

DICTIONARY OF MARTYRS

INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE
(1857-1947)

Vol. 4

Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Arunachal
Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,
Nagaland and Tripura



Mangal Pande



Jatindra Nath Mukherjee *alias* Bagha Jatin

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FROM THE GENERAL EDITOR

The Government of India through its Ministry of Culture has kindly assigned to the Indian Council Historical of Research, this commendable activity of preparing a descriptive dictionary of those “martyrs”^a (1857-1947). As a vital segment of this project, it was initiated by the National Implementation Committee at the time of celebrating the 150th anniversary of the revolt of 1857 and 60 years of India’s independence.

The present Volume 4 has dealt with those who belonged to the eastern region of our country and attained martyrdom between 1857 and 1947. The region comprises Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam and the North-East Hill States. Our researchers at the Centre and in the States have endeavoured whole-heartedly to identify as many of those as possible who sacrificed their lives by taking part in such momentous developments as the great Rising of 1857, the tribal rebellions, the Revolutionary challenges, the Khilafat-cum-Non-Cooperation and the Civil Disobedience movements, the Individual Satyagraha and the “Quit India” upheaval, the peasants’ and workers’ struggles and the *Praja Mandal* agitation in the Princely States, the Indian Legion and the Indian National Army (I.N.A.), the popular outbursts over the I.N.A. trials and the sharecroppers’ Tebhaga outbreak, and so on and so forth.

Our objective in the project has always been to try as best as we can in covering martyrs belonging to all the categories of Indian society, and to bring into focus not only the known, but also the barely known, the obscure and the forgotten (especially from the lower rungs of society), and enlist them into the liberated India’s roll of honour.

However, since a work of this magnitude (on a country -wide scale) can never claim to be wholly complete, a supplementary Volume has been proposed to be part of the project plan to take care of any omission.

For providing data about the martyrs (their background, occupation and

* The definition of the “martyrs,” the previous efforts at producing compendiums on them (Centrally, and at the State level), and the shortcomings these suffered from—have all been referred to in the General Editor Note on the Volume 1 (part 1).

circumstances in which they met their death) and to authenticate their martyrdom from the primary sources (such as archival documents – official and non-official – and contemporary newspapers), besides the scattered secondary materials, the members of Central Research Team (CRT) of the project (beside their regular visits to the National Archives of India and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi) had undertaken several trips to different State Archives for reinforcing the efforts of the researchers at the State level. These were the West Bengal State Archives, Kolkata; Bihar State Archives, Patna; Odisha State Archives, and the N.A.I. Branch, Bhubaneswar; Assam State Archives, Guwahati, and the record offices in Shillong and Aizwal; Jharkhand State Archives, Ranchi, as well as the record offices in Hazaribagh, Chaibasa and Dumka; and a number of repositories and libraries in Delhi, Kolkata, Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack. I must express my gratefulness to the authorities and staff of these well-known institutions for kindly giving permission to our researchers to have access their valuable holdings, and offering all facilities and extending cooperation. Prof. Amit Kumar Gupta and members of his team – Dr. Ashfaq Ali, Dr. Md. Naushad Ali, Dr. Md. Shakeeb Athar, Mr. Muhammad Niyas and Mukesh Upadhyay – have put in a lot of hard labour and done an excellent job in researching and preparing Volume 4 for its publication. My special thanks to them as also to Mr. Pawan Kumar and Mr. Md. Ali who prepared the digital material for the press. I should also thank the co-ordinators of research teams in the States, and their members: Prof. Subhash Ranjan Chakravorty in Kolkata (with Mr. Ata Mallick, Ms. Amrita Sengupta, Ms. Arundhati Majumdar, Ms. Archana Dhar and Ms. Sunanda Chatterjee); Dr. Ashok Aounshuman in Patna (with Dr. Madan Mishra, Mr. Sanjeet Kumar and Mr. Nishikant Kumar); Prof. Indra Kumar Choudhari in Ranchi (with Dr. Abdul Azim Akhtar, Ms. Madhuparna Chakraborty and Mr. Preetam Das); Prof. Subash Chandra Pady in Berhampore (with Dr. C.R. Satpathy, Mr. Kabindra Kumar Sethy and Mr. Kumar Sethi); and Prof. Priyam Goswami in Guwahati, and Dr. Khawairakpam Premijit Singh in Aizwal (with Ms. Madhurja Protim Bordoli, Mr. Manab Choudhry, Ms. Binita Deka and Mr. Joon Dulom).

I must also thank Professor Rajaneesh Kumar Shukla, the Member Secretary and Executive Editor of the Volume, and Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Dy Director (Research) for bestowing care on the project.

I am very much beholden to Shri Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of Culture Government of India, for his showing keen interest in the completion of this project and extending constant help and encouragement throughout.

I take this opportunity to thank Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Ayush, Government of India, who was formerly holding charge of the Ministry of Culture, for his kindness to extend the term of this project beyond its schedule condoning the shortcomings involved.

My thanks are also due to Shri Raghvendra Singh, Secretary, Shri S.C. Barmma, Joint Secretary, Smt. Nirmala Goyal, Deputy Secretary, and Shri Arnab Aich, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, the Government of India, for their consistent support.

Arvind P. Jamkhedkar

ABBREVIATIONS

Archival Records

<i>ABP</i>	<i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i>
Acc.	Accession
ACO	Assam Commissioner's Office
AICC	All India Congress Committee (Papers)
AISPC	All India States People's Conference (Papers)
ARPA	Administrative Report of the Political Agency Sources
b/o	brother of
BD	Balasore District
BSAP	Bihar State Archives, Patna
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
C & LNO	Crown <i>vs.</i> Lakshman Naik and Others
Col.	Colonel
Coll.	Collection
Comm.	Commissioner
Confid.	Confidential
Cr. P.C.	Criminal Procedure Code
CPI	Communist Party of India
CRR	Crown Representative Records
CS	Chief Secretary
CSP	Congress Socialist Party
CSR	The Chancellor's Secretariat Record

d/o	daughter of
DAMU	Documents on Anglo-Manipur War
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DCECDM	District Calender of Events of the Civil Disobedience Movement
DD	Dhenkanal District
Deptt	Department
distt.	district
Div.	Division
DM	District Magistrate
DP	Duspalla Papers
DSAA	Directorate of State Archives, Assam
Dy.	Deputy
ENC	English Newspapers Collections
F.	File
FR	Fortnightly Report(s)
G	General
GOB	Government of Bengal
Govt.	Government
H	Home
IB	Intelligence Bureau
ICHR	Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi
IG	Inspector General
IIL	Indian Independence League
INA	Indian National Army
IPC	Indian Penal Code
JPHALN	Judgement of Patna High Court on the Appeal of Lakshman Naik
Jud	Judgement
Judl	Judicial
<i>JUG</i>	<i>Jugantar</i>
KD	Koraput District
KPJRI	K.P. Jayswal Research Institute, Patna
KPM	Kolkata Police Museum, Kolkata

LPB	List of Persons in Bengal
m.	muhallah/mohallah
m/o	mother of
MMCC	Malkangiri Mandal Congress Committee (Letters)
MSAA	Mizoram State Archives, Aizwal
MSAI	Manipur State Archives, Imphal
MSAM	Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai
MSAS	Meghalaya State Archives, Shillong
MSS	Manuscript
NAI	National Archives of India, New Delhi
NAR	Nilgiri Administrative Report
NF	National Front
NLK	National Library, Kolkata
NMML	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
No.	Number
Nos.	Numbers
OSAB	Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneshwar
p.o.	post office
p.s.	police station
PA	<i>People's Age</i>
PD	Puri District
PLUB	Report on Political and Labour Unrest in Bengal
PHA Files	Political History of Assam Files
Poll	Political
Proc.	Proceedings
RAM	Report of Administration of Mayurbhanj
RBRSC	K.K. Dutta (ed.), <i>Reports of the Bihar Regional Records Survey</i>
RMDC	Report of the Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Parganas
RNPP	Report on Native Newspapers and Periodicals
ROB	Revolutionaries of Bengal
ROSEC	Report of the Orissa State Enquiry Committee

RPEB	Report on the Political Events in Bengal during the first-half of September 1942
RSP	Revolutionary Socialist Party
S.	Serial
SB	Special Branch
SDM	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
SDO	Sub-Divisional Officer
SLIBI	Secretariat Library, Imphal
s/o	son of
SP	Superintendent of Police
SR	Sambalpur Records
SUAC	Sambalpur University Archival Cell
Supp.	Supplementary
teh.	tehsil
Tr.	Trial
TSSICC	Tamralipta Swadhinta Sangram Itihas Committee Collections
TUC	Trade Union Congress
UD	<i>Utkal Dipika</i>
UP	<i>Utkal Prasanga</i>
v.	village
Vol.	Volume
w/o	wife of
WBSAK	West Bengal State Archives, Kolkata
WWM	Who's Who of Manipur

Secondary Sources

1857B/CSP	P. C. Roy Choudhury, <i>1857 in Bihar (Chotanagpore and Santal Parganas)</i>
1857KBBS	Vishwamitra Upadhyaya, <i>1857 Ke Bhule Bisre Shaheed, Part-II</i>
42KKSP	Motilal Kejriwal, <i>42 Ki Kranti mein Santhal Pragana, (Pratham Bhag)</i>
AK	Baldev Narain, <i>August Kranti</i>
AEISF	Ganesh Ghosh, <i>An Episode of India's Struggle for Freedom</i>

APMJJ	Kanak Chandra Deka & Others (eds.), <i>Axmor Proyato Mukti Jujarur Jivanikosh</i>
APR	G. S. Patnaik, <i>Aithihasika Pitha Runapur</i> (Odiya)
ASB, 1946-47	Sunil Sen, <i>Agrarian Struggle in Bengal, 1946-47</i>
ASG	Vijay Dev Jhari <i>Amar Shaheed Granthmala</i> , Vol. 6
ATI	<i>A Tribute to the INA</i>
BK	Khelchandra, <i>The Battle of Khongjom</i>
BKSAS	K. K. Dutta, <i>Biography of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh</i>
B1857	Ananda Bhattacharya (ed.), <i>Bengal and 1857</i>
BMAUA	Kumar, Suresh Singh, <i>Birsa Munda aur Unka Andolan (1872-1901)</i>
BM	Biplobtirtho Chattagram Smritisangtha, <i>Biplobi Mahanayak – Surjya Sen Smriti</i> (Bengali)
BM 1857	Parnav Chandra Rai Chaudhary, <i>Bihar Mein 1857</i>
BMSAI	K. K. Dutta, <i>Bihar Mein Swatantrata Andolan Ka Itihaas</i> , Vols. 1-3
BO1931-32	R. A. E. Williams, <i>Bihar and Orissa in 1931-32</i>
BPSS	Amalendu Guha, <i>Banglar Panch Sahider Smarane</i>
BSKS	Ram Naresh Sharma, 'Bhartiya Swatantrata Sangram Ke Shahid, Bihar: 1857-1947' in <i>Smarika</i>
BSRAR	Gautam Chattopadhyay, 'Bengal Students in Revolt against the Raj, 1945-47' in Amit Kumar Gupta (ed.), <i>Myth and Reality: The Struggle for Freedom in India, 1945-47</i>
CAC	Amit Kumar Gupta, <i>Crisis and Creativities, Middle-class Bhadrakok in Bengal c. 1939-52</i>
CBBK	Badruddin Umar, <i>Chirasthayi Bandobaste Babgladesger Krishak</i>
CCI	Sumit Sarkar, <i>A Critique of Colonial India</i>
CLL	A. S. Reid, <i>Chin- Lushai Land</i>
CVSS	S. Das, <i>Chauhan Veer Surendra Sai</i> (Odiya)
CYAM	Ganesh Ghosh (ed.), <i>Chattagram Yubobidrohho 1930-34- Alekhya Mala</i> (Bengali)
DAMW	N. Khelchandra Singh, <i>Documents of Anglo-Manipur War</i>
DGS	P. C. Roy Chaudhary, <i>District Gazetteer of Shahabad</i>
DSHM	Kumar Suresh Singh, <i>The Dust Storm and the Hanging Mist: A Study of Birsa Munda and His Movement in Chotanagpur, 1874-1904</i>
E1857UNEI	David R. Syiemlieh, 'Echoes of 1857 Uprising in North-Eastern India'

EG	M. S. Ray, <i>Eram Gulikanda</i> (Odiya)
ERMB	J. S. Jha, <i>Early Revolutionary Movement in Bihar</i>
ESPB	Ranajit Das Gupta, <i>Economy, Society and Politics in Bengal: Jalpaiguri 1869-1947</i>
FMB	K. K. Datta, <i>History of Freedom Movement in Bihar, Volumes, 1-3</i>
FMK	Biranchi Narayan Rai, <i>Freedom Movement in Koraput</i>
FMIM	Santimay Ray, <i>Freedom Movement and Indian Muslims</i>
FMRIN	Purushottam Bhandari, <i>Freedom Movement and Role of Indian Nepalese, 1800-1950</i>
FMS	B. C. Sahu and K.B. Barik, <i>Freedom Movement in Sambalpur with Special Reference to the Contribution of Zamindar Family of Guess</i>
FSUP	S. A. A. Rizvi & M.L. Bhargava (eds.), <i>Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh, Vol. IV</i>
GHLP	L. S. Gassah, <i>Garro Hills Land and the People</i>
HCKP	H. Bare, <i>History and Culture of Khasi People</i>
HCOG	Milton S. Sangma, <i>History and Culture of the Garos</i>
HP	Ravinder Kumar and Sudhir Pal (eds.), <i>Hulgulano ki Partidhwniyan</i>
HTTP	Nihar Ranjan Patnaik, <i>Hidden Treasure of Tribal Patriotism: Reflection of Tribal Leaders of Colonial Orissa</i>
IGP	Paramnevda Raj Bongashi (ed.), <i>Ithas Goroka Patharughat</i>
IM1857B	Ritambhari Devi, <i>Indian Mutiny: 1857 in Bihar</i>
IPKK	<i>Itihash Patbhumire Koraput Kimbadanti</i> (Odiya)
IR	Shrikrishan Saral, <i>Indian Revolutionaries, Vol. V</i>
IRM	J. Zorema, <i>Indirect Rule in Mizoram, 1890-1954</i>
JDSKRRTS	Bimal Dasgupta, 'Jalpaiguri-Dooars-e Shramik-Krishaker Rakter Rakhibandhan in Tebhaga Sangram' in <i>Rajat Jayanti Smarak Grantha</i>
JKS	Diwanker Minj, <i>Jharkhand Ke Saheed</i>
JOB	Kali Charan Ghose, <i>Jagoran O Bisphoran, Part-2</i>
JM	Binod Kanungo, <i>Janamandal</i> (Odiya Encyclopedia)
KS	Basu Santi Ranjan, ' <i>Kolkatar Shahid</i> ', Alipore Judges Court Record (Bengali)
LMQIMO	J. Patnaik, <i>Landmarks of Quit India Movement in Orissa</i>
LN	S. C Padhy, <i>Lakshman Naik: Tribal Freedom Fighter and Martyr</i>

