued was unmatched, as the Garos did not have guns or mortars like the British Army. Along with other warriors, Pa Togan Sangma attacked the British officials while they were sleeping during their occupation of the region. Despite being ill-equipped, he came up with the idea of using huge shields made of plantain stem that could stop bullets from hitting the Garo warriors. He fell fighting with unmatched heroism and courage on 12 December 1872. Pa Togan Sangma is immortalized at the martyr's column in Shillong. This brave hero is remembered by the people of Garo Hills and the State on December 12 every year.</p>

40	Pa Sonaram	<p>Pa Sonaram R. Sangma is a household name among the Garo tribe occupying an important chapter in the history of Garo people in Meghalaya. August 27th is regarded as an important date within the Garo community as it marks the death anniversary of the Garo leader which is celebrated every year in remembrance of Pa Sonaram R. Sangma. Pa Sonaram R. Sangma was the first among the Garos to create national consciousness among the people of Garo hills. He was born in the year 1867 (the exact date is not known) in a small hamlet village called Rongrokgre near Nachirongdik in Garo hills. Sonaram was drawn into the vortex of the national struggle against the zamindars and the British. He was at the forefront of the Garo national struggle for grievances pertaining to the Nazarana lands and the Habraghat Pargana, restoration of the reserved forests to the Garos and abolition of the Begar system.</p>
41	Darthawma Renthlei	<p>Darthawma Renthlei was born at Pukpui village, near Lunglei, Mizoram in 1920. Darthawma joined the British Indian Army on 27 November, 1940 during World War-II, and was captured by the Japanese Imperial Army in early 1942 during his posting at Malaysia's Penang Island. After his release he joined the 'Azad Hind Fauj' (Indian National Army) in May, 1942 to fight against the colonial rule. Darthawma was captured by the British in 1944 but was later released from Lucknow jail on 15 July, 1945 following the intervention of Mahatma Gandhi. This courageous freedom fighter passed away at the age of 99 on 21 July, 2019.</p>
42	Lal Padmadhar Singh	<p>Lal Padmadhar Singh Baghel was born around 1913 in Village "Kripalpur Garhi" of Rewah State of Baghelkhand agency modern Kripalpur Village of Satna District Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Lal Padmadhar Singh was a B.Sc. student of Allahabad University. He stayed in the Hindu Boarding House. He led a procession of students on August 12, 1942, during Quit India Movement.</p> <p>Lal Padmadhar Singh held the tricolor in his hand and stepped towards the court. The Collector "Diction" on board the horse now got absolutely stunned and seeing Lal Padmadhar Singh with tricolor in hand, proceeding towards the court, he ordered again "Shoot Him Alone" means kill it alone.</p> <p>After this order of the Collector, Lal Padmadhar started shouting slogans again and the slogans of Bharat Mata Ki Jay & Inquilab Zindabad resonated with their lion roar. Till then SP Agha took out his pistol and fired two bullets on Lal Padmadhar's chest. In this way, another brave son of the country became immortal at a young age of 29 in 1942. Natyendra Sehgal was part of the student group. Lal Padmadhar Singh had in fact taken the flag from her when a police officer was trying to snatch it from him and was marching forward when the bullet hit him. The son of Vindhya Pradesh sacrificed his life at a young age for the pride and dignity of his country. Statue of Lal Padmadhar Singh (Allahabad University).</p>

		Several teachers and students played a prominent role in the national struggle, particularly from 1930, and the Allahabad University solemnly recalls with pride the martyrdom of its student Lal Padmadhar Singh during the Quit India Movement.
43	Chandra Shekhar Azad	<p>Chandrashekhar Sitaram Tiwari (23 July 1906 – 27 February 1931), popularly known as Chandra Shekhar Azad, was an Indian revolutionary who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under its new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) after the death of its founder, Ram Prasad Bismil, and three other prominent party leaders, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and Ashfaqulla Khan. He hailed from Badarka, Unnao in Uttar Pradesh and his parents were Sitaram Tiwari and Jagrani Devi. He often used the pseudonym "Balraj" when signing pamphlets issued as the commander in chief of the HSRA. Chandrashekhar Azad was born on 23 July 1906 in Bhabhra village as Chandra Shekhar Tiwari, in the princely-state of Alirajpur. His forefathers were from Badarka village of Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh. His mother, Jagrani Devi, was the third wife of Sitaram Tiwari, whose previous wives had died young. After the birth of their first son, Sukhdev, in Badarka, the family moved to Alirajpur State.</p> <p>His mother wanted her son to be a great Sanskrit scholar and persuaded his father to send him to Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras, to study. In 1921, when the Non-Cooperation Movement was at its height, Chandra Shekhar, then a 15-year-old student, joined. As a result, he was arrested on 20 December. On being presented before the Parsi district magistrate Justice M. P. Khareghat a week later, he gave his name as "Azad" (The Free), his father's name as "Swatantrata" (Independence) and his residence as "Jail". The angered magistrate ordered him to be detained in jail for 23 weeks and ordered him to be punished with 15 lashes a day. After the suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 by Mahatma Gandhi, Azad became disappointed. He met a young revolutionary, Manmath Nath Gupta, who introduced him to Ram Prasad Bismil who had formed the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), a revolutionary organization. He then became an active member of the HRA and started to collect funds for HRA. Most of the fund collection was through robberies of government property. He was involved in the Kakori Train Robbery of 1925, the shooting of John P. Saunders at Lahore in 1928 to avenge the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai, and at last, in the attempt to blow up the Viceroy of India's train in 1929.</p>
44	Jannayak Tantya Bhil	Prominently known as 'Indian Robin Hood' in entire Nimar, Freedom Fighter 'Tantya Bhil' was born in the year 1842 in East Nimar, Madhya Pradesh. Tantya had mastery in stick-slinging and archery. By helping poor and needy people, and helping in marriage of poor girls he became everyone's favorite and renowned as 'Tantya Mama'. The spirit of service and altruism made him 'Jannayak'. During the post revolution movement of 1857, Tantya Bhil was a Jannayak who challenged the British Government. In 1889, Tantya Bhil got martyred. There is no official record about how Tantya was

