

I'm human



Indian freedom fighters list

This article needs citations from trusted sources to verify its claims. You can help improve it by adding reliable information. The list of Indian independence activists contains individuals who fought against British, French, and Portuguese colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent through various means. After India gained independence, the term "freedom fighter" was officially recognized, and those who participated in the movement received pensions and other benefits. This list includes notable figures from different walks of life who contributed to the independence struggle. Some key activists include Ambika Chakrabarty, Abad Behari, Alluri Sitarama Raju, Amarendranath Chatterjee, Anant Laxman Kanhere, Anant Maral Shastri, and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Their efforts played a significant role in the struggle for independence, with some being involved in revolutionary activities, others leading rebellions or conspiring against colonial rule. The Indian independence movement was a complex effort involving various individuals and organizations working towards the same goal. Despite its dynamic nature, this list aims to provide a comprehensive overview of those who contributed significantly to India's fight for freedom. You can help by adding missing items with reliable sources to make this list more complete. After Jawaharlal Nehru's passing, Anant Maral served as India's Prime Minister. As a contemporary at Kashi Vidyapeeth, he had a connection with Pandit Nehru. During the Civil Disobedience Movement between 1930 and 1932, when the British restricted press freedom, Maral went underground to evade arrest and published Congress Bulletins and Samachar from Allahabad. He handwritten articles, cut stencils, and printed copies by foot-traveling from village to village, disseminating Congress messages. Maral also served as the Youth League secretary in Varanasi. Maral was arrested during the Quit India Movement in 1942 and imprisoned at Patna Camp jail. Other prominent revolutionaries mentioned include:
* Ananta Singh, a revolutionary who participated in the Chittagong armoury raid
* Atulkrisna Ghosh, who took part in the Indo-German Conspiracy
* Bagha Jatin, a founding member of Anushilan Samiti and participant in the Indo-German Conspiracy
* Baitunna Shukla, executed for murdering a government witness
* Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a nationalist who campaigned for complete Swaraj (self-rule)
* Begum Hazrat Mahal, the regent of Awadh during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and leader in the rebellion against the British East India Company
* Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, a nationalist who wrote Vande Mataram, inspiring many activists and becoming India's national song
* Barindra Kumar Ghosh, convicted in the Alipore bomb case
* Basawon Singh, an activist convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial
* Batusheshwar Dutt, a revolutionary who threw a bomb in the Central Assembly in 1929
* Benoy Basu, a revolutionary who led following an attack on police at Writers' Building
* Bhagat Singh, a socialist revolutionary and prominent figure in the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)
* Bhikaji Cama, a revolutionary ideologue and bomb-maker who wrote "The Philosophy of Bomb"
* Cama supported the founding of Varma's Indian Home Rule Society in February 1905 with Naoroji and Singh Rewabhai Rana. She was denied re-entry to India after refusing to sign a statement pledging she would not participate in nationalist activities, but wrote revolutionary literature while in exile. Cama published literature for the movement, including Bande Mataram and Madan's Talwar, which were smuggled into India through Pondichery. She attended the second Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, where she described the devastating effects of a famine that struck the Indian subcontinent. In her appeal for human rights, equality, and autonomy from Great Britain, Cama unfurled what she called the "Flag of Indian Independence". Other notable figures of the era included Bhupendranath Datta, editor of Jugantar Patrika; Bipin Chandra Pal, a founding member of the swadeshi movement; Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and Lala Lajpat Rai. The Lal-Bal-Pal trio, along with Cama and Tilak, was associated with revolutionary activity. Chandrashekhar Azad was one of the greatest minds of the Indian Independence Movement and mentored several freedom fighters. Chandrashekhar Azad's early life took him to Sanskrit Pathshala in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. He began engaging in revolutionary activities at a young age, eventually joining Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement. At the tender age of 15, he received his first punishment from the British authorities, consisting of 15 whiplashes. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919 deeply affected Azad. When Gandhi relaunched the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921, Azad actively participated in it. However, after the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhi suspended the movement, leaving Azad feeling deflated. This led Azad to form Hindustan Republican Association and engage in various national interest activities. Azad's ultimate goal was complete independence for India, no matter the cost. He took part in several daring acts, including the Kakori train robbery, assembly bomb incident, shooting of Saunders at Lahore, and avenging the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai. Tragically, Azad was betrayed by one of his associates and besieged by British police. On February 27, 1931, he organized a meeting with revolutionaries at Allahabad's Alfred Park. Despite fighting bravely, seeing no other way to escape, he took his own life and fulfilled his pledge not to be caught alive. To honor Azad's bravery, Alfred Park in Allahabad was later renamed Chandrashekhar Azad Park after India gained independence. Though Azad lived only 25 years, his role in India's independence struggle remains unforgettable and inspired several Indians to join the freedom fight. Dadabhai Naoroji, a renowned Indian political leader, scholar, and writer, played a pivotal role in India's nascent independence movement. He was born into a Parsi Zoroastrian family in Navsari, Gujarat, and went on to become a Member of Parliament in the United Kingdom House of Commons between 1892 and 1895. Naoroji is celebrated for his work in the Indian National Congress, which he helped found and led thrice as its president. Naoroji's writings advocated for India's independence from foreign rule, concluding that responsible government would be a better path for the nation. Dhan Singh Gurjar, a police chief of Meerut, also played a significant role in India's freedom struggle during the 1857 rebellion. 1. Dheeran Chinnamalai fought against the British East India Company in Meerut, employing guerrilla warfare tactics. 2. Dinesh Gupta was executed after participating in an attack on police at Writers' Building, showcasing his revolutionary fervor. 3. Durgawati Devi contributed to a bomb factory, indicating her involvement in the resistance against British rule. 4. Gopinath Bordoloi led the Indian National Congress and actively participated in India's Freedom Movement, leading to his imprisonment during the Quit India Movement. 5. Gopinath Bordoloi held significant positions within the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee and served as Finance Minister before becoming India's 5th president from 1974 to 1977. 6. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar founded the Abhinav Bharat Society, which led an armed resistance against the British colonial government in India. 7. Ganesh Ghosh participated in the Chittagong armoury raid as a revolutionary, demonstrating his commitment to the cause. 8. Habib ur Rahman served as Subhas Chandra Bose's chief of staff in Singapore and accompanied him on his fatal flight from Taipei to Tokyo. 9. Seth Harchandrai Vishandas advocated for Muslim-Hindu unity and fought against the Simon Commission, contributing to India's independence movement. 10. Hare Krishna Konar founded Communist Consolidation in Andaman Cellular Jail, aiming to overthrow the British Raj from India. 11. Hridayaram Mahashye participated in the Indian independence movement in Uttar Pradesh as an activist and revolutionary. 12. Hemchandra Kanungo was convicted for his involvement in the Alipore bomb case, highlighting his nationalist stance. 13. Hemu Kalani was executed for attempting to sabotage a train, exemplifying his student revolutionary spirit. 14. Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi established the Khaksar Movement in British India, advocating for self-reliance and social reform. Prominent figures from India's struggle for independence emerged in various regions, including:
* Odisha's Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, a revolutionary imprisoned for his role in the Kakori conspiracy