LNSTPM	R. Patnaik, <i>Lakshman Naik: A Study in Tribal Patriotism Movement in Orissa</i> , Vols. I-V
LWCEI	Ranajit Das Gupta, <i>Labour and Working Class in Eastern India</i>
MCALS	J.B. Bhattacharjee, 'Mutiny in Cachar: A Survey of the Local Sources'
MOMCIF	<i>In Memory of Martyrs to the India's Freedom Dying in Different Jails 1883 – 1943</i>
MPP	H. G. Joshi, <i>Meghalya Past and Present</i>
MSJ	Suresh De, <i>Muktir Sopan Jalalabad</i> (Bengali)
MTS	West Bengal State Archives, <i>Midnapur's Tryst with Struggle</i>
MTYEM	Mrs. Grimwood, <i>My Three Years Experience in Manipur</i>
ODGD	<i>Orissa District Gazetteer, Dhenkanal</i>
ODGK	<i>Orissa District Gazetteer, Koraput</i>
ODGS	<i>Orissa District Gazetteer, Sambalpur</i>
OI	J. K Sahu, <i>Odisha Itihash</i> (Odiya)
OS	T. Maharana, <i>Odishara Saheed</i> (Odiya)
OSS	J. Jena, <i>Odishara Swadhinata Sangrami</i> (Odiya)
PD	Benndhar Deka, <i>Phulguri Dhewa</i>
PMM	B. C. Rath, <i>Praja Mandal Movement, 1938-39</i>
POM	J. N. Singh Deo, <i>People Uprising of Mayurbhanj in 1917: A Voice against the Raj and Raja</i>
POP	Tanika Sarkar, <i>Bengal 1928-1934: The Politics of Protest</i>
PTI	J. C. Ker, <i>Political Trouble in India</i>
PUO	P. K. Mishra, <i>Political Unrest in Orissa</i>
PWFSJ	Ranajit Das Gupta, 'Peasant, Works and Freedom Struggle, Jalpaiguri, 1945-47' in Amit Kumar Gupta (ed.), <i>Myth and Reality: The Struggle for Freedom in India, 1945-47</i>
QIMBSCSD	Anil Kumar Jana, <i>Quit India Movement in Bengal: A Study of Contai Sub-Division</i>
QIMBTJS	Pradyot Kumar Maity, <i>Quit India Movement in Bengal and Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar</i>
QIMO	B. C Rath, <i>Quit India Movement in Orissa</i>
R1857	S. Battacharya (ed.), <i>Rethinking 1857</i>

RAAJKJS	Bharti Jha, <i>Rashtriya Andolan Aur Jharkhand ke Janjatiya Sangharsh</i>
RB	S. Baliar Singh, <i>Runapur Biplaba</i> (Odiya)
RCM	Joychandra Singh (ed.), <i>Royal Chronicles of Manipur</i>
RD	B. Patil, <i>Resisting Domination: Peasants, Tribals and the National Movement in Orissa</i>
RDG	<i>Raipur District Gazetteer</i>
RI	Bejan Mitra & Phani Chakraborti (eds.), <i>Rebel India</i>
RMNEI/JOM	S. N. Lamare, <i>Resistance Movements in North-East India: The Jaintias of Meghalaya 1860-63</i>
ROH	Kalicharan Ghosh, <i>The Roll of Honour</i>
RMIS	Bijoy Krisna Pattanayak, <i>The Role of Masses in India's Struggle for Freedom: Undivided Midnapur (1905-1944) - A Case Study</i>
RTE	<i>Rakta Tirtha Eram: Swadhinata Sangramara Ek Marmantuda Adhya</i> (Odiya)
SAMAY	D. C. Dinkar, <i>Swatantrta Andolan Mein Achchuton Ka Yogdan</i>
SABY	Shalini Varma, 'Swatantrata Andolan Mein Bihar Ka Yogdan' in <i>Bihar Hindi Masik</i> , Special Issue
SABMY	Taki Rahim, <i>Swatantrata Andolan Mein Bihar ke Musalmano ka Yogdan</i>
HFMO	<i>History of the Freedom in Orissa</i>
SFMOS	Radhanath Rath, <i>The Story of Freedom Movement in Orissa State</i>
SFSO	A. C. Pradhan, <i>Sidelights on Freedom Struggle in Orissa</i>
SLN	Dashrathi Nanda, <i>Shaheed Lakshman Naik</i> (Odiya)
SM	B. Pati, 'Storm over Malkangiri: A note on Lakshman Naik's Revolt' in G. Pandey (ed.), <i>The Indian Nation in 1942; Writing on the Quit India Movement</i>
SMM	N. Joy Kumar Singh, <i>Social Movements in Manipur</i>
SO	Bhupendra Kishore Rakshit Roy, <i>Sabar Olokhey, Bangalar Biplob Itihaser Aproxashito Kahini</i> (Bengali)
SP	H.K. Mahatab, <i>Sadhanara Pathe</i> (Odiya)
SPNCF	S. K. Barpujari, <i>Sabhudan Phonglo – North Cachar's Freedom Fighter</i>
SSBS	P. Singh, <i>Swadhinata Sangramare Banarsena</i> (Odiya)
SSJ	B. R. Samarth, <i>Swadhinata Sangramara Jodha</i> (Odiya)
SSMBKB	Tarakant Jha Patron, <i>Swatantrta Sangram mein Bihar Ke Balidani</i>
SSOAS	J. Patnaik, <i>Swadinata Sangramara Odishara Amar Sahed</i> (Odiya)

TAI	Kunal Chattopadhyay, <i>Tebhaga Andolaner Itihas</i>
TASSJ	Baidyanath Raut, <i>Tuguida Anchalara Tugudia Anohalara Swadhinata Sangramara Jhalak</i> (Odiya)
TF	<i>Towards Freedom: Documents on the Movement for Independence in India 1945 & 1946, Part I</i>
TIB	A. K. Samanta, <i>Terrorism in Bengal; Collection of Documents on Terrorist Activities 1907-1939, Vol. 1</i>
TINA	K. K. Ghosh, <i>The Indian National Army</i>
TLE	A. G. Woodhrope, <i>The Lushai Expedition, 1871-72</i>
TLKRCOM	L. Joychandra, <i>The Lost Kingdom, Royal Chronicle of Manipur</i>
TMH	<i>The Mizo Heroes</i>
TMPC	Sujit Choudhuri (ed.), <i>The Mutiny Period in Cachar</i>
TPMAMW	Syed Ahmad, <i>Tribute Paid to the Muslims Who Fought against the British in Anglo-Manipur War of 1891</i>
UHFSA	Rashida Iqbal (ed.), <i>Unsung Heroes of Freedom Struggle in Andamans: Who's Who</i>
USBMT	S. Ahmad Quadri, <i>Urdu Sahafat Bihar Mein (Tahqiq)</i>
WASCAB	Meeta Deka, <i>Women's Agency and Social Change: Assam and Beyond</i>
WWCC	<i>Who's Who Compilation Committee</i>
WWFWO	<i>Who's Who of Freedom Workers in Orissa</i>
WWIM	P. N. Chopra (ed.), <i>Who's Who of Indian Martyrs, Vols. 1-III</i>

A

A. Hussain: Belonging to Jorhat, Assam, he was highly influenced by Subhas Chandra Bose and his Azad Hind movement. He joined the Indian National Army in 1942 and later he was promoted to the post of Sub-Officer. While he fought against the British Army, A. Hussain was severely wounded and died in Rangoon Hospital in September 1944. [PHA Files, F. No. 27, DSAA]

Abbas Ally: Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising against the British in 1857 and held office under Kunwar Singh. He was tried and ordered to be hanged by the Court-martial held at Arrah, Bihar, on 6 August 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad, dated 10 February 1858. Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Abdul Azeem Bux: Hailed from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He

was arrested in the course of the movement and died in prison in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; RMIS, pp. 396-406]

Abdul Bari: He was born in 1892 at v. Kansua, Shahabad (now in distt. Jahanabad), Bihar; s/o Md. Qurban Ali. He did his graduation and post-graduation from Patna University and he joined as lecturer in Bihar National College, Patna in 1921. Later he took part in the freedom struggle and, under the leadership of Rajendra Prasad and A.N. Sinha, played an active role in the Non-Cooperation movement and the subsequent struggles against the colonial government. In 1937 he became the Deputy Speaker in Bihar at the time of the first Congress Government in the province. He was also appointed the Vice-Chairman of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to look into the problems of the labour and suggest improvements in their working conditions. He later was involved in the labour

movements of the region, especially in the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur and the adjoining coal mines and began organising the workers in their struggles against their exploiters. He was also chosen the President of the Tata Workers' Union. During the "Quit India" movement he plunged into the mainstream politics and was arrested and imprisoned at Hazaribagh Jail. After his release, he resumed his activities in the workers' struggle. His prominent role in the Bihar freedom struggle, his organisational ability and political standing enabled him to become the President of Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee in 1946, which he held till his death. When the communal riots started engulfing Bihar in 1947 he played a prominent role in stopping its spread. On 28 March 1947 while he was coming to Patna to meet Gandhiji, he was brutally killed on Patna-Fatuha road by un-identified miscreants. Gandhiji visited his home to meet the bereaved family members and paid glowing tribute to his selfless service to the nation. [Gandhiji's Bihar Tour Diary, *Harijan*, 13 April 1947, cf. *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, 94, pp. 206-207]

Abdul Ghani: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy (No. 2652) in the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army at Singapore. On 15 February 1915, his Regiment was getting ready to embark on a voyage to Hong Kong from Singapore. From there, they were to be sent against their will to Europe to take part in

the action against Germany during the First World War. Around 3 O' Clock, a Sepoy, Ismail Khan, influenced by the active propaganda of the Ghadar Party members, fired at an ammunition lorry from the quarter-guard near Alexandra Barracks. The propaganda of the Ghadarites to achieve freedom from the British rule was so strong that soon the other sepoys stationed there rose in revolt, killing many British officials and European civilians – a rising renowned as the Singapore Mutiny. Following a violent clash between the defenders and the insurgents, hundreds of mutineers surrendered, more than another hundred took to the hills and woods, and captured subsequently. These mutineers belonged mostly to the Muslim Jats and Rajputs from Punjab and Haryana. Abdul Ghani was captured, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, Vol. 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Abdul Jalil: Born on 15 February 1910 at Aberdeen Bazaar, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Nazeer Mohammed. He was a teacher at Port Blair, turned a member of the Indian Independence League and mobilised the neighbourhood for its extending

political and financial support to the IIL. During the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands (1942-45), he was arrested on the charge of 'spying for the British' in October 1943, and kept confined in Cellular Jail. He was tortured during his detention and finally shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. He was buried thereafter at Hom-fraygunj. [UHFSA, p. 221]

Abdul Karim Golam Jilani: Born on 20 October 1904, resident of v. Algirchar, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Choudhury Golam Mohammad. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) and the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). Arrested and imprisoned, he died in Dacca Jail on 10 February 1932. [M*rityunjayee*, p. 30]

Abdul Khalique: Born on 26 August 1921 at Aberdeen Bazaar, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Abdul Rauf. He was an employee in the Meteorological Department under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League at Port Blair and started working for its financial and political advancement. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45) on the charge of 'spying for the British' on 22 January 1943. Kept in Cellular Jail, he was shot dead by the Japanese Firing Squad on 30 March 1943 near Dugnabad Shore. [UHFSA, p. 221]

Abdul Rahim: Hailed from Sylhet, Assam, he was known for his active

participation in the Non-Cooperation movement. On 15 February 1922, he along with some 300 people gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet, ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of a National Madrassa School, but actually for discussing the future course of political action. The meeting was convened after permission was obtained from the local police Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester, and Maulavi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimganj, accompanied by the Gurkha sepoy, suddenly appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do so, the firing was ordered. In that firing Abdul Rahim received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Abdulla Khan: Residence not known. Belonging probably to the Ahrar Party, he was executed in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on 8 March 1932. [IB-CID, Secret Report by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Political and Labour Situation for the month of February 1932, WBSAK]

Abduool Shakoor: Resident of v. Magardahi, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga, (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Panchoo Mian. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommyes" while brickbatting a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police,

Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 412; WWIM, I, p. 3]

Abdus Salam: An eminent freedom fighter of the Surma Valley, Assam, he along with some 300 people gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet, on 15 February 1922 apparently to celebrate the anniversary of a National Madrassa School, but in reality to discuss the future course of political action. The meeting was convened after permission was obtained from the local police Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester, and Maulavi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimganj, along with the Gurkha sepoy, suddenly appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do, the firing was ordered. In that firing Abdus Salam received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Abdus Salam: Probably a resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 18; a member of the Khaksar Party, he participated in the students' agitation in Calcutta against the INA trial from 21 to 23 November 1945. The agitation started on 21 November 1945 on the call of the Students' Congress and the CSP-RSP led Students' Federation for a general strike and a march to Dalhousie Square (a prohibited area) against the INA trials. A massive meeting was held at Wellington Square (now Subodh Mullick Square) and at the end of the meeting a

demonstration of about 3000 people marched towards Dalhousie Square through Dharrumtolla Street and Esplanade. Armed policemen on horseback stopped their march near New Cinema in the Esplanade area, but they refused to disperse and squatted on the street. They continued to sit peacefully on the street from 3 to 7 p.m., ignoring the police provocations and the written requests of political leaders sent through couriers; and intermittently sang the *Jana Gana Mana* (now the national anthem) and INA marching song to the liking of the ever-increasing crowds. Around 7 p.m. the police started a brutal *lathi-charge* to disperse the crowd, but failing to do so, they resorted to indiscriminate firing, killing one on the spot and injuring nearly 60 persons. The news of firing on the students inflamed the whole of Calcutta. The tram workers, bus workers and rickshaw-pullers went on lightening strike. The students stayed throughout the night on the scene of the bloody clash. The next day, on 22 November 1945, there was a complete transport strike, and a strike call by the students' unions led to the closure of all schools and colleges. The jute mill and other workers' unions, as well as the railway porters, joined the strike against the police firing on the students' march and practically whole of Calcutta and adjoining areas came to a standstill. The Wellington Square was jampacked with a crowd estimated to be around 50,000 - 1,00,000 carrying flags of the Congress, the Muslim League, the

Communist Party, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Khaksar Party. Numerous processions, spontaneously formed, paraded the different parts of the city, carrying the flags representing various political parties. There were numerous instances of police *lathi*-charge and indiscriminate firing on the processionists in various parts of the city. The firing incidents so infuriated the crowd that they started attacking the police and army vehicles and set a good number of them on fire. This became the pretext for many more shootings. The processions and demonstrations by every section of the society, e.g. school and college students, mill workers, railway coolies and others, continued the next day until it was stopped only at the fag end of 23 November on the request of the political leaders. There were many cases of firing which resulted in the killing of at least 37 and injuries to more than 200 people. Abdus Salam participated in one such volatile protest demonstration on 22 November 1945 that was fired upon by the police. He received bullet injuries and was admitted to the Medical College Hospital, but succumbed to the injuries. He was buried on 24 November 1945 at Bagmari, Manicktolla Graveyard, taken in a huge procession starting from Muhammad Ali Park. [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Abelack Singh/Abhilekh Singh:

Residence not known. He belonged to the 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Participating in the Uprising of 1857, he was arrested during a battle with the Company's troops who came to recapture Arrah town from the rebel hands. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and was ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad, dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; *BKSAS*, Appendix-XIII]

Abinash Dinda: Hailing from v. Banskhal, Ghatal Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. On 6 June 1930 he joined a large crowd that gathered at the Kangshabati river-bed near Chechuahat, to confront a high-powered armed police force (consisting of the Additional District Magistrate and Inspector General of Police). The force came in search of those villagers who were responsible for beating and killing two hated Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station. The killing was in retaliation of the arrests of the Congress volunteers picketing on 2 June 1930 in Chechuahat against the sale of foreign goods. This high-powered police team asked the villagers at the gun-point to hand over the culprits of the 2 June incident to it, which they stoutly refused. This act of defiance, the ever-growing

crowd and the tension building up in the dusk—resulted in the team's resorting to a shoot out. Fourteen people were killed in the indiscriminate firing and Abinash Dinda was one among them. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press note based on the report of Peddie, DM of Midnapore, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Achraj Singh: Residence not known, he was a Subedar in the Ramgarh Battalion; he took part in the resistance against the English East India Company during the Uprising of 1857 at Chatra, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). When the fighting began, he was present on the scene and was on duty with the guns, as testified by Nadir Ally Khan. Since the rebel artillery was no match for the stormy English battalions, he was killed along with other fellows. Even those soldiers who fled from the scene could not manage to survive. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Addu Gullari: Resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. Actively participating in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha, in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, he was arrested for his anti-British role by the British police. Addu Gullari and other agitators

were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners. There he contacted acute intestinal obstruction and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care, resulting in his being admitted to the hospital on 2 March 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, where Addu Gullari died of heart failure on 3 March 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Adhar Mandal: Resident of Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); taking part in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 in Midnapore, he was arrested and put into Dinajpur Jail for his agitational activities. Subjected to severe physical tortures, he died in detention on 4 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI]

Adwait Dhora: Resident of Khirai, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the

officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Dhora was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 June 1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Adya Prasad Singh: Resident of Bangama, p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Saligram Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Belhar Police Station by the police on 25 November 1942 while trying to rescue the arrested co-agitator, Giribar Singh, from the police custody. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 4; AK, p. 421]

Agadhu Samantra: Born in Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he served the British-Indian Army as Lance-Naik in the Supply Corps. He left the British service to join the Indian National Army in 1942. Placed as Naik in the First Bahadur Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He received injuries in the course of fighting and died in the hospital in 1944 soon after his admission there. [INA Papers, F. No. 498/INA (1945), NAI]

Agani Sahu: Born at v. Lunia, distt.

Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in the "Quit India" agitation at his native place on 22 September 1942. When he joined the rally that was fired upon by the British police at Lunia, Agani Sahu received severe bullet wounds. He died on the spot along with few others. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, 1942, NAI; LMQIMO, p. 11; SSBS, p. 175]

Aganomore Keot: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Fatally hit by bullets when the police opened firing on the rebels, Aganomore Keot died instantly. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and (1886-1923), 128, DSAA; IGP]

Ahammad Serur: Belonged to v. Balagarh, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was a participant in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI]

Ahdoo Khan: Resident of distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar, he took active part in the resistance against the English East India Company during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught in connection with 'the murder of British-loyalists during the rebellion' and was sentenced to death. He was executed by hanging on 10 October 1857. [WWIM, III, p. 4]

Ahmadullah: Resident of Patna, Bihar;

s/o Elahi Bux; he actively participated in the Wahabi movement for overthrowing the British rule and was arrested in November 1864 for 'high treason', and sentenced to the transportation for life on 27 February 1865. Sent to the Andaman Islands, he died there in jail on 21 November 1881. [SABMY, p. 26; WWIM, I, p. 6]

Aikunga Fanai: Resident of v. Hnahthial, Mizoram, and a *pasalthra* (warrior), he took an active role in the Lushai armed resistance against the British expedition in 1870-71. He was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment for 'waging war against the British Crown'. Deported to the Andaman Islands, he died in Cellular Jail. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-24, GG-3-12, MSA; TLE]

Ajit Chakraborty: Residence not known. He was a member of the Bengal Provincial Students' Association. He died in 1929/30, as a result of police atrocities. [IB-CID, Confd., Report on Political Situation and Labour in Bengal, 1931, WBSAK]

Ajit Nath Bhattacharya: Resident of Matual Para Dogar, p.s. Tejgaon, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Durgadas Bhattacharya. An Intermediate passed student from the Jagannath Intermediate Collage, Dacca, he was present at the gate of the Dacca University along with fellow students (seeking admission to the Bachelor's course) on 21 July 1930 when the Civil Disobedience movement picketeers (mostly

women) arrived there shouting 'Bande Mataram'. The students joined them in the picketing, and on receiving information about its escalation, the police also reached the spot, led by Superintendent of Police, Hodson, and took recourse to *lathi-charging* the students without giving any warning. Ajit Nath suffered severe blows in the process and fell unconscious along with few other students. He could not regain his consciousness and died on the same night while being carried to the hospital. [Poll/Deptt, Poll Branch (Confd.), F. No. 603, 1930, WBSAK]

Ajit Singh: Residence not known. He was in the 7/8 P. Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Sepoy of the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the British during an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Ajmiri : Born in 1932, a resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Ajmiri participated in one of the high decibel protest demonstrations on 13 February 1946 at Ripon Street. Police opened fire on the demonstrators and Ajmiri received fatal bullet

injuries and succumbed to these on the same day. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Akli Devi: Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. On 15 September 1942, the British police raided Akli Devi's village and opened fire when the villagers resisted them during the "Quit India" movement that was started in August 1942. Receiving gun shots in this firing, she died the same night. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/429, *NAI*; *ASG*, 6, p. 74]

Akloo Sah: Resident of *m.* Surat Ganj, p.s. Madhubani, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Madhubani), Bihar; s/o Hirai Sah. He participated in the procession of about 2000 demonstrators, consisting mainly of students, who wanted to raid Madhubani Thana during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. When the mob turned violent, the police opened fire on it on 15 August 1942. Receiving gunshot injuries, he died on the same day in the hospital. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 314; *AK*, p. 412]

Ali Ansar: Probably hailed from Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in one of the

many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession in which he participated. He died of the injuries at the hospital on 25 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ali Hossain: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 25 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Ali Hossain participated in one of the high decibel protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He succumbed to his bullet injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ali Shan: Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the

Indian National Army. As a Sepoy in the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Allah Dad: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Naik in the Intelligence Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information as to the whereabouts of the Allied forces. He died while performing his duties in the course of an enemy attack in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Ally Baksh *alias* **Ameer Khan:** Resident of Monghyr (Munger), Bihar, he was a Sepoy in the 37th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He left his service and joined the Uprising of 1857. He took part in attacking the British and seizing their properties. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops in Monghyr and tried for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to death, but died following few months of his detention. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Abstract of Proc. of Govt. of Bengal, 10 August to 12 September 1857, No. 666, 4 March 1858, WBSAK]

Alok Dey: Resident of Burrabazar, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in

West Bengal), and a participant in the agitation in Calcutta over the INA trials and the police action on students at Dalhousie Square on (22 November 1945), he received bullet injuries in the police firing on the procession he joined on 23 November 1945. He was admitted to Shambhunath Pandit Hospital, where he died on that very day (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Alu Burman: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal, where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to give them a fight. The approaching police truck was attacked by them and it fell into a ditch dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Alu was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Amad Ullah: Residence not known. He was Naik in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Havildar

in the Second Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to resist the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Amaganoo Goala: Resident of v. Jagnandanpur, p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he came under indiscriminate police firing on the Swaraj Sarkar (Independent Government) activists in the neighbouring Malpur, and died while going in a boat over the Ganga on 18 October 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 116; AK, p. 420; BMSAI, 3, p. 91]

Amal Kumar Das Gupta alias Tinu: Born in 1915; resident of Kalasgram, p.s. Kotwali, distt. Bakarganj, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Gobinda Chandra. A member of the Jugantar group, he was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 14 June 1932. Sent to Dacca Central Jail on 14 June 1932, he was interned at Bharatpur, Murshidabad, on 18 July 1932 and then at Anupnagar, Shamsherganj, Murshidabad, on 11 December 1935. Shifted to the Training Camp at Maslandpur on 9 April 1936, he committed suicide on 8 August 1938 soon after his release. [IB-CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 193, WBSAK]

Amalendu Ghosh: Born on 19 December 1926; hailed from Bengal, residence not known; a revolutionary; he took part in the 'Vietnam Day' (22 January 1947), organized by the students of Mymensingh (now in Bangladesh) in support of the Vietnamese freedom movement against French Imperialism, and against the police shooting in Calcutta on 21 January 1947. When he and his fellow supporters gathered at the court premises to protest against the police blockade, he was killed by a gun shot. [IB, F. No. 37/47(A), S. No. 668, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 24 January 1947; *Hindustan Standard*, 25 January 1947; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 29; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 29]

Amanat Ali: Residence not known. He was a Sawar in the 5th Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company's army stationed at Rohini in the Deoghar Sub-Division of the Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). On 12 June 1857, three revolted troops attacked with their swords on the Commandant, Major Macdonald's bungalow where he was having tea with Sir Norman Leslie and Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Grant. Leslie was cut down at once, and the other two officers were wounded. On 16 June, Amanat Ali was arrested for 'the attack and murder', he was Court-martialled and hanged on the same day under the supervision of Major Macdonald himself. [Military Consultants No. 412, 10 July 1857, BSAP; R1857, p. 73]

Amar Singh (Umer Singh): Resident of

v. Jagdishpur, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sahibzada Singh. He was the younger brother of Kunwar Singh and fought shoulder to shoulder with him against the British during the Uprising of 1857. He assumed the command of the rebels after the death of Kunwar Singh. He was also a great tactician of guerrilla warfare. Following the defeat of the rebel forces, he escaped to Nepal and joined Begum Hazrat Mahal, and other important rebel leaders of 1857 Uprising who had assembled in Nepal Terai. Amar Singh was captured in Nepal Terai and sent to Gorakhpur Jail. He was later shifted to Gorakhpur Hospital, where he died on 5 February 1860 on account of a severe attack of dysentery. [Judl Proc. Nos. 86, 23 February 1860, and 154-55, 15 March 1860, WBSAK; *The Homeward Mail*, 21 February 1860, NLK; BKSAS, p. 186]

Amar Singh: Residence not known. He was Lance-Naik in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Naik in the Intelligence Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information as to the whereabouts of the Allied forces. He died at the battle ground in the course of an enemy attack in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Amarendra Lal Nandi: Hailed from East Bengal, residence not known, a revolutionary. Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries had decided to raid the Chittagong Armoury, occupy the

Collectorate and declare Chittagong "free" at the same time on 18 April 1930. Ananta Singh and Ganesh Ghosh were in-charge of the whole operation. On 22 April, an armed encounter occurred between the British troops and the Indian revolutionary army at Jalalabad Hills. There were several casualties during and after the encounter at Jalalabad Hills. Many lives were lost there on both the sides and 19 rebels were shot dead. Amarendra Lal Nandi chose not to surrender and committed suicide. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 665; *BM*; *CYAM*, p. 97; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 28]

Ambica Khan: Born in Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was actively involved in India's struggle for freedom. Arrested in 1924, and subsequently detained in Alipore Central Jail, he committed suicide in 1925 while still in jail. [IB, F. No. 435/A, S. No. 23 / 1926, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 176]

Ambika Charan Basu: Resident of v. Gouranga Chak, distt. Howrah, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kalipada Basu; he took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested while presiding over a public meeting at his village. Under detention, he died in Alipore Central Jail in 1931. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI; *KS*, Alipore Judges Court Record; *WWIM*, I, p. 30]

Ambika Charan Khan alias Pagla alias Chakrabarti: Hailed from v. Jatsakin, p.s. Bera, distt. Pabna,

- Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Meghnath Khan. A revolutionary, he was an important member of the Pabna section of the Jugantar Party. He was a suspect in the murder of Santi Chakrabarti (2/3 October 1924), a discharged accused in the Mirzapur Bomb Case and believed to be a custodian of arms and a participant in conspiracies to commit acts of violence. Arrested on 17 November 1924 and interned in jail under Ordinance No. I of 1924 (*vide* the Government order dated 16 December 1924), he committed suicide in Alipore Central Jail on 2 April 1926. [H/Poll, F.No. 126 of 1926, NAI; IB-CID, LPB, 1924, Index – 1, S. No. 1139; IB, F. No. 435/A, S. No. 23/1926, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 176]
- Ambika Singh:** Resident of v. Gopalpur, p.s. Naubatpur, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Sripal Singh. An active participant in the “Quit India” movement of 1942, he was shot dead at the railway lines near village Teparri of Masaudhi Police Station by the military patrolling party on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 10; *AK*, p. 422]
- Ameer Khan:** Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at Patna, Bihar. He was caught and tried under Act XIV of 1857. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 23 July 1857 at Patna. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-1858, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]
- Amin Lall:** Residence not known. He was Gunner in the HKSRA of the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Sepoy of the Second Guerrilla Regiment, he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy troops while retreating to a safer place in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Amir Ahmed:** Residence not known. Belonging probably to the Ahrar Party, he was executed in the Presidency Jail on 8 March 1932. [IB-CID, LPB, February 1932, WBSAK]
- Amir Ali:** Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a soldier of the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by an enemy air-attack on the INA forces in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Amir Singh:** Resident of v. Tejaul, p.s. Katra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar, he actively participated in the “Quit India” movement of 1942. Arrested and sentenced to imprisonment, he died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 21]
- Amre Puri:** Residence not known. He was in the R.G. Rifles of the British-

Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Naik in the First Bahadur Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He died at the battle ground during an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Amrik Singh: Residence not known. He was Jamadar in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Captain in the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Amulya Charan Chaudhuri: Born in 1913, resident of v. Sakpura, p.s. Boalkhali, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Purna Chandra Chaudhuri; a member of the Jugantar Party. He was arrested on 21 July 1934 and detained in Chittagong Jail. Transferred to Dacca Jail on 4 September 1934, to Berhampur Camp on 24 November 1934 and to the Presidency Jail on 23 April 1936, he was put to village domicile at Karimpur, Nadia, on 3 November 1936 and then home domicile at Sakpura, Boalkhali, Chittagong. He committed suicide on 26 November 1937 during his internment. [IB, F. No. 633-37 & IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 2164, WBSAK]

Amulya Kumar Bias: Probably a resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 40 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA, between 11 and 13 February 1946, and demanding his release. The agitation started on 11 February 1946 at the call of the Muslim Students League, supported by CPI-led BPSF. A massive meeting was held at the Wellington Square (now Subodh Mullick Square), and at the end of the meeting a protest demonstration of around 5000 people started to march towards the Dalhousie Square, carrying the Congress and League flags and shouting slogans: "Congress-League *ek ho*", "*Police zoolum Bandh Karo*". The procession was stopped at Fairlie Place by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by a large contingent of armed Gurkha force, asking the processionists to disperse. On their refusal, the Gurkha force resorted to brutal *lathi*-charge before the eyes of the crowd that had gathered to witness the valiant struggle. Around 100 students were injured in the *lathi*-charge and about 20 students were arrested—each of whom was applauded by the crowd. The news of police brutality on the students spread all over the city and the plying of trams and buses was halted by the people. There were confrontations between the people and the police at a number of places throughout the night. The next day, on 12 February 1946, there was a complete transport strike, as

well as strike by the workers of the industries in and around Calcutta, bringing the whole area to a standstill. The Wellington Square was jampacked with people who turned up to listen to a few political leaders' condemnation of the police atrocities on the students. Afterwards, the ever-increasing crowds, carrying flags of the Congress, the Muslim League, the CPI and the Khaksar Party, marched towards the Dalhousie Square, deafeningly raising the slogans of "Congress-League *ek ho*", "Stop police *zoolum*", "Down with British Imperialism". The mass upsurge forced the British authorities to withdraw the ban on entry into the Dalhousie Square. Near Bowbazar the police fired tear gas shells to disperse the crowd, but these were neutralized with the help of buckets full of water, thrown down by the women from the balconies of their houses. The intensifying anti-British popular sentiments and the constant governmental provocations resulted in many street battles between the people and the police. The police opened indiscriminate firing at a good number of places, killing more than 20 people and injuring over 200. By the evening of 12 February 1946, the city was handed over to the military and Section 144 imposed on it to deter any furtherance of the anti-imperialist struggle. Even then, the pitched battles between the civilians and the imperialist forces continued till 13 February 1946, and this mayhem resulted in the deaths of about 84 persons and injuries to many more.