		killed, but public opinions say that he was shot and thrown in the forest of Patalpani, where the sepulture of this 'Veer Purush' is built. This special cover is released to commemorate Tantya Bhil's contribution to the nation on the occasion of celebration of 75th year of Independence.
45	Ravishankar Shukla	In 1930 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, it impacted Chhattisgarh in a big way. In Raipur Pt. Ravishankar Shukla started it by making salt, and in Dhamtari it started in the form of Jangal Satyagraha as well as in Gattasali, Rudr-Nawagaon, Mahasamund, Durg, Bilaspur. In these places various leaders disobeyed and broke the British rules and regulations. Pandit Shukla also led the Quit India Movement. He was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in 1956.
46	Laxman Nayak	<p>Laxman Nayak or Laxman Naik (22 November 1899 – 29 March 1943) was a tribal civil rights activist of South Odisha in eastern India. He belonged to Bhumia tribe of Odisha. Nayak, an Odia folk-hero of Koraput of southernmost part of Odisha and a cult-figure among its tribals, was born in Tentuliguma village of the Koraput district and his father Padlam Nayak was a tribal chief and 'Mustadaar' under 'Jeypore Samasthanam' in the then Madras Presidency.</p> <p>The tribals under their administration were treated badly by revenue officials, forest guides and police constables, and were subjected to torture. Nayak organised the rebels successfully against exploitation by the officials of Jeypore Samasthanam. This brought him recognition as a potential tribal leader and the National Congress admitted Nayak into its fold. He carried a charkha, with the message of adult education and abstinence from alcohol to every tribal household of his area and brought about a total change in the rural scenario. He became the leader of mission in the Congress campaign in the Koraput Sub-division during the first ever election in 1936.</p> <p>Responding to the call of Mahatma Gandhi, Nayak led a procession on 21 August 1942 and demonstrated peacefully in front of Mathili Police Station. The police however fired at the demonstrators indiscriminately, which killed forty and injured more than two hundred people. The administration implicated Nayak in a case of murder and the death sentence was pronounced on him on 13 November 1942. He was hanged on 29 March 1943 in Berhampur Jail.</p>
47	Kanka-Kalia	Kanka-Kalia ranks very high in the list of freedom fighters of Mayurbhanj state who laid down their lives for the independence of the nation. They were hanged by the British government May 3, 1917