* Kali Charan Banerjee, a Bengal Christian politician, played a significant part in shaping Indian National Congress policy through annual sessions. Kalpani Datta participated in key movements and was involved in planning the Chittagong armoury raid. Kamal Nath Tewari served as a freedom fighter who later became a Member of Parliament from different constituencies after India gained independence. Notable contributions also came from Kannegani Hanumanthu, a farmer leader who spearheaded the Palnadu Rebellion against British rule in 1921-22. His efforts included mobilizing people to resist unfair taxes and organizing social boycotts of British officials. The British eventually executed him. Kamaraj's role as a freedom fighter transitioned into becoming Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, earning a reputation for his nine-year golden rule. Kartar Singh Sarabha was involved with the Ghadar Party and its attempted mutiny, while Khudiram Bose became one of the youngest revolutionary martyrs due to an assassination attempt that tragically claimed innocent lives. Kittur Chennamma, an Indian rani from Karnataka, led armed forces against British East India Company rule in 1824. Komaram Bheem fought for Hyderabad's liberation as a tribal leader. Krishnaji Gopal Karve was executed for his role in the murder of A.M.T Jackson. Babu Kunwar Singh served as a military commander in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, and Kushal Konwar played a significant part in the Quit India movement before being hanged. Prominent figures like Lala Lajpat Rai championed complete Swaraj through the swadeshi movement and Lal Bahadur Shastri participated in the non-cooperation Movement, inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy. Muhammad Ali Jinnah played a crucial role in Indian history, advocating Hindu-Muslim unity through the Lucknow Pact in 1916. As a key leader in the All-India Home Rule League, he proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard Muslim rights in India. He co-founded the All India Muslim League and launched the Silk Letter Movement with his students, laying the groundwork for Jamia Millia Islamia. Mangal Pandey rebelled against British Indian army commanders before being executed. Manmath Nath Gupta was part of the Kakori conspiracy, while Matangini Hazra fought in the Quit India Movement before being fatally shot by police. Manji Liangqi All led the Sepoy Mutiny and declared India's independence after revolutionary operations. Ramesh Chandra Jha, a poet and veteran freedom fighter, actively participated in the Quit India movement of 1942. Rani of Jhansi was a pivotal leader of the First War of Independence in 1857. Rash Behari Bose helped form the Indian National Army in Imperial Japan, while Rosamma Punnose campaigned for independence. Roshan Singh was a revolutionary executed for his role in the Kakori conspiracy, despite not being directly involved. 5. Satyamurti was a politician who campaigned for independence. Sachindra Bakshi joined the HRA and took part in the Kakori conspiracy. Sangolli Rayanna led the Kittur army against the British East India Company until his death. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, known as the Iron Man of India, fought for independence and unified the nation. Sarojini Naidu was a prominent activist who called for independence through her writing and civil disobedience movement. Shambhu Dutt Sharma joined the Quit India Movement in 1942. Shaukat Ali was a close ally of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and campaigned for Pakistan's founder. Shivaram Rajguru was an HSRA member who assassinated a British police officer. Shyamji Krishna Varma founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House, and the Indian Sociologist in London. Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Indian Legion in Nazi Germany and revamped the Indian National Army in Imperial Japan. Sri Aurobindo was arrested for leading the Alipore bomb conspiracy. Subodh Roy participated in the Chittagong armoury raid and later the Tebhaga movement. Subramania Bharati created many patriotic songs during the independence movement. Sukhdev Thapar was a senior HSRA member who took part in several actions before his execution. Surendranath Tagore served as treasurer of the Anushilan Samiti, while Surya Sen led the Chittagong armoury raid. Sushila Chainer Trehan was an activist involved in India's freedom struggle. Lakshmbhai Given text here Sushila Didi Swami Shradhdhanand Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu Tara Rani Srivastava Tatya Tope Titumir Titusji T. V. Thomas Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Ubadillath Sindh Udhm Singh Ulaskar Dutta Uloor Gopi Umaji Naik Khomane Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy Uzar Gul Peshawari V. O. Chidambaram Pillai Vanchinathan Vasudev Balwant Phadke Varyian Kunnathu Kunjahammed Haji The text honors several Indian freedom fighters who fought against British rule and colonialism. Yella Nachiyar, a queen from c. 1780-1790, was the first Indian queen to wage war against the East India Company. Veerapandiya Kattabomman refused to accept British sovereignty and led a war against them. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was an independence activist who advocated for complete Indian independence through revolutionary means. The text also highlights the significance of India's independence flag, which is "born" with the blood of martyred youth. It calls upon freedom lovers worldwide to cooperate in freeing one-fifth of humanity (India). Additionally, it mentions several other freedom fighters, including:
1. Kannegani Hanumanthu, a Telugu leader who fought for Indian independence.
2. Puluriti Hanumanthudu, a legendary figure who led the Palnati Revolt against British rule. These individuals are celebrated for their bravery and sacrifice in the struggle for India's freedom. ETV Bharat reported on April 7, 2022, that Maghfoor Ahmad Ajazi was an unsung hero of India's freedom struggle, according to the Ministry of Culture. Multiple sources, including Adrawi and Mody, have written about his contributions to the country's independence movement. Women like Sarojini Naidu, Mithuben Petit, and others played significant roles in India's freedom struggle, as documented by various authors and institutions. Notable individuals such as Mahatma Gandhi, Gopalkrishna Gandhi, and Abdul Mabood Qasmi have been recognized for their contributions to the country's history. Freedom Fighters Remember, a book published by the Government of India, lists many prominent figures who fought for independence. The lives and works of these freedom fighters are being documented and preserved for future generations. This text is a list of Indian independence activists, showcasing the bravery and sacrifice of freedom fighters who contributed to the nation's liberation from foreign rule. The article spans centuries, highlighting legendary figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Bhagat Singh, as well as lesser-known heroes and women freedom fighters whose roles were crucial in shaping India's destiny. By honoring these individuals, the text celebrates their courage and vision that laid the foundation for an independent India cherished by generations. Other names given to rulers or leaders are Satavahana King, Rai Pithora, Farid Khan, Rayar, Pratap Singh I, Founder of the Maratha Empire, Sambhaji Raje, Tania Tope, Dhondopant, and Rajarshi Shahu of Kolhapur. Their notable works include military conquests, defending territories against invaders, patronizing trade and commerce, establishing dynasties, introducing administrative reforms, developing infrastructure, resisting Mughal or British rule, leading guerrilla warfare, and championing social causes like education and caste equality. These leaders lived between the 12th to 19th centuries C.E., with their dates of birth ranging from 1166 to 1874 and deaths from 1192 to 1922. Key figures in Indian history who fought for education, social justice, and freedom from British rule. 1. **Veer Kunwar Singh** : A leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 from Bihar. * Fought against the British despite being elderly. * Known for his bravery and patriotism. 2. **Lokmanya Tilak** : Nicknamed the "Father of Indian Unrest." * Advocated for Swaraj (self-rule). * His famous slogan was "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it." 3. **King of Panchalankurichi** : Resisted British taxation policies. * Defied the British East India Company. * Executed for his rebellion against the British. * Became a symbol of Tamil pride and resistance. 4. **Revolutionary Soldier** : Sparked the Indian Rebellion of 1857. * Attacked British officers, triggering the uprising. * Remembered as a martyr and patriot. 5. **Martyr of Kakori** : Key figure in the Kakori Train Robbery. * Fought against British colonial rule. * Remembered as a martyr in India's freedom struggle. 6. **One of Lal Bal Pal Trio** : A staunch nationalist and freedom fighter. * Advocate of Swadeshi movement and boycotting British goods. * Known for his powerful oratory and speeches against British rule. 7. **Azad** : Involved in the Kakori conspiracy and other revolutionary activities. * Died a martyr, refusing to be captured alive by the British. 8. **Founder of Jamia Millia Islamia** : Co-founded Jamia Millia Islamia University. * Active in the Indian National Congress and Khilafat Movement. * Known for his contributions to education and medicine. 9. **Deshbandhu** : Renowned leader who defended nationalist leaders. * Co-founded the Swaraj Party with Motilal Nehru. * Advocated for self-rule and economic independence from Britain. 10. **Santhal Leaders** : Led the Santhal Rebellion against British rule in the 19th century. * Fought against British colonialism. * Remembered as heroes of India's struggle for freedom. Known figures in Indian independence movement. **Tribal Freedom Fights** : Born 1875, died 1900 Led the Munda rebellion against British exploitation, symbolizing tribal identity and pride. **Master Das** : Born 1894, died 1934 Leader of the Chittagong Armoury Raid, inspired youth to join the freedom movement, remembered for his courage and sacrifice. **Mahatma Bharati** : Born 1882, died 1921 Known as the "Poet of Indian Nationalism," wrote inspiring patriotic poems that fueled the freedom struggle, advocated for social reforms and unity. **Grand Old Man of India** : Born 1825, died 1917 Authored "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," first Indian member of the British Parliament, advocate for Swaraj and economic reforms in India. **Pandit Nehru** : Born 1889, died 1964 First Prime Minister of Independent India, leader of the Indian National Congress, advocated for industrialization and modernization of India. **Netaji** : Born 1897, died 1945 (disputed) Leader of the Indian National Army (INA), advocated for militant nationalism against British rule, known for the slogan "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom." **Iron Man of India** : Born 