Amulya Kumar Bias participated in one such delirious public protestation between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces, and he later succumbed to his injuries. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Amulya Kumar Choudhuri: Born in 1912, inhabitant of v. Shakpara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Purna Kumar Choudhuri. He was detained in Cellular Jail for his revolutionary activities. A political prisoner on the verge of being released, he committed suicide by hanging himself, at the age of 25, in 1937. [IB, F. No. 633-37, WBSAK]

Amulya Sasmal: Belonged to v. Ukilchak, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Observing the initial success of the "Quit India" movement volunteers with the villagers in capturing various government premises, including Bhagwanpur Thana, the local British administration was determined to teach the agitators and their supporters a lesson so that they refrain from further acts of aggression. When on 1 October 1942 Amulya Sasmal, along with other villagers, was waiting at Bhaitgorh Bus Stop, they were presumed by the police to be readying themselves for an offensive. Apprehending an immediate attack,

the police team resorted to indiscriminate firing in which Amulya Sasmal was shot dead. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244]

Anand Singh: Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed as Naik in the INA, he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Ananda Charan Mallick: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); a shopkeeper at Dharamtolla; aged 45 years, he joined the huge crowd that gathered to witness the 'first barricade street fight' between the carters and the police. The carters were agitating against the new traffic rules introduced from 1 April 1930, imposing a ban on the movement of bullock carts in the city between 12 noon and 3 p.m. during the hot months of the year. The carters objected to it on the ground that the godowns open late in the morning and close early, thereby adversely affecting their livelihood in the city. They were organized by Abdul Momin of the Workers and Peasants Party and decided to defy the ban. When the news of the first arrest of a carter on 1 April 1930 for violating the new traffic rules spread, the carters in unison removed their animals from the carts and left their

carts on the roads, leading to huge traffic jams at various roads, i.e. Strand Road, Howrah Bridge, Harrison Road, Central Avenue. The arrival of the police to clear the main roads by force resulted in pitched battles between them and the carters at various parts of Calcutta. Soon the agitating carters were joined by the sympathetic public in a large number. Losing their composure in the face of it, the police resorted to indiscriminate firing on the gathering crowd, leading altogether to seven deaths. Ananda Charan Mallick was one who was shot dead by the police on that delirious day. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30, NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3,5,10 & 12 April 1930, NMML; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Ananda Gauda: Resident of v. Dukhuguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Narasingh Gauda. He actively participated in the tumults of the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British activities in August/September 1942. He passed away in 1942/43 in detention owing to the police tortures and unhygienic living conditions in Koraput Jail. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 2; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *SSB*, p. 176; *ODGK*, p. 76]

Ananda Sahu: Resident of Dhenkanal State (now in distt. Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha). Ananda took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and participated in its militant activities. When on 26 August 1942 the Congress volunteers set fire to

an Arms Factory at Madhi, under the leadership of Baishnaba Charan Pattanaik, he joined them and was consequently arrested for this act of sabotage. He was hanged by the State authorities along with his three colleagues. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI, RD, p. 175; SSOAS, p. 100]

Ananta Hari Mitra: Born in 1906, a resident of v. Begumgar, p.s. Chuadanga, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Ram Lal Mitra. A participant in various nationalist activities, and a dedicated revolutionary, he was arrested on 10 November 1925 for his involvement in the Dakshineswar Bomb Case and sent to jail. While in jail as an under-trial he assassinated Bhupen Chatterjee, the notorious Jail Superintendent, on 28 May 1926. Tried for this assassination and sentenced to death, he was executed on 28 September 1926 in Alipore Central Jail. [IB, F. No. 238/26 S. No. 209/26 & IB, F. No. 314/1926, IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20/1930, WBSAK; Proscription of the issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, 29 June 1929; *IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943*; *KS, Alipore Judges Court Record*]

Ananta Kumar Patra: Resident of v. Patapukuria, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 22 September 1942, during the "Quit India" movement, Ananta Kumar Patra joined a large number of volunteers to resist to police 'zoolum' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia who were forced to fill up a road, dug out by

the volunteers of the 'Samar Parishad' (War Council), without any wage. The interventions of Ananta Kumar Patra and other volunteers resulted in the police's agreeing to pay the villagers for the job. After the settlement, while the volunteers were returning, a heavy shower forced them to take shelter under the trees on the bank of Mahisaghote Tank, at a distance of about 200 metres from the spot. Meanwhile the police reinforcement arrived from the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, and the SDO, along with some armed constables, called the volunteers back for some more discussions. When Ananta Kumar Patra and others came forward for these, the SDO ordered a *lathi*-charge and followed it up with indiscriminate shooting. Ananta Kumar Patra died of the bullet wounds he suffered on the same day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244]

Ananth Panduraj Nath: Born in Maharashtra and a resident of Balha Bazaar; p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Hari Panduraj Nath. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was killed in the police firing at Pasraha Railway Station while breaking the railway wagons as a saboteur on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 252; *AK*, p. 419]

Anath Bandhu Panja: Born in 1914 at v. Jalbindu, distt. Midnapore, Bengal

(now in West Bengal); s/o Surendra Nath Panja. A student and a member of the Revolutionary Party, he took part in the killing of the District Magistrate, Burge, at the Police Grounds, Midnapore, on 2 September 1933. He was shot and killed on the spot by the police guards. [IB, F. No. 1047/33, Part I, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 25]

Anath Nath Chakrabarty: Resident of v. Gokarni, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kalipada Chakrabarty; he participated in the "Quit India" movement (1942) and was shot by the police on 14 August 1942 while taking part in a demonstration. He succumbed to the injuries at Carmaichael Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, on 15 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/1942, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 60; *KS*, Alipore Judges Court Record]

Angou Thokchom Singh: Resident of Singjamei, distt. Imphal, Manipur, he was actively involved in the anti-colonialist movements in Manipur since the 1930s. He had been trying to spread viewpoints that the INA represented from 1942 onwards, before they reached the Indian soil in 1944. He politically encountered the then economic crisis in Manipur and the heavy influx of the World War II refugees from Burma (now Myanmar). He was captured for his radical views, tortured by the State military forces and sent to Langthal Jail. The State released him on the health ground just before his death. [*ATI*, p. 29; *Ningsing Chefong* (a

vernacular journal published in 1981 by CPI, Manipur, on the 85th birth anniversary of Hijam Irabot Singh); *SMM*]

Anil Bhadhuri: Belonged to v. Jhitka, p.s. Manikganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Akshay Kumar, he resided at 44 Haldarpara Lane, Calcutta. He made an attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of *The Statesman*. Sir Alfred was shot by a revolver fired from a five-seater Chevrolet car, occupied by a few Bengali youths. Sir Alfred received bullet wounds and the car made good its escape. It was chased by the police who found the occupants to have committed suicide by swallowing potassium cyanide. Anil Bhadhuri was one of them. [IB, F. No. 1322/32 & IB List of Outrages 1907-1927; IB-CID Bengal, 1931 Volume, Report on the Political and Labour unrest for the seven days ending 3 September 1932, WBSAK]

Anil Kumar Das: Born on 8 June 1906, resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); aged 27 years, an earnest worker of the Sree Sangha (an educational and social organisation), he was arrested on 6 June 1932, on the suspicion of having sympathy for terrorist activities. He was first sent to Dacca for questioning by the District Intelligence Bureau, then held at Kotwali Police Station there and later transferred to jail custody. On 17 June 1932 at 2:25 p.m. he died, officially due to "cerebral congestion", but allegedly due to tortures. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, 'Rule

Britannia' in Bengal (Barbarous Rule of a Christian Govt.), NMML; IB, F. No. 451/31, S. No. 164/1931; IB-CID Bengal 1931, Report on the Political Situation and Labor unrest for the seven days ending December 1932; Report on Political Situation in Bengal, July 1932 & RNPP in Bengal 1933, p. 274, WBSAK ; *ABP*, 18 June 1932; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 17]

Anil Sen: Born on 18 June 1906, hailed from Bengal, residence not known. A well-known humanitarian, he was detained in jail for publishing seditious leaflets. He was murdered in Dacca Jail on 17 June 1932. [*ABP*, 17 June 1932]

Animesh Chowdhury: An inhabitant of Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on the students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries in the police firing on it and died on 24 November 1945, of his injuries after being admitted to Calcutta Medical College Hospital (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Aniruddh Singh: Resident of Mahuria, p.s. Sheohar, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Sheohar), Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India"

movement, he was killed on the spot on 2 September 1942, when the police opened fire to terrorise the villagers. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 11; *AK*, p. 420; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 110]

Annada Dutt Ghosh: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 20 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Annada participated in one such delirious protest demonstration between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces and he succumbed to his bullet injuries. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Annada Ray Kabiraj: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known, a revolutionary; member of an offshoot of the Jugantar (under Kartick Dutta). On 15 May 1908, he tried to kill the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Grey Street, Calcutta, by hurling a bomb. He himself died in the explosion. [Poll/Deptt, ROB, 1917; *TIB*, II, Table C, pp. 532-33, WBSAK]

Antu Ram: Resident of Bhabhua town, p.s. Bhabhua, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Chhedi Ram. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined a large crowd of peasants and semi-urban populace which had assembled to raid Bhabhua Police Station on 14 August 1942. When the crowd became restive and aggressive, the police opened fire to disperse it. He was hit by the police bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 154,413; WWIM, I, p. 11]

Anuja Charan Sen Gupta: Hailed from v. Senhati, p.s. Daulatpur, distt. Khulna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Dr. Bimla Charan Sen Gupta. He was a member of the Jugantar Party and an associate of Bhupen Dutta and Kiran Mukherjee. He was a member of the Jessore Khulna Youth Association. He came to the notice of the police in 1925 first as a member of the party of Manoranjan Gupta and others. He also started an association at Senhati called Village Political Association for carrying out propaganda for the Civil Disobedience. He left for Calcutta at the beginning of August 1930. He threw a bomb at the Commissioner of Police, Sir Charles Tegart, on 25 August 1930 when he was proceeding in his car to his office at Lalbazar Police Headquarters *via* Dalhousie Square. His associate Dinesh Majumber was captured, tried and sentenced to death, while he died soon after his capture due to

severe and extensive injuries on the lower part of the body, caused by the splinters of the bomb he hurled. [IB-CID Bengal, 1931 Volume, Report on the Political and Labour unrest for the seven days ending 3 September 1932; IB, F. No. 537/30, S. No. 207/30, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 326; *Charitabhidhan*, I, p. 19]

Anukul Sahu: Resident of Dhenkanal State (now in distt. Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha), Anukul took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and participated in its militant programme. When on 26 August 1942, the Congress volunteers set fire to an Arms Factory at Madhi, under the leadership of Baishnaba Charan Pattanaik, he joined them and was consequently arrested in this connection. He was hanged by the State authorities along with his three colleagues. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/1942, NAI; RD, p. 175; SSOAS, p. 100]

Anurag Singh: Born at v. Phuler, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. A farmer, educated up to primary level, he took leading part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He led a procession at Paroo Police Station for raiding it on 22 August 1942. At the time of raid, the military police reached the spot and opened firing on the gathering. Anurag was killed in the firing along with few others. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 3/16/42 & 3/30/42, NAI; ASG, 6, p. 75]

Anurup Sen: Belonging to Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was doing his Master in Arts. Involved

with various revolutionary parties of his time, he participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and was detained and then released later. He was one of the five along with Surjya Sen, Nagen Sen, Ambica Chakraborty and Charubikash Datta to form the core of the initial Chittagong revolutionary group. Arrested in the Dakshineswar Bomb Conspiracy, he died in internment in Benares (Varanasi) on 17 April 1924. [IB, F. No. 149-28, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 326; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 19]

Aootar Singh: Residence not known. He joined the rebel forces at the time of the 1857 Uprising and fought against the British at different places. He also encouraged his neighbourhood to fight for the rebels' cause and end the foreign rule. He was captured in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and irons' in December 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died in custody there in December 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32(1860) & Poll Deptt Vols. 25 & 26 (1858), MSAM]

Appu Bhunjia: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and 50 years' old, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Appu Bhunjia, with other under-trial political

prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted abscesses of the lungs due to the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Following this, Appu Bhunjia and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and Appu Bhunjia died there on 8 April 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Apurva Sen alias Bhola: Born in Chahtradandi, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Harish Chandra Sen; b/o Nirmal Sen. A clerk at the General Post Office of Chittagong, he was known as "Bhola" in the revolutionary circles. After the Chittagong Armoury Raid, the police were in search for the absconders. The 11th Bengal Emergency Power Ordinance gave the police the right to search any home or arrest anyone without warrant. On the information provided by an informant, Captain Cameroon raided the house of Sabitri Chakraborty of Patiya where Apurva Sen was killed in the crossfire on 12 June 1932. [List of Outrages 1907-27, Confd., IB-CID & IB, F. No. 90/1928, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 326; *Alekhyamala*, p. 104]

Ardhendu Dastidar: Hailed from v.

Dhalghat, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandrakumar Dastidar. He joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the Collector's office at the Fairy Hill and declaring the birth of a free Chittagong on 18 April 1930. After the successful raid of the armoury, the group moved to the Jalalabad Hills and decided to return to Chittagong town and die fighting the colonial forces in front of their countrymen to arouse the patriotic spirit. But on 22 April 1930, following some reinforcement, the British troops attacked the Indian revolutionary army at the Jalalabad Hills. In the armed confrontation between the British and the revolutionaries there, precious lives were lost on both the sides. Ardhendu was seriously injured, and found by the soldiers next morning, he had been sent to the hospital. He died in the hospital on 24 April 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 174/32, Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930 Chittagong, IB Files, F. No. 176k/30; IB, F. No. 243/1930; IB, F. No. KW 507-26, WBSAK; *Alekhyamala*, p. 96-7; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 36; *TIB*, 1907-1939, 1, p. 665]

Arjun alias Urjan Singh: Hailing from v. Dhude, distt. Jullundhur (Jalandhar), Punjab; he was one of the passengers of the ill-fated Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which sailed from Hong Kong on 4 April 1914 with Sikh migrant passengers from Shanghai, Moji, and Yokohama, (totalling 376) for Canada. However, on reaching Vancouver, Canada, on

23 May 1914, they were refused entry into Canada under the Immigration Act of 1910, amended in 1911. Allowing the ship to get some provisions for its passengers, it was forced to start the return journey of its Sikh passengers to India on 23 July 1915. The ship and passengers arrived at Budge Budge, near Calcutta, on 29 September 1914. But here, too, they were prevented from disembarking because of the prevalence of the Ingress into India Ordinance of 1914. Nevertheless, some policemen were requisitioned from Punjab to escort the passengers back to that province by a special train. But only about 60 passengers could be forcibly put on the special train, while others led by the suspected Ghadarite, Gurdit Singh, who originally hired the ship, wanted to walk into Calcutta and meet the Governor, as well as to take the *Granth Saahib* to a Gurdwara in Howrah. This resulted in a heated argumentation between the police and Gurdit Singh. The waiting passengers, on seeing from a distance, presumed that Gurdit Singh was being arrested. This resulted in the rising of their tempers, and in a skirmish between them and the police, leading to a mayhem in which the policemen fired about 177 rounds, killing between 20 and 26 people, and forcing many to flee. Arjun was one of those shot dead on that fateful day. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914; Exhibit 13, the deposition of Col. Newman, Civil Surgeon, 24 Parganas, Proc. of the Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, II, 1914, WBSAK;

The Statesman, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223]

Arjun Jilemi: Resident of v. Gatuguda, p.s. & distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Baghmaru Jilemi. He joined the Congress in 1939, and when the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively participated in it. He was arrested in course of the movement and was sent to jail on eight months' imprisonment. His health deteriorated owing to the police tortures and unhygienic living conditions in the jail. He was released on health ground, but died within a few days in 1943. [H/Deptt, F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 5]

Arjun Kutia: Belonged to Kukudaguda (Tisiriput) in distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha), he was a tribal freedom fighter who participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Naik. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while picketing before Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942. He died on the spot along with nine others. [JPHALN, No. 4, 1942, OSAB; *UP*, p. 42; *SLN*, p. 122; *LNSTPM*, p. 154; *SSOAS*, p. 89]

Arjun Langthasa: Resident of North Cachar Hill District, Assam Province, he was an intimate associate of Joya Thaosen. He took a leading role in establishing the Revolutionary Dimasa Army under the leadership of Joya Thaosen. Along with 54 patriots, he moved towards Kohima to join the approaching INA forces.