48	Nirmal Munda	<p>Nirmal Munda (1893 - 2 January 1973) was an agrarian leader, a freedom fighter and a World War I veteran from the Munda tribe from Bartoli village in the former princely state of Gangpur (now in Sundergarh district, Odisha). He was the leader of the Munda agitation of 1937–39, who organised the tribals of Gangpur to refuse to pay exorbitant taxes and demanded khuntkatti rights. Munda was born at Bartoli village under Raiboga P.S. in 1893, in the family of father Marha Munda and mother Gomi Munda in the ex-state of Gangpur. While studying in high school, he was recruited by the British Army and left for France on 17 November 1917, during the First World War. Nirmal Munda was not interested in the Praja Mandal movement and wanted to fight for their cause with a separate identity. Nirmal Munda contested the Odisha State Assembly elections in 1957 as an independent candidate from Bisra (ST) constituency and won. He was awarded tamra patra (bronze plaque) by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1972, recognizing him as a freedom fighter. He died in Bartoli on 2 January 1973.</p>
49	Dharanidhar Naik	<p>Dharanidhar Naik was a tribal leader of Keonjhar who fought battle against Dhanurjay Bhanja during British rule in Odisha. He was high school educated. He received surveyor's training at Cuttack Survey School. He worked for King of Keonjhar as a state surveyor. Keonjhar was one of the Indian princely states. It was inhabited mostly by tribal people. The main tribes were Kols, Bhuyan and the Juangs. The Bhuyans and Kols were scattered over a large area and were found in the tributary mahals of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Gangpur Bona, Bamra, Ranpur, Boudh, Kalahandi, Pallahara, Nilgiri and Dhenkanal. The king of Keonjhar state Dhanurjaya Bhanja's policies were very oppressive for his subjects. Policies such as forced labour (Bethi) Law on grain sales that forced farmers to sell grains to the state at low rates were particularly oppressive.</p>
50	Chandra Sekhar Behera; Veer Sundar Sai	<p>1.Chandra Sekhar Behera Chandra Sekhar Behera of Sambalpur was a leading freedom fighter and an active participant in the Non-Cooperation Movement. He consolidated the National freedom movement in the Sambalpur region and merged his activities with the Indian National Congress. He was a founding member of the National School of Sambalpur started on the lines of Satyabadi Vana-Vidyalaya founded by Gopabandhu Das. As the chairman of Sambalpur Municipality, he met Gandhiji in Sambalpur in 1928. Organized a mass movement against illiteracy and untouchability.</p> <p>2.Veer Surendra Sai Veer Surendra Sai was born on January 23, 1809, in Khinda village, near Sambalpur. He was a direct descendant of King Madhukar Sai, the fourth king of the Chauhan dynasty, but the British refused to accept his right to inheritance after the king's demise in 1827. That is when the 'resistance' movement in Odisha and Surendra Sai's journey of becoming a hero began. His revolution against the British commenced in</p>

		1827 when he was only eighteen years of age and continued until he was finally arrested in 1864 – a total period of 37 years. He suffered imprisonment in Hazaribagh Jail for 17 years in course of his revolutionary career and after his final arrest for another term of 20 years including his detention of 19 years in the remote Asirgarh hill fort till he breathed his last there on 23rd May 1884.
51	V. Subbiah; Ansari Doriasamy	<p>1. V. Subbiah V. Subbiah, a freedom fighter, founder of the Trade Union Movement in Puducherry. Born and raised in Pondicherry, Subbiah studied at the Calve College High School, but he was expelled from the school after organizing an agitation. During the early phase of his life, Subbiah was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and joined the Indian National Congress. He founded the ‘HarijanSevakSangh’ in 1933. Moreover, he launched a publication called ‘Sutantiram’ (‘Independence’). Soon he was recruited into the communist movement after having befriended Amir Hyder Khan and S.V. Ghate.</p> <p>2. Ansari Doriasam Ansari Doriasamy, was born in Pondicherry in July 1906 and was educated in French at Pondicherry. He was a veteran and leading nationalist who was associated with the Gandhian Ideology and Freedom Movements since 1930. He underwent a lot of trials and tribulations as a leader of the liberation movement. He was the founder member of the French India National Congress and was its secretary during 1948-49. He was arrested and severely assaulted by the police. He suffered heavy loss of property due to his activities during the freedom struggle.</p>
52	Teja Singh Sutarantar	Teja Singh Sutarantar (16 July 1901 – 12 April 1973), was a national revolutionary of India who fought for the independence of India from the British Empire and for the liberation of Punjab peasantry from the clutches of feudal lords. He was a member of the 5th Lok Sabha from Sangrur constituency as a CPI candidate. He also was Member of Punjab Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1945 and member of Punjab Legislative Council from 1964 to 1969.
53	Banta Singh	Banta Singh, a Ghadr revolutionary, was born the son of Buta Singh in 1890 at Sangval, in Jalandhar district of the Punjab. On completing his school education, he moved to US for further studies. In 1914, he returned home from America fired with revolutionary fervour. He established a school and a panchayat in his village and undertook a tour of the district distributing Ghadr literature among the people and exhorting them to join in the rising to expel the British from India and engage in sabotage, tampering with railway lines and cutting telephone wires.
54	Harnam Singh Tundilat	Harnam Singh Tundilat, a revolutionary poet, writer and a Ghadar Revolutionary was born in 1882, in Kotla Naudhsingh, Hosiarpur District of Punjab. He joined the Indian Army but later emigrated to USA in 1909. Upon the outbreak of World War-I, he along with other Ghadar Party members, infiltrated into British India. However, the plan failed due to betrayal by one known person. He escaped to the North West Frontier