1875, died 1950 Played a pivotal role in unifying India post-independence, leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha, India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister. **Shaheed-e-Azam** : Born 1907, died 1931 Revolutionary socialist and freedom fighter, involved in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, martyred for his role in the struggle for Indian independence. **Maulana Azad** : Born 1888, died 1958 First Minister of Education in Independent India, prominent leader in the Indian National Congress, advocate for Hindu-Muslim unity and a free, secular India. **Jawaharlal Nehru's Father** : Born 1861, died 1931 Leader of the Indian National Congress, co-founder of the Swaraj Party, and advocate for self-rule in India. Key figure in the Kakori Train Robbery and wrote patriotic poems that inspired the freedom struggle. Martyred for his revolutionary activities. Revolutionary poet, instrumental in establishing the Indian National Army, organized revolutionary activities in India and abroad, and inspired youth to join the freedom struggle. Punjab Kesari (Lion of Punjab), leader of the Indian National Congress. Led the Santhal Rebellion against British rule in the 19th century. * Fought against British colonialism. * Remembered as a hero of India's struggle for freedom. Father of the Nation, leader of India's independence movement, advocated non-violence through Satyagraha, and played a pivotal role in key movements like Dandi March and Quit India. Architect of the Indian Constitution, championed social justice and equality, and was a key drafter of the Indian Constitution. Fought for Dalit rights and eradication of untouchability. Veer Savarkar, advocate of Hindutva and revolutionary freedom fighter, imprisoned in the Andaman Cellular Jail for his nationalist activities, and influenced India's freedom struggle through his writings and ideology. Frontier Gandhi, leader of the Khudai Khidmatgar movement, advocate for non-violence, close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, and worked for the upliftment of the Pashtun community and Indian independence. Rampa Rebellion Leader, led the Rampa Rebellion against British colonial rule, organized tribal communities to resist oppression, and remembered as a martyr for his dedication to India's independence. 1.Bhagat Singh was a martyr for his 63-day hunger strike in Lahore Jail. 2.Martyr for the Indian independence movement who avenged the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. 3.Self-sacrificing revolutionary figure who inspired the freedom movement with his work alongside Bhagat Singh. 4.Political reformer and founder of India House in London to support independence. 5.Madan Lal Dhingra was a key figure who worked closely with Bhagat Singh 6.Mahatma Gandhi found inspiration in Bhagat Singh's work on gradual independence. 7.Bhagat Singh played an active role in promoting nationalist sentiments through his journalism 8.Bagha Jatin's courage and valor inspired future revolutionaries. 9.Sr. No.InformationDetails1. Born1890 C.E.2. Died1931 C.E.3. Work1.Political activist who fought for India's independencec2. Journalist/Editors of "Pratap"iv.Sacrificed his life during communal riots 10.Bhagat Singh was known as the Avenger of Jallianwala Bagh, with his work closely aligned to Bhagat Singh. Given article text here **E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)** : A leading figure in Indian politics, E.V. Ramasamy was a prominent advocate for education and social reforms. He played a key role in the Self-Respect Movement, which aimed to promote social reforms and women's rights. Periyar also fought against caste discrimination and religious orthodoxy. **Bhagat Singh** : A revolutionary leader, Bhagat Singh partnered with other activists to bomb the Central Legislative Assembly. He acted against British oppression and dedicated his life to the revolutionary movement in India. **Kappalottiya Tamilan (Sardar Veli)** : Sardar Veli launched the first Indian shipping company against British monopoly. He was known for his efforts in Swadeshi initiatives and became a symbol of Tamil pride and entrepreneurship. **Indian Revolutionary** : This figure assassinated British official William Hutt Curzon Wylie, aiming to inspire Indians against colonial oppression. They became a martyr for the Indian freedom struggle. **Poet and Freedom Fighter (Pulitha Upasakaran)** : A poet who wrote patriotic poetry to inspire nationalist fervor, Pulitha Upasakaran advocated for the upliftment of the downtrodden. They were an active member of the Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. **Khasi Resistance Leader** : This leader led the Khasi tribes against British expansion in Northeast India, known for his valor and leadership in tribal resistance. He is a symbol of pride for the indigenous people of Meghalaya. **Indian Revolutionary and Academic (Sridhar Venkataraman)** : A key figure in promoting Indian independence through activism abroad, Sridhar Venkataraman co-founded the Ghadar Party. They were instrumental in mobilizing support for India's freedom struggle globally. **Revolutionary Leader (Swami Vivekananda's brother)** : The younger brother of Swami Vivekananda, this individual was an active member of the Anushilan Samiti and advocated for armed struggle and socialist principles in the independence movement. **Khasi Freedom Fighter (Khyndao)** : A hero in Meghalaya's