When they were close to reaching Kohima, they had been attacked by the British at Khiren Khowai Range, and all of them, including Arjun, were killed on 7 April 1944. [*WASCAB*, pp. 139-144; *SPNCFF*]

Arjun Mandal: Belonging to distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Salt Satyagraha. On 6 May 1932, he received fatal bullet wounds as a result of police firing on the civil resisters manufacturing salt at Gokulnagar. Brought to Calcutta for treatment, he died within a few days in May 1932. [*AICC Papers*, F. No. 4/1932, NMML]

Arjun Naik: Resident of v. Udayagiri, Telkoi Block, distt. Keonjhar, Orissa (Odisha), he was arrested for his participation in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was sentenced to life imprisonment. While serving his term in jail, he died in detention on account of severe police tortures. [*LNSTPM*, p. 182; *SLN*, p. 122]

Arjun Prasad: Resident of v. Shekhpura, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he took part in attacking a military train and received bullet wounds when the soldiers opened fire on the attackers. He died on the spot on 14 August 1942. [H Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; *AK*, p. 411]

Arjun Raut: Born in 1906 at v. Mayurjhalia in Ranpur Princely State (now in distt. Nayagarh), Orissa

(Odisha), he was an active worker of the Prajamandal movement and took part in its activities for setting up a responsible government. He was killed on 5 January 1939 by a British Political Agent, Major Bazalgette, following a trifle clash. [APR, p. 41; SFMOS, p. 23; RB, pp. 112-120; SFSO, p. 206; QIMO, p. 96]

Arjun Singh: Resident of v. Kheraiva, p.s. Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Rajpati Singh. Joining the "Quit India" movement in August 1942, he participated in a raid on Sonbarsa Police Outpost by a group of saboteurs known as Siaram Dal. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 339; AK, p. 425]

Arjuna Bhumia: Hailed from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Arjuna Bhumia was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in

June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Arjuna Bhumia died on 2 December 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Arjuna Sia: Hailed from v. Bhundari-pangam, p.s. & distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Pangam Sia. A Congress worker since in 1939, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. He was arrested during the movement for his anti-British activities, and imprisoned for eight months. He was released from jail on the ground of poor health—an outcome of the police tortures and unhygienic living conditions in detention. He expired soon after his release. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II 2/63A, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 5]

Arkhitā Gauda: Hailed from v. Khadakhadi, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). Since his becoming a member of the Congress in 1935, he took part in all the anti-British activities in his area before running into the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. He was arrested for his involvement in the tumultuous agitations of 1942. Sent to Koraput Jail, he could not bear the physical tortures, and expired in detention early in 1943. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II 2/63A, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 2]

- Aroli Medhi:** Hailing from Bilmora, Nagaon, Assam, an active woman worker of the Nagaon Congress. She started in 1930 as a volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement. In 1942 Aroli Medhi helped the "Quit India" saboteurs and for this the police arrested her and beat her up mercilessly. She succumbed to her injuries in 1942. [PHA Files, No. 46, DSAA]
- Artatrana Mohapatra:** Born at v. Bira Balabhadrapur, p.s. & distt. Puri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Jayakrushna Mohapatra. A Congress worker, he took part in the Salt Satyagraha in 1930-31. While picketing a shop selling British goods, he was arrested and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Put into Patna Jail, he died after twenty-two days of his term on account of inhumane police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 23/58/30, NAI; WWFWO, PD, P. 5]
- Asarfi Mandal:** Resident of v. Kastikri, p.s. Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and joined the 4000 strong crowd that had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress flag over it on 15 February 1932, and for observing the day as the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas'. The police first asked the crowd to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died in Munger Sadar Hospital on 21 February 1932. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 210]
- Asarhi Chamar:** Resident of Rajmahal, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Mulli Chamar. On 19 August 1942 at about 3 p.m. he joined a mob of approximately 500 persons who went to the Forester of Mandro to demand the burning of all the government papers, as well as the forest quarters. Meanwhile the police arrived there and resorted to firing to disperse the mob. Asarhi Chamar was shot in the firing and succumbed to his wounds. [Case No. 271 of 1942 in the Court of Special Magistrate Rajmahal, Record Office, Dumka]
- Asgar Ali Khan:** Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2; WWIM, III, p. 11]
- Asharfilal Kashera:** Hailed from Deoghar, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Koka Shah; businessman by profession. While taking part in the "Quit India" movement (1942), he participated on 26 August 1942 in an anti-British procession that was stopped by the military at the junction of the three

roads at Deoghar. When the military opened fire on it, he was shot dead at this intersection. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F.No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 130 & 324; FMB (1942-1947), 3, p. 190]

Ashit Bhattacharjee: Born on 4 April 1915, hailed from Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Khirode Mohan Bhattacharjee. He participated in the mail robbery at Itakhola and killed one of the railway workmen when chased by them. Arrested and tried for murder and robbery, he was sentenced to death and executed on 2 July 1934 in Sylhet Jail. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1949; WWIM, I, p. 44]

Ashitranjan Bhattacharya : Residence not known; s/o Khirode Mohan Bhattacharya. A revolutionary from Sylhet, Assam, as well as an activist in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was a member of Anushilan Samiti of Sylhet. He was the main accused in the Itakhola Mail Robbery Case (March 1933). Between 1933 and 1934, the British Government had instituted a special tribunal to try the Mail dacoity case in Sylhet District. In the trial Ashitranjan Bhattacharya was sentenced to death and hanged on 2 July 1934 at Shrihatta Jail. [PHA Files, No. 131, DSAA]

Ashna Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the

Gangpur State. Seeing the fast-growing agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground with nearly 3,000 persons. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police orders to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened firing on it, killing Ashna Munda and some others. [*The Statesman*, 6 May 1939; SSC, HMFO, Vol. III, 1957, p. 68; SSOAS, pp. 32-34, OSS, p. 139; SFSO, p. 87]

Ashok Nandi: Born in 1888, resident of v. Kalikachha, distt. Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Mahendra Nandi. A member of the revolutionary group, he took active part in the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905. He was arrested in 1908 for complicity in the Alipore Bomb Case and died while imprisoned in the Presidency Jail on 6 June 1909. [KS, Alipore Judges Court Record; WWIM, I, p. 248; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 38]

Ashrafi Mandal: Born at v. Malkhanpur, p.o. Shahkund, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He was a Subedar/Havildar in the A.M.C. of the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army where he was placed as 2nd Lieutenant in the First Bahadur Group. He was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the Allied forces. While fighting on the Burma front he was killed by the enemy forces

in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 498/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp. 646-47]

Ashrafi Thathera: Hailed from Deoghar, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's slogan of "Do or Die", he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. On 24 August 1942, while participating in a demonstration in Dumka, he was shot dead by police at around 7 p.m., in their firing on the demonstrators. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; AK, pp. 413-426]

Ashutosh Kuila: Belonged to v. Madhabpur p.s. Mahishadal, Tamruk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "Quit India" movement, joined the *Vidyut Bahini's* raid on the Mahishadal Thana on 29 September 1942 and died there in the police firing. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 31]

Ashwini Guha: Born in 1906, resident of v. Noyapara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Harchandra Guha. A teacher at High School, he was one of the back-stage organizers of Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries, especially for aiding the absconders. He was arrested on 25 April 1931 and detained in the Presidency Jail. Transferred to Hijli Camp on 17 July 1931 and later to Midnapore Central Jail on 3 October 1933, he was declared to be a lunatic at Ranchi Mental Hospital on 20 February 1934. He was unconditionally released on 20 February 1934

to die on 27 June 1934. [IB-CID, LPB, 1939, S.No. 2606; RNPP, 1934-35, July, 1934, WBSAK; CYAM, p. 116]

Asidhari Ghosh: Hailed from v. Gourhati, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he actively participated in the "no tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. Taking part in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested for his anti-British activities. Ghosh died in Alipore Jail in 1944. [H/Poll, (i), F. No. 3/33/42, & H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 110]

Asit Kundu: Probably a resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 12 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Asit Kundu was present in one such delirious protest demonstration between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces and he later succumbed to his bullet injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Asit Sen: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 14 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7

years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Asit Sen participated in one such delirious protest demonstration between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his bullet injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. No. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Asutosh Dulai: Resident of 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); 16/18 years of age, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. On 24 April 1930, when the news of police atrocities on the salt satyagrahis at Nila in Diamond Harbour Sub-Division of 24 Parganas, spread, he along with a big crowd gathered at Nila. The police resorted to firing to disperse the crowd and Asutosh Dulai was killed in it. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, NMML]

Aswini Dolui: Belonging to v. Chak Boalia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of much hated tyrannical Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of it Aswini Dolui was shot dead by the police

on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Governemnt Press Note based on the report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapore, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Aswini Kumar Gupta: Born in 1912 at v. Purba Simulia, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Abani Gupta; student. Joining the Revolutionary Party, he took part in the shooting of Simpson, Inspector-General of Prisons, in the Writers' Building, Calcutta on 8 December 1930. He died on the same day by taking cyanide poison to avoid arrest. [Poll/Deptt, Poll Branch, Conf. F. No. 15/ 31(1-15) & IB, F. No. 208/31, List of Ourages, 1930, WBSAK]

Athia Koch: Belonging to Patidarrang, Assam, he joined the peasant rising in January 1894 against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division, distt. Darrang (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, Athia Koch died on the spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Attar Singh: Born in 1907 at Pahargaon, the Andaman Islands; s/o Gonam Singh. He was appointed as a Police Sub-Inspector by the British Administration and later on assigned the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Police. He became a member of the Indian Independence League and

provided all kinds of support for the League members at Pahargaon. During the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands (1942-45), he was arrested on the charge of 'spying for the British' and kept confined in Cellular Jail. He was tortured, and later on shot dead by the Japanese force on 30 March 1943. [UHFS, p. 221]

Atul Chandra Medhi: An active Gandhian of Boko in South Kamrup, Assam, he was deeply involved in the Non-Cooperation movement. He, along with the people of Boko refused to pay the punitive tax to raise military expenses of the Government. Consequently, Atul Chandra Medhi and some other protestors were arrested and they were carried to the Kanoi River near Nagarbera. There the police had brutally beaten up Atul Chandra Medhi and kicked his face and chest with their booted feet. As a result, he became paralysed, and died in 1920 after a brief period of illness. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Atul Sen: He was born at Senahati, distt. Khulna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and was residing at 20 Narkelbagan Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata); s/o Ashwini Kumar. He often used the *aliases* Sambhu and Kutti. He was an active member of the Jugantar Party and shot the editor of *The Statesman*, Mr. Watson, on 5 August 1932. He was arrested immediately, but committed suicide by swallowing potassium cyanide. Anil and Moni, who accompanied in the action also committed suicide. [IB -CID Bengal

1931 Vol., Report on the Political Situation and Labour unrest for the fortnightly ending 8 October 1932; IB, F. No. 1322/32 ; IB List of Outrages 1932, Part A, S. No. 471, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 11]

Ausaf Hussain: Resident of Bihar (place not known), he joined the rebel forces at Patna during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops and charged with 'rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to death in 1857, he was executed by hanging. [USBMT, p. 72]

Autar Singh: Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the British- Indian Army. Leaving his service in 1942, he joined the Indian National Army; he was placed as Havildar. Later, as a Captain in the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He died while fighting the British forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Awad Janardhan: Residence not known. He was Havildar-Clerk in the S.D.M. Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed on the same rank in the INA's Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to resist the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the British troops at the battle ground during an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.

No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Ayodhya Raut: Resident of v. Rohini, p.s. Jasidih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Yadu Raut; he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Arrested and put in Dumka Jail, he died there in detention on 25 May 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; DCECDM, January-June 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Ayodhya Singh: Resident of v. Tejaul, p.s. Katra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Shetal Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing while joining a raid on Paroo Police Station on 28 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 15; AK, p. 420; BMSAI, 3, p. 108]

Azim Ali: Residence not known. He was a Jamadar in the English East India Company's army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught during an encounter and tried under

Section XVII of 1857 for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to death at Patna, Bihar. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-1858, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Azizur Rahman: An eminent freedom fighter of the Surma Valley, Assam, during the Non-Cooperation movement, he along with some 300 people, gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet, ostensibly to celebrate the anniversary of a National Madrassa School, but in reality to discuss the future course of political action. The meeting was convened after the permission was obtained from the local police Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester, and Maulavi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimganj, along with the Gurkha sepoy, suddenly appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do so, the firing was ordered. In that firing Azizur Rahman received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

B

Babaji Keludas: Resident of v. Khadriala, distt. Nuapada, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the 16th Raja of Khariar, Artatran Singh Deo, over the imposition of irregular taxes. While taking part in a protest rally against it, under the leadership of Ramilal at Shalia on 30 September 1930, he was killed on the spot on the day following the British force's firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 4/8/30, NAI; OSS, p. 132]

Babu Mahto: Residing at Maheshpur, p.s. Gogri, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and took part in a raid on Sonbarsa Police Outpost by a group of saboteurs—known as Siaram Dal. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal activists on 28 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]

Babu Mandal: Resident of v. Ekchhari, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Munshi Mandal. He actively participated in the anti-British agitation in 1942, and was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined on 19 August 1942 to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 314-315]

Babu Rai Bhonde: Residence not known. He was a soldier in the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and fought the British forces at several places in Burma (now Myanmar). He died in action against the enemy at Yeu, Burma, in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 36]

Babu Ram Singh: Residence not known. He belonged to the 7th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English

East India Company's army, participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested during the battle with the Company's troops who came to recapture Arrah. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and hanged on 10 August 1857 by the Sessions Judge under Act XIV of 1857. [Appendix-E, p. XXIX, in E.A. Samuells (Commissioner of Patna), Report on the Police of the Patna Division, for 1857]

Babu Soorander: Residence not known. After being freed by the mutineers from Hazaribagh Jail, Bihar (now in Jharkhand)), he joined the rebels and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857. The English government announced rewards for the capture of Soorander. He was presumed dead. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Babulal Bhagat: Resident of v. Roshanpur, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Ramkhilavan Bhagat. He actively participated in the anti-British agitation in 1942, and was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined on 19 August 1942 to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415]

Babulal Mandal: Resident of v. Rajraha, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Kanchan Mandal. An active

participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38 (1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 210; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Bacha Mandal: Resident of v. Daparkha, distt. Saharsa, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Arrested for his active role in the movement he was put into prison. He died in detention due to physical tortures by the police in 1942. [H Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 210]

Bachan Barihar *alias* **Shivnandan Patra:** Resident of v. Rampur Dudhpura, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Dharam Raut. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommyes" while brickbattling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 412]

Bachan Koiri: Resident of v. & p.s. Mairwa, distt. Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar, he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed at

- Siwan in the police firing while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a government building on 15 September 1942. [Poll/Special, F. No. 378/1946, BSAP]
- Bachan Singh:** Residence not known. He was a Havildar in the 5/18 R.G. Regiment of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its Third Battalion Infantry in the same position. He fought the British forces on several occasions in Burma (now Myanmar) and finally died in 1944 in the course of an engagement. [ROH, pp. 656-57]
- Bachittar Singh:** Residence not known. He was Lance-Naik in the 5/2 P. Regiment of the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Placed as Second Lieutenant in the First Bahadur Group, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. His death in action against the British forces was reported in 1945. [ROH, pp. 656-57]
- Badal (Mal) Pahariya:** Born at v. Paharpur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Bisan Pahariya; a participant in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested in the course of the movement in 1942 and imprisoned at Godda Jail. He died in Godda Jail due to tortures by the police. [H/Poll (Confd.), Fortnightly Report, November 1942, WBSAK; FMB, 3, p. 188; BSKS, pp. 83-97; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Badaniya:** Residence not known, he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places. He was killed in the course of an engagement at Ragho Ghat, Jharkhand. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Badar-uddin:** Residence not known. He was Lance-Naik in the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 where he was placed as Havildar in the Guerrilla Regiment. Deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to resist the British-Allied forces, he was killed in an enemy attack on the INA position in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]
- Badri Mandal:** Belonging to v. Dhanupura, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was one among the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress flag over it on 15 February 1932 – the day that was declared as 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first ordered the crowd to disperse and then opened indiscriminate firing on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died at the nearby *haat* (rural market) adjoining the *thana* building. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 210]

Badruddin: Resident of v. Milki, p.s. Naugachia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Amir Ansari. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While trying to escape along with other saboteurs by a boat, following their raid on Sonbarsa Police Station, he was killed at Narainpur in the police firing on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]

Baga Pujari Munda: Resident of v. Bada Bharandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mukunda Pujari. He participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Baga Pujari, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where Baga contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Because of these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Baga Pujari died on 11 February 1943.