		Province, returned back and was arrested, tried in a case called 'First Lahore Conspiracy Case' and sentenced to death with forfeiture of property.
55	Kali Bai; Govind Giri	<p>Kali Bai was a native tribal girl of 12 years. She sacrificed her life in a desperate attempt to save her teacher from the brutal atrocities of the police force. This earned her the title of 'Veerbala'(Brave Girl). On 19th June, 1947, Nana Bhai Khant and Senga Bhai Bhil, the teachers of Rastapal, a tiny tribal village near Dungarpur, were instructed to close their school with immediate effect. The teachers refused to comply with the orders. As a result, one was immediately killed by the State police officer and the other was tied to a jeep and dragged on the rough road. Watching her teacher being dragged to death, the young student – Kali Bai, lost her patience and in a bid to save his life, picked up a sickle and severed the rope with a stroke. The police fired at Kali Bai, she fell down on the ground and met a heroic end.</p> <p>2.Govind Giri Govind giri, also known as Govind Guru, (1858–1931) was a social and religious reformer in the early 1900s in the adivasi-dominated border areas of present-day Rajasthan and Gujarat states in India. He is seen as having popularized the Bhagat movement, which was first started in the 18th century.</p>
56	Devichand Sagarmal	<p>Freedom fighter Shri Devichand Sagarmal was born in Pali. Due to the death of his parents during childhood, his education was done at different places. In the year 1934, he joined the volunteers who helped the people injured in the wake of severe earthquake of Bihar. Later on, he came back to Bombay and established the 'Marwari Jain Navyuvak Mandal'. In 1935, he came back to Sirohi. Here he worked for the newspaper titled 'Agniban' along with Shri Jaynarayan Vyas, and held the post of Minister in the Sirohi State Praja Mandal. During this span of time, he also served for the cause of nation in Madras and was imprisoned.</p> <p>As a mark of protest against the Cripps Mission, he published a magazine which was banned by the Sirohi State and he was put behind the bars yet again. He took relentless efforts for the development of villages. While participating in the movements held in Gujarat, he made Sirohi the centre stage of his activities. He also worked in the regions of Mumbai and Madras. He walked from Mumbai to Sirohi in the year 1936. He established the Marwari Charity in Madras and undertook commendable work amid severe floods. He played a prominent role in the freedom movement held in Sirohi, in the development of villages, in the Praja Mandal, and towards the cause of women.</p>

57	Surajmal Basaniya	<p>Freedom fighter Shri Surajmal Basaniya, son of Shri Shankar Lal Mahajan was born in Banswara. He prominently participated in the dynamic anti-drug movement in Ahmedabad under the leadership of Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel. Later, he received guidance for the national movement from Dhulji Bhai and Vijaya Behn. In the year 1939, he obtained a Diploma in Sewing from Udaipur. In Udaipur, the seminar organized by Sevashram helped him strengthen the sense of patriotism. Surajmal Basaniya propagated the Quit India Movement of 1942 by working underground along with Chimanlalji. Along with freedom fighters like Shri Bhupendra Nath Trivedi, Shri Suryakant Dosi and Shri Poonamchand, he persistently participated in the activities of Praja Mandal.</p>
58	Lal Chand Joshi; Sagarmal Gopa	<p>1. Shri Lal Chand Joshi Shri Lal Chand Joshi entered the political arena being inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. He was a state astrologer. In the year 1936, he got associated with Shri Jay narayan Vyas with the inspiration of Shri Sagarmal Gopa. Thereafter, he became an active member of the Lok Parishad along with Shri Shivshankar Ji Gopa. He enrolled 55 members in the Lok Parishad along with his coworkers within a short span of one-year. Rawat Mal Ji Gopa asked him to apologize in the Darbar keeping in mind his political activities. However, he was arrested by the Darbar for declining the order and not apologizing. He was tortured in the jail, was kept handcuffed and got imprisoned for a span of 15 months on false accusation. Upon his release from the jail premises, he became an active member of the Praja Mandal. Throughout his life, he followed the principles of Praja Mandal such as the propagation of Khadi. Sagarmal Gopa (2 November/3 November 1900 – 4 April 1946) was a freedom fighter and patriot from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, India. His father was Akhairaj gopa, who was a courtier in Maharawal Jawahar Singh's court.</p> <p>2. Sagarmal Gopa Sagarmal Gopa had recorded the atrocities of Jawahar Singh, the contemporary ruler of Jaisalmer, in his book "Jaisalmer ka Gundaraj", after which the enmity between Jawahar Singh and Sagarmal Gopa increased. He took active part in the non-cooperation movement in 1921. He opposed anti-people policies of then rulers of Jaisalmer. He was expelled from Jaisalmer and Hyderabad. Even in exile he continued to work for freedom movement. After his father's death in 1941, on his return to Jaisalmer he was arrested on 25 May 1941. Sagarmal gopa tortured in prison for years. He was burnt to death in the prison on 4 April 1946. "Gopal Swaroop Pathak commission" was formed to investigate the murder of Sagarmal gopa, which under the influence of Jawahar Singh, declared this murder as suicide. 3 books were written by gopa 1) aajadi ke diwane 2) jaisalmer ka gundaraj 3) raghunath singh ka mukadma.</p>