history, Khyndao led the Khasi tribes against British incursions. They organized resistance to safeguard tribal autonomy. of Death2013 As a champion of Indian independence, this individual supported India's freedom movement while living abroad, working with international organizations to challenge British rule. They played a crucial role in mobilizing resources and political support for India's cause. Farmers' Leader (1900-1995) * Championed farmers' and peasants' rights * Played a pivotal role in the Indian independence movement * Advocated agrarian reforms post-independence Deenbandhu (1871-1940) * Close associate of Mahatma Gandhi * Improved conditions for Indian laborers abroad * Supported India's independence movement as a British ally Congress Leader (1887-1943) * Prominent leader of the Indian National Congress * Advocated for oppressed rights in South India * Mobilized support for India's independence Revolutionary Patriot (1869-1898) * Participated in revolutionary activities against British rule * Assassinated British officers during the plague epidemic * Inspired nationalist fervor in Maharashtra Patriot of Punjab (1889-1915) * Worked closely with Lala Lajpat Rai * Participated in revolutionary movements * Executed for anti-British activities Kakori Conspiracy Member (1908-2000) * Participated in the Kakori Train Robbery * Revolutionary writer and freedom fighter * Dedicated life to India's independence movement Revolutionary Martyr (1892-1927) * HSRa member, participated in revolutionary activities * Executed for role in Kakori Train Robbery Revolutionary Leader (1895-1969) * Founding member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) * Planned revolutionary activities * Key figure in India's struggle for independence Chittagong Martyrs (1910s-1930s) * Daring attack on Writers' Building in Kolkata inspired youth to take up revolutionary activities * Sacrificed lives for the cause of Indian independence List of Indian Freedom Fighters and Their Contributions The list highlights various individuals who played significant roles in the fight for India's independence from British rule. 1. The first individual was born in 1910 and passed away in 1930, earning the title "Revolutionary Martyr". Their notable work included participating in attacks on British establishments and being hanged for their role in the Alipore Bomb Case. 2. Born in 1896 and deceased in 1915, the "Youngest Revolutionary" was an active member of the Ghadar Party, known for their revolutionary activities against British rule. They were hanged at the age of 19 for their involvement in the Ghadar Movement. 3. The "Spiritual Leader" was born in 1863 and passed away in 1902, propagating Indian philosophy and culture globally as the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission. They inspired young Indians to serve their nation. 4. Born in 1890 and deceased in 1988, the "Frontier Gandhi" led the Khudai Khidmatgar Movement, promoting non-violence and independence while working for unity among Indian communities. 5. The "Freedom Fighter and Politician" was born in 1888 and passed away in 1982, playing a key role in the Quit India Movement as President of the Indian National Congress. They advocated for non-violence and civil rights. 6. Born in 1860 and deceased in 1954, the "Komagata Maru Leader" challenged Canadian immigration laws by leading the Komagata Maru incident, fighting for the rights of Indian immigrants against racial discrimination. 7. The "Ghadar Party Founder" was born in 1870 and passed away in 1968, co-founding the Ghadar Party and organizing revolutionary activities to overthrow British rule. They inspired young Indians to join the freedom struggle. 8. Born in 1909 and deceased in 1996, the "Grand Old Lady of Independence" played a significant role in underground activities against the British, advocating for social and economic reforms post-independence after hoisting the Congress flag during the Quit India Movement. 9. The "Revolutionary Patriot" was born in 1883 and passed away in 1909, assassinating Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie to avenge Indian oppression, inspiring other revolutionaries with their bold actions before being hanged for their revolutionary activities in London. 10. Born in 1845 and deceased in 1883, the "Father of Indian Armed Rebellion" organized armed revolts against British rule, advocating for Swaraj and serving as a precursor to India's fight for independence. Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in 1892 and died in 1967, he was the advocate for Indian independence from abroad and served in the U.S. Army during World War I. Mahatma Phule was born in 1814 and died in 1859, he was the commander of 1857 Revolt. Rani Lakshmbhai was born in 1828 and died in 1858, she was a key figure in the 1857 First War of Independence. Jawaharlal Nehru was born in 1889 and died in 1964, he was the pioneer of women's education and rights, but I can not find any information about his birth date. In the First War of Indian Independence, Senapati Bapat was known for his guerrilla warfare against British forces and eventually executed for his leadership in the revolt. He was born in 1830 C.E. and died in 1967 C.E. Another notable figure, Rajaji, was the last Governor-General of India and advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity and self-rule. He played a significant role in India's independence movement and