[H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB; IPKK, pp. 11-12; UP, p. 20]

Bagga Singh: Residence not known. He was Lance-Naik in the Burma Rifles of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army where he was placed as Second Lieutenant in the First Bahadur Group. Sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied armies, he died fighting the enemy forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Bagoru Koch: Belonging to Berhampur, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined the peasant rising in January 1894 against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division. The cause of the rising was the peasantry's grievance against the enhancement in rates of land revenue. On 28 January 1894 when the officials and the police went to collect revenue, they were surrounded by the peasants who refused to concede the Government demand. Thereafter, the rebellious peasants of Patharnghat in Damang District marched to run over the police station there. The police men opened fire to repel them in which many of the peasants died and got injured. Bogoru Kuch, who happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, died on the spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Bahadoor Khan: Residence not known.

He actively participated in the Uprising against the British in Bhagalpur District in 1857. He was arrested by the Company's forces and was accused of 'wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal and Udhur Lal'. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 10 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, pp. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1, IM1857B, Appendix E, p. 174]

Bahadur Singh: Residence not known. He was Jamadar in the A.S.C. of the British- Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a Captain in the First Bahadur Group, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Bahar Ali: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2574) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Bahar Ali was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the

evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, Vol. 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Bahoran Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Ramgarh Battalion which rebelled during the Uprising of 1857 following similar incidents in different parts of India. He was an associate of Chaudhari Seetaram Singh when the revolt broke out in the Ramgarh Battalion. He planned to attack and kill the Principal Assistant of Lohardaga, Jharkhand. He was caught and hanged to death on 5 January 1858 for 'his role in the revolt and instigating sepoys in the rank and file of the British contingent'. [*Lokmat Samachar*, pp. 101-105; BM1857, p. 117]

Bahu Koch: Inhabitant of Padidarnag Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Bahu Koch was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Baidnath Tudu: Resident of v. Dumariya, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dharma Tudu. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation. He was arrested on 9 May

1943 and put in jail. Simultaneously his house was ransacked by the police. While in jail, he died at the age of 30. [42KKSP, pp. 110 & 324-362]

Baidyanath Sen: Born in 1919, resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Rajendra Narayan Sen. He was a student when he participated in the "Quit India" movement 1942. While taking part in a demonstration in August 1942 he received bullet wounds when the police opened fire on it. He died in the Medical College Hospital on the next day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; KS, Alipore Judges Court Record; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 368]

Baigu Keot: Belonging to v. Daripara, distt. Darrang, Assam, Baigu Keot was a poor farmer. Although the district exported rice in all directions, yet it faced a situation of food scarcity during 1942. In spite of that, the British Government was bent upon levying rice there, to take away whatever stock they had with them. The farmers pleaded with the Government not to procure rice forcibly. Their resistance resulted in the Government's resorting to violence against them. Baigu died as a result of police repression in Mangaldoi in October 1942. [PHA Files, F. No. 319, DSAA]

Baijoo: An inhabitant of distt. Jamalpur, Bihar, he was a labourer of Jamalpur Railway Workshop. He joined a crowd that had gathered to picket a local toddy shop on 13 November 1930, at the local Congressmen's call.

When the crowd shouting "*Gandhiji ki Jai*" turned restive and hostile, the police opened fire on it. Receiving gunshots, he was critically injured and died on the spot. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 420/1930, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 125]

Baikunta (Baikuntha) Jana: Hailed from v. Kanakpur, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 18 years; s/o Bhairab Jana. He participated in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. Along with other villagers, he went on 7 September 1930 to meet the Circle Officer, as well as the Police Officer at Chorepalia, Contai, to request them to desist from forceful realization of taxes. During the parley the police resorted to *lathi*-charge on the pretext that a clod of earth had been thrown at them. Baikunta Jana jumped into the nearby pond to escape the brutal onslaught, but found the pond to have been encircled by the policemen who hit those who were trying to come out. Already severely hit, he died in the pond itself. His dead body, when recovered from the pond, had a thick blue ridge of *lathi* blow mark, running from the right ear to above the right eye brow. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86/1930, *The Challenge* No. 3, 25 September 1930, NMML]

Baikunth Shukla: Resident of v. Jalalpur, p.s. Lalgunj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Ram Bihari Shukla. Taking part in the Salt Satyagraha, he suffered imprisonment in 1930. He

was actively associated with the Revolutionary Party operating in North Bihar in 1930-34. He, along with Chandarma Singh, murdered Fanindranath Ghosh, who had turned an approver in the second Lahore Conspiracy Case. The incident took place at Betiah on 9 November 1932. He was arrested and put on trial for the Betiah Murder Case and Explosive Substance Act. He was hanged on 14 April 1933. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. Nos. 153/1933, & 170(11)1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 241-42; *WWIM*, I, p. 338]

Baikuntha Dinda: Hailed from v. Gopalpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He participated in the Salt Satyagraha in 1930 and joined the "no-tax" campaign that assumed the character of a mass movement in parts of Midnapore. He was severely beaten up by the police during the movement, and died in 1932 as a result of the injuries sustained. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 367; *MTS*, pp. 175-95]

Baikuntha Kol: Resident of Keonjhar Princely State (now in distt. Kendujhar), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the Ratna Naik-led open revolt against the Bhanja ruler of Keonjhar State (one of the British tributary *Mahals* in Orissa) on 21 April 1868 over the economic and political grievances of the State people. The British forces promptly moved in support of the Raja to suppress the rebellion and the clashes between the rebels and the British and the State

forces continued for almost five months (from April to August). Finally, by August the principal rebels were captured and tried for 'rebellion and murder'. Baikuntha Kol was one among the 7 persons who received death sentence in the case on 30 November 1868. He was hanged in Cuttack on the following day. [*UD*, 10 October 1868; *HFMO*, II, p. 130; *PUO*, pp. 135-162]

Baikunthanath Das: Belonged to v. Rasulpur, p.s. & distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sardar Surendranath Das. A veteran Congress worker, he participated in the Salt Satyagraha and was under police surveillance for 10 months in 1932 during the Civil Disobedience movement. When the "Quit India" agitation started in August 1942, he ran into it and was arrested for his anti-British activities. He died under detention due to severe police tortures in 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 23, 1942, OSAB; *WWFWO*, DD]

Baikunthanath Jana: Resident of v. Kanakpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). While taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), he was seriously wounded in firing by the police and died at Chorepalia in 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 367]

Baiman Tudu: Born at Bisriya, Ranesar, Dumka, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Haridas Tudu. An active participant in the

"Quit India" movement of 1942, he was injured in the police firing on a rally he joined and died of his wounds on 5 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

Baina Vharan Das Mahapatra: Resident of v. Lalpore, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 27 September 1942 he, along with other villagers, gathered to prevent the police party from harassing the villagers and destroying their belongings on one pretext or the other. Baina Vharan Das Mahapatra received fatal bullet wounds when the police opened fire on them and later succumbed to these on the same day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244]

Bairagi Kol: Resident of Keonjhar Princely State (now in distt. Kendujhar), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the Ratna Naik-led open revolt against the Bhanja ruler of Keonjhar State (one of the British tributary *Mahals* in Orissa) on 21 April 1868 over the economic and political grievances of the State people. The British forces promptly came in support of the Raja to suppress the rebellion and the clashes between the rebels and the British forces continued for almost five months (from April to August). Finally, by August the principal rebels were captured and tried for 'rebellion and murder'. Bairagi Kol was one among the 7 persons who received death sentence in the case on 30 November

1868. He was hanged in Cuttack on the following day. [UD, 10 October 1868; HFMO, II, p. 130; PUO, pp. 135-162]

Baja Sahu: Resident of v. Maharpatti, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Maghu Sahu. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he died on 19 September 1942 as a result of firing by the military patrol. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 314]

Bajee: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left his service during the Uprising of 1857. He took part in several attacks on the British establishments at different places and was eventually caught by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with labour and irons' in 1858. Deported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859, he died there in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Baji Rout: Born at v. Nilakanthapur (in erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Derabish Block, distt. Kendrapara, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Hari Rout, he was a teenager boatman by occupation, and acted as a volunteer for the Prajamaandal in the Dhenkanal State. He was assigned the task of keeping a vigil on the movements of the State police at Daladhari Ghat of the Brahmini

river. On the night of 10 October 1938, a number of British soldiers tried to force him to take them across the river in his boat, but he refused to obey. On his refusal, the soldiers tortured him so brutally that he could not bear and died on the same night. Later, to immortalize his bravery, Sachi Rautray has written a poem in his memory, entitled, 'The Boatman'. [*The Samaj*, 14 October 1938; AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; WWFWO, DD, p. 10; SFSO, p. 187; WWIM, II, p. 271]

Baji Sethi: Hailing from v. Shipur, Orissa (Odisha), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Talcher State, Orissa. On 7 September 1942, he joined a large mob to pressurise the ruler for transferring the state power to the newly constituted people's Raj, and act as a constitutional ruler, free from British control. But this gathering came under heavy fire—of machine gun from the aeroplane, and of rifles from the ground forces. Four died in the firing and many were wounded. He was arrested and later died in prison due to tortures. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 163, NMML]

Baju Murmu: Hailed from v. Dumariya, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Mukunt Murmu. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation. He was arrested on 9 May 1943 and put in Bhagalpur Camp Jail, where he died at the age of 43. [42KKSP, pp. 110 & 324-362; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Bakchu Oraon: Residence not known; a landless peasant, he participated in the *Tebhaga* movement, and was shot dead in the police firing while raiding the jotedars' granaries at Neoramajhiali near Mathachulka under Mal Police Station in Jalpaiguri, Bengal, on 1 March 1947. [PA, 30 March 1947; ESPB, p. 235; PWFSJ, pp. 415-458]

Bakshi Ram: Residence not known. He was Lance-Naik in the 7/6 R. Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Naik in the Intelligence Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information about the movement of the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy while performing his duties in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Bakti Bhotra: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942 in Koraput and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Bakti Bhotra, with other under-trial political prisoners, was put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabrangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted lobar pneumonia (both sides) on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be hospitalized for treatment on 26 April 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in

June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Bakti Bhotra died of heart failure on 12 May 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Bakul Koch: Belonging to Sarabari, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Bakul Koch was killed then and there in the firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298, (1894), and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Balabhadra Naik: Hailed from distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sunadhar Naik, he joined the Congress in 1936 as its active worker. When in August 1942 the "Quit India" movement broke out, he participated in its agitational programmes. He was beaten to death by the British police while participating in a protest rally in August 1942 demanding the British to leave India. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II, 2/63A, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 6]

Balabhadra Singh Deo: Resident of v. Lochampur, Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and offered strong resistance to the British while

fighting under the leadership of Surendra Sai. He was killed by the Company's forces during their attack on the rebels at the hills of Debrigada. [ODGS, pp. 70-74]

Balai Das Gupta: Resident of v. Bhola, distt. Barisal, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). For taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), he was arrested and imprisoned. After his release, he participated in the revolutionary activities, and was killed as a result of explosion of a bomb he carried for use against a British official. [*Charitabhihan*, 1, p. 331]

Balak Dhrub (Kundu): Resident of *m.* Amalatoli of Katihar town, p.s. Katihar, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Kishori Kundu. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was shot dead while raiding Katihar Police Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 187; *AK*, p. 410]

Balak Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 7/6 R.G. Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a soldier in the Body Guard Battalion, he fought under the INA flag on several occasions. He died while performing his duties during an enemy attack on the INA camp in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Balaram Bhumia: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Balaram Bhumia, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, because of his steady worsening of health, he was admitted to hospital on 10 April 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Balaram Bhumia died of heart failure on 6 June 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Balaram Bhumia: Resident of v. Tamuripally, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Shyama Bhumia, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 and was arrested in this connection by the British police. While serving his term in Koraput District Jail, he contacted dysentery due to adverse and unhygienic living conditions in the jail

and died on 10 April 1943. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; JPHALN, No. 4 of 1942 (Orissa); *HTTP*, p. 206; No. 1360 (f), MMCC List S. No. 82, dated 15 August 1963, OSAB]

Balaram Gope: Hailing from Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he earned his living as an employee of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills in Narayangunj (Dacca). The mill-workers were agitating against their employers from February 1946 over the retrenchment of some in their ranks, and on the issue of a sudden increase in the price of rice (from Rs.10 to Rs.14) per *maund* that the Mills supplied to them. The matters came to a head on 27 March 1946 when 8,000 highly agitated mill-hands demonstrated in front of the Mills and were fired upon by the police. Balaram Gope was shot dead in the firing. [PA, 14 April 1946]

Baldeo Pandit: Resident of v. Karna, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Shyamlal Pandit. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he died in the police firing at Thatta on 26 August 1942 while sabotaging railway track between Mansi and Maheshkut Railway Stations. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 21; *AK*, p. 425]

Baldeo Suri (Mahto): Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muza-farpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he

was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers, who were holding a protest meeting against the British atrocities at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, pp. 199-200; AK, p. 418. *BMSAI*, 3, p. 103]

Baleshwar Hajra: Resident of v. Deputy Purandaha, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Mohan Hajra. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police while taking part in a raid on Dhamdaha Police Station on 25 August 1942. [Memo No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 125]

Balgobind Shahi: Residence not known, he was an active participant in the Uprising of 1857. Caught by the Company's troops during an engagement, he was sentenced to be transported for life. He was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in custody later on. [*Lokmat Samachar*, pp. 101-105; *BM1857*, p. 52]

Bali Saura: Born at v. Tandra, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Dasa Saura, he joined the Congress in 1937 to fight against the colonial rule. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he took active part in it. He was killed with others in the

police firing at Papadahandi on a procession he took part on 24 August 1942. [*HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 8]

Balla Mandal: Resident of v. Nautanpur, p.s. Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Chandu Mandal. A participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined in attacking and burning Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Ballav Behera: Born at v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Manu Behera, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. Receiving intelligence as to the whereabouts of leading agitators on 28 September 1942, the Basudebpur Police, under the Deputy Superintendent of Police, went to Eram village to arrest Anirudh Mohanty (a local leader) and his associates, and also to prevent a public meeting scheduled to be held there. The policemen encountered a crowd of over 3000 people whom they ordered to disperse, and also warned them of police firing in case of refusal. The excited crowd continued to advance by shouting the slogans: "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Angreji Rajya Ka Dhawans Ho", without caring for the police warning. Losing his cool, the DSP ordered firing on it at 6:30 p.m. that

lasted almost a quarter to half an hour. It was reported that many persons were killed in the firing. Ballav Behera, at the age of 44, was one of those killed on the spot. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Balo Markandey: Resident of v. Dhokwa, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Pran Markandey. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police while taking part in a raid on Dhamdaha Police Station on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 218; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Baman Murmu: Resident of v. Bisriyam, p.s. Raneshar, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), participated in the "Quit India" movement; he was shot dead by the police at Dumka during the course of the movement probably late in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI]