59	Snehlata Verma; Thakur Kesari Singh Barhath; Manikya Lal Verma	<p>1.Snehlata Verma Smt. Snehlata Verma, daughter of freedom fighter Shri Manikyalal Verma, along with her grandmother was a participant in Bijoliya Farmers Movement led by her father. She followed the legacy of her father, thereby, resulting in facing a number of atrocities. Her husband, Shri Harish Chandra Pravasi, also extended her full cooperation in this endeavor. She was taken into custody for participating in Satyagraha conducted in Udaipur. Her mother established the 'Mahila Sangathan', which was made a platform of struggle by Snehlata Verma in order to engage women in the freedom movement. She carried out a number of tasks for the development and upliftment of women. She awakened women for the cause of freedom of our nation and enlightened them towards the development of Mewar.</p> <p>2. Kesari Singh Barhath Kesari Singh Barhath (1872-1941) in year 1902 wrote a letter 'Chetawani Ra Chungtya' reminding Maharana 'Fateh Singh' of Udaipur about the pride of Mewar and Maharana's self-respect. Reading that letter Maharana did not go to the Royal Court of Lord Curzon – held in Delhi, which saved the pride and self-respect of Mewar.</p> <p>3.Manikya Lal Verma Manikya Lal Verma Born on 4th December 1897 in a Mathur kayastha family was a member of Constituent Assembly of India in 1949. He was prime minister of Rajasthan, India before full formation of the state. He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1957 from Chittorgarh and in 1952 from Tonk. He was recipient of Padma Bhushan in 1965. He played pivotal role in Bijolia movement, a farmers agitation raised between 1919 and 1923 in Bhilwara. He remained in prison for several year's being a freedom fighter. Verma was an untiring social activist. He played a vital role in promoting education among Tribes, other backward classes and women in southern Rajasthan. He founded Vimukt Janjaati sangh to promote social conditions of notified casts. This organisation established several hostels for notified cast students in Rajasthan.</p>
60	Trilochan Pokhrel	<p>Trilochan Pokhrel was born at Takchang Busty, in East Sikkim. Pokhrel is popularly known as 'VandePokhrel'. He was highly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's fundamental principles of peace and non-violence. He was actively involved in Gandhi's movements such as the 'Non-Cooperation Movement', the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' and the 'Quit India Movement'. Trilochan Pokhrel had immense faith in the teachings of leading a simple life as led by Mahatma Gandhi. He is known for promoting the concept of 'Swadeshi' among the Sikkimese peasantry. He was the first Sikkimese freedom fighter who fought against the British hegemony. He is the prominent figure of Indian Independence Movement activism in North Bengal & Sikkim.</p>

61	Komaram Bheem; K L Bapuji	<p>1. Komaram Bheem</p> <p>Komram Bheem was born at Sankepally village in Komarambheem District. His father was killed in an attack by the Forest Department when he was fifteen. Then Bheem's family migrated to Sardapur village in Kerimeri mandal. He was leading a normal life by Jhum farming. A jagirdar named Siddhiki, who was an informer of the Nizam, occupied Bheem's land. Bheem killed Siddhiki out of anger and escaped from police to hide in Assam. After that, he worked as a labourer in coffee and tea plantations for five years. He experienced labour agitations. He learned how to read and write. He understood the situation in his place through his close friend Komaram Sooru, who was his secret informer. He was inspired by the agitations and battles for freedom by Alluri Seetha Rama Raju in Visakhapatnam and Birsa Munda revolt fought against Nizam's rule. By that time, Nizam's government used to collect tax in the name of 'Bambram' and Dupapetti for grazing cattle and collecting firewood for cooking. Adivasis were impressed and inspired by the message Jal, Jangal, Jameen (water, forest land) of Komaram Bheem. This slogan was given by Bheem to fight for tribal freedom and rights and oppose the taxes. Nearly 12 villages in earlier Adilabad were ready to fight for their land. Bheem formed a guerrilla army with the young men of Gondu and Koya. He gathered and trained tribal people to fight with weapons. Jodeghat became the central place from where he started the guerrilla battle. Surprised by this battle, Nizam tried to attack on Adivasis. At last, on one full moon day, Komaram Bheem died in the battle against the Nizam's army in Jodeghat forest.</p> <p>2. K L Bapuji</p> <p>Konda Lakshman Bapuji began to become popular as a leader against caste ridden rural discrimination. The Vetti exploitation in Armoor taluq of Nizamabad had drawn his attention to a reality of profession/caste-based labour/material extraction. Bapuji wanted armed action to overthrow the Nizam's regime and trained people in art of throwing bombs to even physically eliminate the Nizam. He was a practicing lawyer, defended the victims of different cases against Visunuru Rama chandra Reddy. He closely associated with the Communists to the extent that they fight for the people's rights in democratic manner. His life is a message of homogenization of diverse political strands for democratic co-existence.</p>
62	R N Reddy	<p>Raavi Narayana Reddy (5 June 1908 – 7 September 1991) was an Indian politician, a founding member of the Communist Party of India, and a peasant leader. He was a leader in the Telangana Rebellion against the rule of Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII. Reddy was also a philanthropist, social reformer, and parliamentarian. He is renowned in Telangana for fighting on behalf of peasants. Raavi Narayana Reddy also played a critical role in the Andhra Mahasabha as its chairman in 1941.</p>