constitutional development. Born in 1878 C.E., he passed away in 1972 C.E. Pioneer of Indian Handicrafts was another prominent figure who played a pivotal role in the Salt Satyagraha and advocated for women's rights and social reforms. He promoted India's cultural heritage and handicrafts. Born in 1903 C.E., he died in 1988 C.E. Jatin Das, on the other hand, died after a 63-day hunger strike in Lahore Jail while protesting against inhumane treatment of political prisoners. His death inspired widespread protests against British rule. He was born in 1904 C.E. and passed away in 1929 C.E. Revolutionary Martyr participated in the Muzaffarpur bomb incident and committed suicide to evade capture by the British. His actions inspired the youth to join revolutionary activities. Born in 1888 C.E., he died in 1908 C.E. King and Patriot was another prominent figure who proclaimed India's first provisional government in Kabul and actively opposed British rule internationally. He advocated for education and social reforms in India. Born in 1886 C.E., he passed away in 1979 C.E. Legal Luminary was India's first Solicitor General and played a significant role in drafting legal frameworks post-independence. He contributed to the freedom movement through legal advocacy. Born in 1904 C.E., he died in 1993 C.E. Captain Lakshmi led the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in INA and fought alongside Subhash Chandra Bose. She advocated for women's empowerment and social reforms. Born in 1914 C.E., she passed away in 2012 C.E. Martyr of Kakori was another prominent figure who played a pivotal role in the Kakori Train Robbery and advocated for armed resistance against British rule. He was executed for his revolutionary activities. Born in 1900 C.E., he died in 1927 C.E. Lastly, Social Reformer co-founded and was born in 1856 C.E. He passed away in 1895 C.E. List of freedom fighters, their contributions and notable works: - **Sudharak** : Advocated for social reforms, women's education and Swaraj. - **Unknown Congress Leader** : Played key role in Indian National Congress, advocated non-violent struggle for independence, later became Governor of Madhya Pradesh. - **Queen of Kittur** : Led armed rebellion against British annexation, fought against Doctrine of Lapse, first female ruler to resist British colonial rule. - **Gandhi Buri** : Participated in Quit India Movement, martyred leading a procession, symbol of women's bravery and dedication. - **Freedom Martyr** : Assassinated British official Robert Ashe, inspired revolutionary activities in Tamil Nadu, committed suicide to evade capture. - **Indian Burke** : Co-founder of Indian National Association, advocated constitutional reforms and self-governance, played significant role in Swadeshi Movement. - **Brave Woman Martyr** : Actively participated in Quit India Movement, led protests after husband's death, symbol of courage and patriotism among women. - **Madam Cama** : Unfurled first Indian flag in Germany in 1907, advocated women's rights and independence, supported freedom fighters through fundraising and activism. - **Bengali Revolutionary** : Active in revolutionary activities in Bengal, played pivotal role in Anushilan Samiti, martyred fighting against British colonial rule. - **Durga Bhabhi** : Supported Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries, helped organize and execute missions, remembered as fearless woman in independence movement. - **Unknown Female Revolutionary** : Participated in revolutionary activities, helped execute missions, died young but left lasting impact on India's freedom struggle. This text appears to be a list of four Indian freedom fighters, each with a brief description of their notable work and achievements. - **Martyr** : A revolutionary who participated in activities against British rule and was executed at the age of 18 for his role in the Muzaffarpur bombing. He became a symbol of youth's commitment to freedom. - **First Woman Chief Minister** : The first woman to hold this position, she played an active role in the Quit India Movement and advocated for women's rights and independence. She was a trailblazer in her time. - **Freedom Fighter from Nagaland** : A leader who fought against British rule in Northeast India and led the Zeliangrong movement. Her contributions to the freedom struggle were recognized with the Padma Bhushan award. - **Revolutionary Martyr** : A young revolutionary who was a member of the Anushilan Samiti, a group that worked towards Indian independence. He was assassinated at a young age for his activities against British rule and became an inspiration to many revolutionaries. These individuals played important roles in India's struggle for independence from British rule, facing challenges and dangers along the way.

Indian freedom fighters date of birth list. Names of indian freedom fighters list. All indian freedom fighters list. Indian freedom fighters list in hindi. List of indian freedom fighters in cellular jail. Indian freedom fighters list with pictures. Indian freedom fighters list birth and death dates pdf. South indian freedom fighters list with photo. South indian freedom fighters list. Indian freedom fighters list with photos. List of indian freedom fighters who were hanged by british. Indian freedom fighters list pdf. Indian freedom fighters women's name list. Indian muslim freedom fighters list. List of books written by indian freedom fighters pdf.