Banalata Das Gupta (Kumari): Born in 1914/15. Belonged to v. Bidgaon, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); d/o Hemchandra Dasgupta; a member of the revolutionary group, Jugantar. She was arrested on 5 September 1933 for the possession of an unlicensed revolver and detained in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Acquitted and released only to be re-arrested and detained in the Hijli Detention Camp on 27 June 1935, she

was shifted later to the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. She died on 1 July 1936 in Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, under detention. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939 Index 2, S. No. 4522; RNPP in Bengal, 1936-37, p. 32, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 82]

Banamali Behera: Resident of v. Sarkishorpal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s. Prajang, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mangulu Behera. A Prajamandal activist, he took part in the agitations against the mal-administration of the State as well as in the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji. During the wake of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he turned a saboteur and took part in August/September 1942 in an attempt to free Gengutia (a village) from the forcible occupation of the police and forest officers. Arrested for his anti-Birtish activities, he was subjected to severe police tortures. Not being able to stand these, he died within few days of his arrest. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; WWFWO, DD]

Banamali Ghasi: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he was involved in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements against the colonial rule. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Banamali Ghasi, with other agitators, was arrested in this connection and detained in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail

as under-trial prisoner. There he contacted malignant tertian malaria due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be hospitalized for treatment on 1 May 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Banamali Ghasi died of heart failure on 12 May 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Banamali Pothal: Residence not known; s/o Kashinath Pothal, he was a Prajamandal activist and had been taking part in the anti-British activities. When the "Quit India" movement started in August 1942, he took part in it wholeheartedly. He was killed in the police firing on a demonstration he joined at Nilgiri, Odisha, in August 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II, 2/59B, OSAB; WWFWO, BD, p. 90]

Banarsi Prasad Singh: Resident of v. Parora, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar. A High School student, he took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined a gathering of the Congress volunteers that had assembled to celebrate 'Independence Day' on 26 January

1931 in Begusarai. When it was declared unlawful with the arrest of its leaders, the processionists attacked the police force in anger. In the retaliating police firing, Banarsi Prasad received bullet injuries and died on 28 January 1931 in a hospital. [Communique, 6 February 1931; Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Patna), BSAP; Proc. of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931 - Vol. XXIII, 1931, p. 348; WWIM, I, pp. 24-25]

Banarsi Singh: Resident of v. Indupur, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Jamuna Singh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942. He received gunshots in the police firing at Burhee on 28 September 1942. He died two days later in a hospital. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 25; AK, p. 420]

Bandaka Bhatara: Resident of v. Ekari, p.s. Maidapur, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the Congress in 1936 as its active worker. When the "Quit India" movement started in August 1942, he took part in it to demand the British ouster from India. He was arrested for his participation in anti-British activities and kept in Koraput Jail where he died because of severe police tortures in 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II, 2/63A, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 9]

- Bande Ali:** Belonged to Bihar, residence not known. He was a *Chaprasi* at the Judge's Court at Arrah; took part in the Uprising of 1857 at Arrah and fought against the British under the leadership of Kunwar Singh (for details, see the entry on Kunwar Singh). He was caught by the advancing army of the English East India Company and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., January 1860, WBSAK; *FMIM*, p.117]
- Bandhu Sahni:** Resident of v. Repura, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger, Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing at Mokamaghat in reprisal against the establishment of a *Swaraj Sarkar* in the village Malpur (near Mokama). [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 424]
- Baneshwar Doloi:** A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he participated in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on rebels, Baneshwar Doloi was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Bangur Shahni:** Resident of v. Chainpur, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Gona Shahni. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a crowd which had assembled to raid Minapur Police Station. When the local police opened fire on it, Bangur was killed on the spot on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP, *AK*, p. 413]
- Banka Nonia:** Resident of v. Peerkalam, p.s. Jehanabad, distt. Gaya, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was shot dead by the British troops near Usauli Railway Station when he was removing the railway lines on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2456/SB/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 413]
- Banka Noniya:** Resident of v. Kir, p.s. Bhabhua, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while attempting to disrupt the railway lines near Pusauli Railway Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 256; *AK*, p. 413]
- Bankabihari De:** Residence not known. On 15 February 1922, some 300 people gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet, Assam, to celebrate ostensibly the anniversary of National Madrassa School, but in reality to discuss the

future course of political action. The meeting was convened after the permission was obtained from the local police Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester, and Maulavi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimganj, along with the Gurkha sepoy, appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do so, the firing was ordered. Bankabihari De, the Police Constable, refused to fire on the unarmed people. At this, the Commissioner himself shot him dead for his act of defiance. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Bankan Munda (Mrs.): Residence of v. Jiuri, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); w/o Bankan Munda; she took part in the tribal rising against the colonial rule led by Birsa Munda, between 1895 and 1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). She was killed while fighting the British police force on the Sailrakab Hills on 9 January 1900. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528/529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901, NAI; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, p. 29; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]

Bankim Behari Banerjee: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 14 years, he was drawn into in the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous

imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Bankim Behari Banerjee participated in a delirious protest demonstration between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his bullet injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Bankim Dutta: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 20 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Bankim Dutta participated in a delirious protest demonstration between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He was shot and succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Bansi Tatma alias Das Tatma: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Akloo Das. An activist in the "Quit India"

movement, he was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers' meeting he joined to protest against the British atrocities at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 82; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 103]

Bansidhar Kar: Born in 1925, resident of v. Lalpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Radhakrishna Kar. A political worker, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). He received bullet wounds in the firing by the police at Belbani Camp on 27 September 1942, and died on the same day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *Alekhymala*, p. 115]

Bantiram Chutia: He was a very active Congress worker of North Lakhimpur, Assam, where the "Quit India" movement was in full swing from September to October 1942. Huge and frequent processions were the usual features there. On 14 August 1942, a procession was taken out by Bantiram Chutia and a host of other people at Bihpuria. The procession was heavily *lathi*-charged and about a dozen people received serious injuries. Bantiram Chutia was so badly belaboured that he died in consequence of his injuries soon thereafter. [PHA Files. Nos. 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Banu Majhi: Resident of v. Neura, p.s. Umerkote, distt. Nabarangpur,

Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ramdhar Majhi. He joined the Indian National Congress in 1938 and participated in various struggles for freedom before joining in the "Quit India agitation of 1942. While taking part in an anti-British demonstration, he suffered serious physical injuries in a clash with the police and died within few days in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 10]

Bapu Savant: Residence not known. He was serving the British-Indian Army but left it 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed as a soldier in the First Engineer Company, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the British forces at the battle ground in the course of a hard fought engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Barindra Ghosh: Hailed from Bengal (place not known), a revolutionary, he was arrested in connection with Shankaritolla Post Office outrage, and was tried by the Sessions Court. Condemned to death, he was executed in 1923. [Report on Non-Cooperation Movement in Bengal 1923 (Confid.) IB-CID, WBSAK]

Basant Dhanuk: Resident of v. Liriha, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was one among the 4000 strong crowd that had assembled around Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress flag over it

on 15 February 1932 – the day which was declared 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first ordered them to disperse and then opened indiscriminate firing. He was critically injured and died at the nearby *haat* (rural market). [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443; *WWIM*, I, p. 92]

Basant Lal: Resident of Junglighat, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Bharat Lal. He was a Munshi in the Forest Department under the British Administration, became an active member of the Indian Independence League at Port Blair. He was arrested along with other members of the League during the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45), and kept confined in Cellular Jail on the charge of 'spying for the British'. He was tortured brutally, and shot dead later on by the Japanese army on 30 January 1944. [*UHFSA*, p. 223]

Basanta Kumar Biswas: Resident of v. Poragachcha, p.s. Krishnanagar, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Motilal Biswas; completed his elementary education at Krishnanagar and admitted to Poragachcha School from where he studied up to the Entrance Examination. When he was a student of this School he took active part in the Swadeshi agitation at Poragachcha and its neighbourhood. In 1907 he left his studies and took up a job in 1910 at a swadeshi cloth store at Uttarpara, but left it for touring the different

places of India. He was a staunch follower of Rash Behari Bose. Accompanied Rash Behari Bose to Dehradun in the disguise of his servant, Haridas. He was brought to Lahore by Rash Behari Bose in October 1912. At Lahore he took the job of a compounder at Popular Dispensary. He participated in the plot to throw a bomb on Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India. Known as the Delhi Conspiracy, it was carried out by him on 23 December 1912, when Lord Hardinge was passing through Chandni Chowk, Delhi, in a state procession marking the inauguration of Delhi as the capital of India. He was also accused of throwing a bomb in the Lawrence Garden, Lahore, on 17 May 1913, in which Ram Padarath, a peon, was killed. Arrested on 24 February 1914, and tried along with his three compatriots – Amir Chand, Balmokand and Avadh Bihari, he was sentenced to death. He died on the gallows in Ambala Central Jail on 11 May 1915 in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. [IB, F. No. 579/1918, S. No. 44/1918; IB, F. No. 321/1917, S. No. 1917; IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20/1930; Proscription of the issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29 December 1929; IB, Report for the week ending, 25 February 1914, B. S. Press – 2-3 1914 – 1322 X – 20 – C.W.; IB, F. No. 430/1914, S. No. 41/1914; IB, F. No. 198F/1915, S. No. 1/1915. *WBSAK*; *WWIM*, I, p. 53]

Bashambar Lal: Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to

join the Indian National Army. As Second Lieutenant, he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to reinforce the INA forces. He was killed in an enemy air-attack in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/ INA (1945), NAI]

Basharat: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2649) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Basharat was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, Vol. 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Bastharia Bhatara: Resident of v. Dalaiguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madhu Sira, he joined the Congress in 1938 to fight against the colonial rule. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he took active part in it. He was killed with others in the police firing at Papadahandi on a demonstration that he joined on 24 August 1942. [*HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 10; *OSS*, p. 151]

Basu Manindra: Probably hailed from Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he joined the revolutionary movement in Bengal. He died in an encounter with the police in 1915. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 389]

Basu Sethi: Resident of Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sankar Sethi, he was actively involved in an agitation against Narayan Bhanja of Kanika State during the Non-Cooperation movement. When the leading figure in the agitation, Padma Jena, was arrested by the State police, Basu, along with his comrades, tried to rescue the leader. In this attempt on 23 April 1922 he was killed in the encounter with the police. [*The Samaj*, 6 May 1922; *HFMO*, III, p. 68; *SSOAS*, pp. 32-34; *OSS*, p. 139; *SFSO*, p. 87]

Basudeo Haralalka: Probably hailed from Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal) and aged 19 years, he participated in one of the many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on the students' procession (22 November) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he participated, and was admitted to Calcutta Medical College Hospital. He died there soon afterwards in November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*,

pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Basudev Sahoo: Born at Denara, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took part in the movement against the mal-administration of the State ruler before running into the "Quit India" agitation of August 1942. Basudev was killed in September 1942 in the police firing on a demonstration he joined at Talcher. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 280]

Basudev Sahu: Born at v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Dinabandhu Sahu. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Police firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt. (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Basudev Sahu: Resident of v. Damara, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha), he was an active worker of the Prajamandal movement in Talcher State and later enthusiastically joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. Following the death of a Government *Chowkidar* in a clash with the demonstrators on 4 October 1942, the police opened firing on the mob in which Basudev was killed on the spot, along with few others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 130; SSOAS, p. 103; OSS, p. 160]

Basudev Singh: Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ramanand Singh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his village was a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tom-mies" surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers, and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The "Tom-mies" sensing troubles, suddenly started indiscriminate firing to break the popular resistance. He was hit by the army bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 260, 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92; WWIM, I, p. 32]

Batan Kachari: Resident of Dhekiajuli, Sonitpur, Assam. An active Congress worker, he took part in a procession of 5 to 6 thousand people on 29 September 1942 with the motive of hoisting the Congress flag at the police station at Dhekiajuli. When the procession reached the *thana* some argumentation took place between them and the police, resulting in a *lathi-charge*. Even then the crowd managed to advance and two of its frontrunners (Manbar Nath and Golok Neog) succeeded in infiltrating into the *thana* and hoisting the flag. At this, the police opened fire killing many in about 29 rounds of firing. While trying to save a woman from police attack, Batan Kachari received the bullet shots and died.

[PHA File, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 365 DSAA]

Bedal Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Seeing the fast-growing agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, about 3,000 people under the leadership of Nirmal Munda assembled at Simco ground. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police an order to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened firing on it in which Bedal Munda was killed along with many others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; DC, F. No. 5, 1939, OSAB; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137; WWCC, Acc. No. 11, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]

Bedoniya: Resident of Doranda, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He was killed at Ragho Ghat during an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Beendah: Residence not known. He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it at the time of the Uprising of 1857 to join hands with the rebel forces. He fought the Company's army on several occasions and was caught in the course of an engagement with them. Charged with 'desertion and

rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to be transported for life on 29 May 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858; he died there in detention on 10 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Beerjee: Residence not known. He was in service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. He took part in several rebel attacks on the British establishments, and was caught during an encounter with the Company's army. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to be transported for life in February 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Beeroo: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces. He took part in several attacks on the British establishments and was caught during an encounter with the Company's troops. Charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life in February 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858 itself. He died there in custody in July 1859. [Mutiny

Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Beharee Sah: Resident of v. Mustafaganj, p.s. Meenapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined the crowd that attacked Minapur Police Station in which the Sub-Inspector of police was killed. He was arrested, tried for murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He died in Gaya Central Jail owing to police tortures in custody. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 311; BMSAI, 3, p. 104]

Behari Lal Barua: Born in 1915 and an inhabitant of v. East Benajuri, p.s. Raozan, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Banga Charan Barua. He was a member of Sree Sangha and had been involved in revolutionary activities. Arrested on 28 October 1934, he was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 6 (2), Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (1930) on 5 July 1935. On his appeal, however, his punishment was reduced on 16 December 1935 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. He died of tuberculosis on 27 November 1937 at Alipore Central Jail, Calcutta. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1929, WBSAK]

Behari Meah: Born in 1928, resident of B.T. No. 6, Kankinara, Bengal (now in West Bengal). There were widespread and angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students' protesting in Calcutta against the 7

years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946 Behari Meah joined a crowd of 1000 people that marched towards the railway station seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain at Kankinara Station. The Station Master of Kankinara, seeing a large crowd (mostly of workers from the neighbouring Jute mills) approaching the station, immediately informed the police. The Superintendent of Police, 24 Parganas, arrived soon, tried to disperse the crowd and resorted to firing. Four people died in the firing and Behari Meah was one of them. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Behram Khan: Residence not known. He joined the Indian National Army and served it as a soldier in No. 67 Unit. After being deployed in Burma (now Myanmar), he took part in several battles against the British-Allied forces. He was killed in action on 11 February 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Bengali Dusadh: Resident of v. Ghospur, p.s. Dalsinghsarai, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Shyam Dusadh. Actively joining in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he participated in the raid on Dalsinghsarai Police Station, and

when the police opened firing on the raiders, he was killed in it on 14 August 1942 on the spot. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 411]

Beni Bhagat: Resident of v. Hajipur, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested while attempting to destroy the jail wall at Hajipur. Put into jail, he suffered serious injuries on account of the brutal beatings by the police. He died in detention in 1943. [WWIM, I, p. 36; AK, p. 426. BMSAI, 3, p. 103]