63	Makhdoom Mohiuddin	<p>Makhdoom Mohiuddin, or Abu Sayeed Mohammad Makhdoom Mohiuddin Khudri, (4 February 1908 – 25 August 1969) was an Urdu poet and Marxist political activist of India who founded the Progressive Writers Union in Hyderabad and was active with the Comrades Association and the Communist Party of India, and at the forefront of the 1946–1947 Telangana Rebellion against the Nizam of the erstwhile Hyderabad state. Mohiuddin lectured at the City College in 1934 and taught Urdu literature. He was the founder of the Communist Party in Andhra Pradesh and is regarded as a Freedom Fighter of India. He also rallied against the monarchy of the Princely State of Hyderabad to merge with the newly liberated Indian Union</p>
64	Tiruppur Kumaran	<p>Tiruppur Kumaran (Kodi kata kumaran) or Kumarasvami, born in a weaver family in Chennimalai, was influenced by Gandhian principles and ideals during the course of the Indian freedom struggle. Kumaran established the Desa Bandhu Youth Association. His family got worried for his life, with his commitment towards the cause of freedom.</p> <p>He actively participated in demonstrations and protests. Tiruppur led the revolt against the British empire in the year 1932 when Gandhi ji was arrested by the colonial authorities. Symbolizing the Indian Freedom Struggle, Kumaran held the Indian National Congress flag in the protest march. Despite the harsh beating by the British colonial police, he held the flag firmly in his hands. He was beaten to death by the British.</p>
65	S S Satyamurti	<p>Sundara Sastri Satyamurti, one of the leading freedom fighters in the province of Madras. He joined politics at an early age and was chosen as a delegate to represent the cause of Indian freedom several times. He visited England on two occasions – with respect to the bill that was to become the Government of India Act (1919), and for pleading the case of Indian freedom (1925), respectively –leading a constructive role. Although he was a Gandhian, he disagreed with his policy decisions on many occasions. He was arrested on one occasion while attempting to hoist the Indian flag, and yet again during the course of the Quit India Movement.</p> <p>S. Satyamurti actively involved in the Swadeshi Movement. He was one of the prominent leaders of the 'pro-changers', who were defeated by the 'no-changers' in the year 1922. They founded the Swaraj Party and gained council entry in the Madras Province, acquiring experience in the Legislature. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1935-1943, and Mayor of the Corporation of Madras from November 1939-November 1940. He fought actively for the cause of Purna Swaraj. He, thus, held firm belief in Constitutional government and Parliamentary democracy. He persistently opposed the discriminatory caste system prevalent in Indian society. He was also instrumental in getting the Annamalai University Bill passed.</p>

66	<p>Veerapandiya Kattabomman;</p> <p>Subramania Bharti;</p> <p>V.O. Chidambara Pillai</p>	<p>1. Veerapandiya Kattabomman</p> <p>A brave Polygar (feudal title) chieftain in Tamil Nadu in the 18th century, Veerapandiya Kattabomman waged a war against the Britishers 60 years before the Indian War of Independence started in the northern part of India. Polygars were feudal lords who were appointed as military chiefs and administrative governors since the time of the Vijayanagara Empire in parts of Southern India. They were given the charge of a group of villages, collected taxes from the peasants and in time, they almost acted as independent chieftains. When the East India Company started seizing control of the region, they came in conflict with the polygars on the question of who would collect taxes - the Company wanted to control them and secure the rights to collect taxes, as well as control territory. Kattabomman refused to give in to the British and waged a war against them. This is often called the First Polygar War of 1799.</p> <p>Kattabomman was ultimately captured, sentenced to death and publicly hanged at Kayatharu in 1799. To commemorate the bicentenary of Kattabomman's hanging, the Government of India released a postal stamp in his honour.</p> <p>2. Subramania Bharti</p> <p>A born poet and a patriot, Subramania Bharati was greatly moved by the Indian struggle for independence. A Tamil pundit, he was also accomplished in Sanskrit and Hindi. Editor of Tamil India and English Bala Bharati, Subramania was greatly influenced by Sri Aurobindo and VVS Iyer, and later by Mahatma Gandhi. To symbolize the spirit of national unity he adopted the turban as popularly worn by the Sikhs of Northern India. He was arrested for his nationalistic activities. He inspired people with his poems such as Panchali Sapatam which was an allegory of Bharat Mata.</p> <p>3. V.O. Chidambara Pillai</p> <p>Valliyappan Ulaganathan Chidambaram, also known by his initials V.O.C. (at times referred to as Kappalottiya Tamizhan or 'The Tamil Helmsman'), was an Indian freedom fighter. He was a prominent lawyer, trade union leader, and leader in the Indian National Congress. He mobilized the workers of the Coral Mills, thereby expanding the social base of the Swadeshi movement. This led to a conflict with the British Raj. In 1906, he established the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, which competed with the monopoly of the British India Steam Navigation Company.</p> <p>Valliyappan, in competition with the British ships, launched the first Indian shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo with the help of Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. One of India's major ports, i.e. Tuticorin Port Trust, is named after him. He was charged with sedition by the British colonial government and was sentenced to life</p>
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		imprisonment. His barrister license was also revoked.
67	Manorama Banerjee; Pramod Banerjee	<p>1. Manorama Banerjee</p> <p>Manorama Banerjee was the wife of a prominent freedom fighter of Tripura Pramod Ranjan Banerjee. She was ideologically inclined for a violent struggle against the British even as a child. She saved money and brought a pistol which she kept hidden in her blouse and gave it to her friend Anwara Begum to open fire on a British Magistrate. Another friend accompanied them and they were arrested on charges of murder and were jailed in Comilla Women's Cell for six months.</p> <p>2. Pramod Banerjee</p> <p>Pramod Banerjee, despite being born in a rich family of a zamindar, he left home when he was only 12 years old. Pramod got a job in Railways at Jabalpur but left it at the age of 22 and involved himself in the freedom movement entirely. During his service he spent his salary to aid his co-freedom fighters, especially buying arms to fight with the British. He had many contributions to the freedom struggle amongst which the 'Armoury Movement' stood out. He was jailed in Dhaka Central Jail after being caught in connection with the 'Armoury Movement'. He was then shifted to Dumdum Central Jail and Andaman Central Jail. He got inspired by Subhash Chandra Bose and followed his ideals till his last breath. He also accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his 'Quit India Movement' in 1942.</p>
68	Badri Dutt Pandey	<p>Pandit Badri Dutt Pandey (15 February 1882 – 13 January 1965) was an Indian historian, freedom fighter, Social Reformer and subsequently, a Member of Parliament from Almora in independent India.</p> <p>He was one of the foremost political leaders from Kumaon (then a part of the United Provinces in British India). He was popularly known as, and remains remembered in the region as, the Kumaon Kesari. This title is derived after "Coolie-Begar movement" in 1921. He was the editor of a newspaper called Almora Akhbar which was shut by the British bureaucracy for its anti-government stance. Thereafter he raised money to start a new newspaper named "Shakti" on 15 oct 1918 the day of Vijay dhashmi. The society of Kumaon, during those days, was plagued by a social system called Nayak Pratha, where it was acceptable for Nayak families to sell their daughters into prostitution. Badri Dutt fought against the system which ultimately led to the enactment of legislation to stop the practice.</p> <p>His book in Hindi on the history of Kumaon is a compendium and a treatise on Kumaon, and is titled, Kumaon Ka Itihas.</p>

69	Kalu Singh Mahara	<p>Kalu Singh Mahara (revered as the First Freedom Fighter of Uttarakhand), was born in 1831 in Thyamahra village near Lohaghat in District Champawat, Uttarakhand. He started the campaign named as Krantiveer, the main reason behind this was the promise of full cooperation by the Nawab of Ruhela-Khan Bahadur Khan, the Tehri King and the Awadh government for the rebellion against the British. The responsibility for the first attack on British barracks located in Chandmari, Lohaghat was given to Kalu Mahara. Due to this invasion, the British fled from there and the revolutionaries set the barracks on fire. After the first success, the campaign of 'Jung-e-Azadi' started in the entire Kali Kumaon to stop the British troops advancing from Nainital and Almora.</p>
70	Durgawati Devi	<p>Durgawati Devi or Durga Bhabhi, also known as the 'The Agni of India', is remembered to this day as a threat to the British police. She had tremendous influence on revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqullah and Chandra Shekhar Azad. She also wielded a strong influence on the members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). She was a Bengali, married at the age of 11 years to Professor Bhagwati Charan Vohra (a member of HSRA, who had planned to bomb the jail in order to free Bhagat Singh but sadly died while testing the bomb on the banks of Ravi near Lahore).</p> <p>Durgawati Devi was an active member of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, and she assisted in the escape of Bhagat Singh from Lahore after the Saunders killing (1928). Herself and Bhagat Singh duped as a couple and escaped to Calcutta, with Rajguru as their servant. Durga met several revolutionaries along with Bhagat Singh, and learned bomb-making. She openly opposed the sentence awarded to Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. She even sold her ornaments worth Rs. 3,000 in order to rescue Bhagat Singh and his comrades. As a revenge for their hanging, Durga decided to kill Lord Hailey (ex-Governor of Punjab), who was also a staunch enemy of the revolutionaries. Although the Governor escaped, his aides were injured. She was arrested and awarded imprisonment for three years.</p>

71	Ashfaqulla Khan; Ram Prasad Bismil	<p>1. Ashfaqulla Khan Ashfaqulla Khan was born in 1900 at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh and was a freedom fighter who actively fought against the British forces. After the 'Chauri Chaura' incident in 1922 when Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the movement, Ashfaqulla was dissatisfied. Along with his friends, he decided to form an organization named 'Hindustan Republican Association' in 1924 to organize an armed revolution to achieve freedom. He was later arrested for his involvement in 'Kakori Train Robbery' and sentenced to death. He was hanged on 19th December, 1927 at the Faizabad Jail.</p> <p>2. Ram Prasad Bismil Ram Prasad Bismil is renowned for his pamphlet titled 'Deshvasiyon ke Naam Sandesh', and for his participation in the Mainpuri Conspiracy, 1918. During the World War-I, he joined the revolutionary movement in the subcontinent. He was a member of Matravedi Society (a revolutionary organization where nationalists were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the cause of Indian independence, and it specialized in carrying out armed robberies and distributing revolutionary pamphlets). With respect to the notion of non-violence, he held views in contrast to the ones held by Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>Ram Prasad Bismil was amongst the founding members of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Later, he became the de facto head of HRA when other leaders went into hiding. On 9th August 1945, the HRA looted a train at Kakori (a few kilometres from the Lucknow Central). Although the looting did not go as planned, rather evidence in the form of a bedsheet was left behind at the robbery scene. This led to the nabbing of HRA revolutionaries by the British authorities. Thereafter, Ram Prasad got martyred at the age of 30 years, when he was hanged in Gorakhpur jail on 19th December 1927.</p>
72	Mangal Pandey	<p>Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key part in the events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was a sepoy (infantryman) in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the British East India Company. In 1984, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to remember him.</p> <p>On the afternoon of 29 March 1857, Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, then stationed at Barrackpore was informed that several men of his regiment were being provoked by Mangal Pandey for a mutiny. After a tussle and fight with General Baugh and Sergeant Hewson, Mangal Pandey was captured by the fellow soldiers on the orders of British officers and was brought to trial less than a week later and was hanged on 8th April, 1857.</p>

73	Batukeshwar Dutta	<p>Batukeshwar Dutta, a young freedom fighter, was moved from one prison to another. In the year 1924, Batukeshwar met Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad (both members of the revolutionary Hindustan Republican Association [HRA]) and was motivated to join HRA. Both, Batukeshwar Dutta and Bhagat Singh hurled smoke bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8th April 1929 in protest against two bills – the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.</p> <p>The slogan Inquilab Zindabad was raised while hurling the bombs and leaflets titled ‘to make the deaf hear’ were thrown in the Assembly. The brave men decided to surrender so as to inspire other revolutionaries to contribute towards the Indian freedom struggle. They were sentenced to life imprisonment, and the act shook British colonial roots in Indian soil. While Bhagat Singh was hanged for killing John Saunders, Batukeshwar Dutta was transferred to the Cellular Jail, Andaman.</p> <p>Batukeshwar Dutta had to face brutal colonial atrocities as did other Kala Pani inmates. He began a hunger strike against the abusive treatment of political prisoners and the discriminatory and inhumane prison conditions. He contracted tuberculosis soon after he was released from prison, having an adverse effect on his health. Although, this could not deter his spirit to fight for the cause of freedom. He actively participated in the Quit India Movement led by Gandhiji in 1942.</p>
74	Khudiram Bose	<p>Khudiram Bose was born on 3rd December 1889 in Midnapore District. He joined revolutionary Anushilan Samiti at the age of 15 years. Along with Praful Chaki, he decided to kill a brutal British officer, Kingsford, and bombed his carriage in Muzaffarpur in Bihar on 1 May 1908. They tried to escape but were followed by police, Prafula Chaki was killed at Mokama ghat station and Khudi Ram Bose was arrested and convicted to death. He was hanged on 11 August 1908 at Muzaffarpur. He was hanged to death at the age of 18 years for his role in the ‘Muzaffarpur Conspiracy case’ making him one of the youngest martyrs of the Indian Independence movement.</p> <p>Khudiram along with Prafulla Chaki attempted to assassinate a British Judge, Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, by throwing bombs on the carriage in which he was suspected to be traveling. However, he was seated in a different carriage and the bombs resulted in the deaths of two British women.</p> <p>West Bengal Postal Circle would like to pay homage to this Brave Martyr for his contribution to the freedom struggle.</p>

75	Matangini Hazra	<p>Matangini Hazra was an Indian revolutionary who participated in the Indian independence movement until she was shot dead by the British Indian police in front of the Tamluk Police Station on 29 September 1942. She was affectionately known as Gandhi buri, Bengali for old lady Gandhi.</p> <p>In 1905, she became actively interested in the Indian independence movement as a Gandhian. A notable feature of the freedom struggle in Midnapore was the participation of women. In 1932, she took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement and was arrested for breaking the Salt Act. She was promptly released but protested for the abolition of the tax. Arrested again, she was incarcerated for six months at Baharampur. After being released, she became an active member of the Indian National Congress and took to spinning her own Khadi. In 1933, she also attended the subdivisional Congress conference at Serampore and was injured in the ensuing baton charge by the police.</p>
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****Note: The details of the freedom fighters have been taken from the website of Ministry of Culture and from other internet sources and the authenticity of above is not ascertained by the Ministry.***