Beni Singh: Resident of v. Orain, p.s. Surajgarha, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed by the British soldiers patrolling the railway lines between Kajra and Kewl on 21 August 1942. While working in his fields nearby the railway tracks, he was mistakenly perceived as a saboteur. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 33; AK, p. 416; BMSAI, 3, p. 138]

Benjamin Baskey: Resident of v. Kumarigram, p.o. Maharajpur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was serving the B.P.O. No. 4 of the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and

joined the Indian National Army as Lieutenant in the Reinforcement Group. On his deployment in Burma (now Myanmar) he fought the Allied forces at several places. He was killed by the enemy during an encounter in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 654-55]

Benoy Bhushan De Roy: Resident of 38/1 Abdul Hadi Lane, Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sashi Bhushan; a revolutionary. On 22 August 1932 when the car of Mr. Grassby, the Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca, approached the railway level-crossing, an unknown youth suddenly closed the gate. While the orderly went to open the gate, Benoy Bhushan walked up to the car and fired three shots at Grassby at a point blank range and rushed through the gate. He was, however, pursued by the sergeant, the orderly and the driver. In course of the chase, he was shot dead by the orderly. [IB, List of Outrages, Part A, 1932, S. No. 475 & F. No. 1069/32, WBSAK; TIB,6, 1907-1939]

Benu Sahu: Resident of v. Kusumunda (in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha). During the "Quit India" movement, he along with other militant Congress volunteers proceeded to capture a police station on 4 September 1942. However, they were intercepted by the police on the way, and when the police opened firing on them, Benu was killed on the spot. [RD, p.175; SSOAS, p. 101; PMM, p. 96; SSBS, p. 175]

Bepin Bihari Mandal: An inhabitant of v. Putputia in Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took active part in the nation-wide "Quit India" movement of 1942 to force the British to leave India. On 30 September 1942, he took part in the gathering that threatened to occupy Tamluk Thana. Faced with the armed police, he died in the firing on the same day. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Bhabani Bhattacharya: He was born in 1914 at v. Joydebpur, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sasanka Kumar Bhattacharya; he was a political activist and took interest in social welfare. He soon got involved in Bengal's revolutionary movement and joined the Sri Sangha Revolutionary Group in Dacca. Along with a comrade, Rabindranath Banerjee, he tried to kill Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, at the Lebung Race Course, Darjeeling, on 8 May 1934. They mistakenly shot Miss B. Thornton, and Bhabani was wounded in the exchange of fire with the police. Arrested and sentenced to death, he died on the gallows at Rajsahi Central Jail on 3 February 1935. [IB, F. No. 715/1934; IB, F.No 935-36(14) S. No. 187 & List of Outrages, 1934, Part A, S. No. 743, 8 May 1934, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 44]

Bhabani Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of

Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed, and Bhabani was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appen-dix Two]

Bhade Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the illegal levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Seeing the fast-growing agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, about 3,000 people under the leadership of Nirmal Munda assembled at Simco ground. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police an order to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened firing on it in which Bhade Munda was killed along with many others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; DC, F. No. 5, 1939, OSAB; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137; ROSEC, p. 52; WWCC, Acc. No. 11, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]

Bhadi Kabari: Resident of v. Chaurau, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Munna Kabari. Actively

participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a crowd he joined at the local *bazaar* (*haat*) in Pupri on 25 August 1942. The firing was aimed at terrorising the local people into submission. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 158; AK, p. 417]

Bhado Hembaram: Belonging to v. Sarai Daha, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Phago Hembaram. A tribal social activist and a Congress worker, he was also elected as a member of the District Board. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for his anti-British activities. He died in Bhagalpur Jail on 7 September 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Bhadu Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which

20 peasants were killed. Bhadu was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Bhagaban Bhatra: Resident of Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the demonstration organized to protest against the killing of the agitators (who tried to hoist the Congress flag on the local police station) at Mathili on 21 August 1942. When the agitating demonstrators were fired upon at Papadahandi by the police, Bhagaban received severe bullet injuries and died along with few others on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; UP, p. 21]

Bhagaban Pujari: Resident of v. Mantriguda of distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. On 24 August 1942 at Papadahandi, hundreds of tribals gathered before the police station to protest against police atrocities. The police suddenly opened fire on them, resulting in the killing of Bhagaban Pujari and a few other protesters. [HFMO, V (Suppl.), p. 88; ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94]

Bhagaban Sahu: Residence not known. He was an active worker of the Prajamandal movement in Talcher State and later actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out in August 1942. Following the death of a Government *Chowkidar* in a clash with the demonstrators on 4

October 1942, the police opened firing on the mob in which Bhagaban was killed on the spot along with few others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp), p. 130; *SSOAS*, p. 103; *OSS*, p. 160]

Bhagat Budhwa: Born at v. Mungi, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested during the course of it. He died in 1943 in Patna Camp Jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Bhagat Gope: Resident of p.s. Sheohar, distt. Sitamarhi (now in distt. Sheohar), Bihar; s/o Meva Gope. Actively participating in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he joined a large crowd of about 7000 people which had assembled outside Sheohar Police Station to hoist the Congress flag on the *thana* building on 28 February 1932. As the crowd became restive, the Gurkha military police opened fire on it. He died of the gunshot injuries on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 41 (II)/1932, 1932; D.O. No. 239-42-A (Confd.), Letter from District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 11 March, *BSAP*; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 180]

Bhagat Hembaram: Born at v. Rakshi, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Anpa Hembaram. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation.

Arrested on 9 May 1943 and jailed for three years, he died in Rajmahal Jail on 3 May 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Bhagat Lala: Hailing from v. Khurotoli, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi, and became an active participant in the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and "Quit India" movements. He was arrested in 1942 and put behind the bars. He died in jail soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), 3/33/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Bhagat Singh: Hailing from v. Raziana, p.s. Moga, distt. Ferozepur, Punjab, s/o Hira Singh, he was a passenger of the ill-fated Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried Sikh migrants to Canada, but was forced to return to India, at Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed in the bloody shoot-out on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S.No. 57/1914, *WBSAK*; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223]

Bhagirath Raut: Resident of v. Alingiri, p.s. Egra, Contain Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Observing the initial success of the "Quit India" movement volunteers and villagers in capturing various government buildings, including Bhagwanpur Thana, the local British administration was determined to teach the agitators and their supporters a lesson so that they

refrain from any further acts of aggression. On 13 October 1942, when Bhagirath Raut and some his colleagues stood by the side of a tank, near Alangiri village, defying the prohibitory order against any assemblage, they were presumed by the police to be readying themselves for an offensive. Apprehending an immediate attack, the police team resorted to indiscriminate firing in which Bhagirath Raut was shot dead. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244]

Bhago Boee: Residence not known. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British several times under the leadership of Monohur Sing (a rebel leader) in Sumbalproe (Sambalpur), Orissa (Odisha). He also took part in a battle at Cheotakhai village in September 1858 where several rebels were killed by the English East India Company's forces; Bhago Boee died at the battle ground while confronting the Company's troops. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., July 1860, WBSAK]

Bhagoo Singh alias Munsu Mahto: Resident of v. Lirra, p.s. Katoria, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Jawakul Mahto. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the militarymen near Dadnagar, during its anti-agitational operations. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 426]

Bhagwan Lal Das: Resident of m. Chhata Bazar Chowk, p.s. & distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. While participating in a procession that was fired upon by the police on 14 November 1930, near Jhanda Chowk, Muzaffarpur, he was seriously wounded. He died of those injuries in Muzaffarpur Hospital on 16 November 1930. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 68/1931, BSAP; *Communique*, 6 February 1931, Poll Special, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Patna); *Young India*, No. 49, 4 December 1930, Vol. 12; *WWIM*, I, p. 78]

Bhagwat Dhanuk: Resident of v. Champabati, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Lalu Dhanuk. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha, on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 417; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 125]

Bhagwat Mahato: Born at Sindhri, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was killed by the police while agitating at Pirpaitee on 23 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; *42KKSP*, p. 324; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

- Bhagwat Rout:** Resident of v. Bangir, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Nema Rout. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops on 29 August 1942 while he was hoisting the Congress flag on Sheohar Police Station. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 303]
- Bhagwat Upadhaya:** Resident of v. M. Ganj, p.s. Bettiah, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Kamta Upadhaya. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 22 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 370; AK, p. 416]
- Bhaibha Baski:** Hailed from v. Narayanpur, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Ramna Baski. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities, and jailed in Dumka. He died in jail in September 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Bhairau:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the British service and joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and also persuaded his fellow-sepoys to join the rebels' cause for attaining freedom from the foreign rule. He fought the British on several occasions and was caught eventually in the course of an engagement. Tried for 'desertion and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to be transported for life on 9 September 1857. He was deported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 11 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860) MSAM]
- Bhajahari Rout:** Resident of v. Belboni, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 22 September 1942, he joined the large crowd to resist the police 'zoolum' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia who were forced to fill up a road without any payment (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Bhajahari Rout was shot in the indiscriminate firing by the police and he died on the spot. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244]
- Bhajan Nayak:** Resident of v. Brahman Baheli, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal worker, he took part in the struggle against the autocratic rule in the State. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, he also joined the anti-British agitation. Nayak was killed in this connection in the police firing on a protest demonstration he joined at Talcher in 1943. [WWIM, II, p. 222]

- Bhajan Singh:** Belonging to v. Raziana, distt. Ferozepur, Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried Sikh migrants to Canada, and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed in the shoot-out on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914; Exhibit No. 13, Deposition of Col. Newman, Civil Surgeon, 24 Parganas, Proc. of Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, II, 1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223]
- Bhajuniya:** Resident of Sarangadeih, Gumla, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he joined hands with the rebels of his area and fought the British at different places during the 1857 Uprising. He was killed by the English East India Company's troops in the course of an encounter in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Bhakti Bhatra:** Born at v. Gopiguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Hanu Bhatra. He joined the Congress in 1938 and began to take part in the nationalistic activities. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively participated in it. He was arrested for his anti-British role and was sent to jail where he died because of severe mental and physical tortures. [H/Deptt, F. No. H-II 2/63A, OSAB; *UP*, p. 20; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 6]
- Bhalu Panigrahi:** Hailed from v. Gondabadi, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Kanduri Panigrahi. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]
- Bhalwa Halkohar:** Resident of v. Zamira, p.s. Ara Muffasil, distt. Bhojpur, Bihar; s/o Buddham Halkohar. The inhabitants of his village were active participants in the "Quit India" movement. On 28 August 1942 the British troops entered the village suddenly and opened indiscriminate firing to terrorise the villagers. He died of bullet injuries in the firing on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 422, *BMSAI*, 3, p. 94]
- Bhanu Rana:** Resident of the v. Bamunpada, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As Tamluk turned politically very volatile from the beginning of the "Quit India" movement, the British officials were bent upon crushing the agitation there at the earliest. When the police were sent on 27 September 1942 to arrest some activists from the local Congress Office at Iswarpur under Nandigram Thana, Bhanu Rana

joined a large gathering to prevent the police from effecting the arrests. Sensing violence, the police set fire on the Congress Office, and also started firing on the rallyists closing in. Bhanu Rana was one among the four persons killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Bharat Amanatya: Resident of v. Ushiripadar, Tentuli Khunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Dasa Saura. He joined the Congress in 1936 to participate in the struggle against the colonial rule. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he took an active part in it. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Papadahandi, along with some others, when the demonstration he joined had come under fire. [HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88, ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94; WWFWO, KD, p. 13]

Bharat Chandra Singha: Hailed from v. Lalua Gapalchak, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 a large gathering of about 20,000 people, spearheaded by the members of *Bidyut Bahini*, to raid and capture Bhagwanpur Police Station, and hoist the Congress flag on its top. Around 3:30 p.m. when the processionists were about to approach the *thana*, Amulya Ghosal, second officer of the police station,

ordered the armed contingent to open fire on them. Bharat Chandra Singha was shot dead in the police firing along with a few others. [H/Poll(i) F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 37 & 245]

Bharat Pujari: Hailed from distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he actively joined the political outburst of the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 24 August 1942, when the procession he took part was fired upon by the police, Pujari jumped into the River Tui to evade the bullet injuries. However, he died in the process. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB]

Bharto Munda: Residence not known. An active participant in the Birsaite movement of 1895-1900, he was tried and sentenced to transportation for life under Act V of 1858 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He died in the Andaman Islands during his imprisonment. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355; August 1900; 528/529, 348-349, 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. Nos. 352, August 1900; NAI; Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, Appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Bhathiram Gaonburha: Hailing from Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, Bhathiram Gaonburha died on the

spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298, (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Bhattacharya: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He was a Naik in the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. He was placed as a Naik in the First Bahadur Group of the INA and deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces. He received injuries in the course of a grim battle against the British and was admitted in a hospital at Rangoon. He died there in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 403/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 35]

Bhaya Kumar Sahee: He was Zamindar of Chicharee in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was one of the few Zamindars, who had put at stake his career and life during the Uprising of 1857. His loyalty was suspected as late as October 1858 by the Chotanagpur Commissioner. He was a relative of Sunea Bhogtas, and 'a rebel both in mind and deed' without any doubt, as per the imperial records. He refused to appear before the British authorities despite 16 *parwanas* issued to him. Each time, he excused himself with the explanation that seemed false by the British authorities. He was eventually sentenced to transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died later on. [H/ Pub, F. Nos. 31-33, 29 October 1858, NAI]

Bhikhari Mahto: Resident of v. Barabar-

wat, p.s. Bettiah, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Mahabir Koeri. During the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 12 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 181; AK, p. 417]

Bhikhari Raut: Resident of v. Charaia, p.s. Motihari, distt. East Champaran, Bihar; s/o Gopal Raut. He was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the large crowd that had assembled around *Banjaria Pandal*, a popular name for the Congress Ashram in Motihari. As the *Banjaria Pandal* was taken over by the police, the crowd wanted to re-occupy and hoist the Congress flag on it on 26 January 1932. When the crowd turned violent, the police opened fire and he received severe gunshot injuries. Admitted in a hospital there, he failed to recover and died on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 58/32 (II)/1932, 1932 & Memo. No. 2636/43-D (1)-32 (Confid.) CID, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 180; WWIM, I, p. 304]

Bhikhi/Bhikhan/Bhikhari Lal: Resident of Chowk Mohallah, Dumraon town, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Dwarka Prasad. While taking active part in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot in his shop

at Dumraon by a military patrol on 19 August 1942. He died two hours later on the same day. [Memo No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 46]

Bhim Chandra Jana: Resident of Khirai, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). The success of the "no-tax" campaign in Midnapore so unnerved the administration that they, with the help of police, often resorted to forceful collection leading to looting and shoot-outs. In one such incident on 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten persons died in the firing and Bhim Chandra Jana was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27-6-1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Bhim Jana: Resident of v. Shahurda, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 24/25 years old. On 11 June 1930, at the height of the Civil Disobedience movement, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that

the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd pleaded with the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed in it, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Bhim Jana was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-8-6, 27-6-1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, *Young India*, 26 June 1930, NMML]

Bhim Sain: Residence not known. He was Havildar in the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army where he was placed on the same position. Deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the British-Allied forces, he died during an enemy air-attack on the INA position in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Bhim Sen Mahto: Resident of v. Indout, p.s. Hilsa, distt. Patna, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the police firing when he took part in raiding and burning Hilsa Police Station on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 411]

Bhim Singh Thapa: Born in distt. Almora, Uttarakhand, resided in Malaya; soldier in the British-Indian

- Army but left it and joined the Indian National Army in 1943 and served as a Captain; he was killed in action against the British force in Burma (now Myanmar). [WWIM, II, p. 329; FMRIN, pp. 127-28]
- Bhim Singh:** Residence not known. He was Havildar in the 12th SPSASC of the British- Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a Lieutenant in the First Bahadur Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy during a serious engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Bhima Baski :** Resident of v. Narayanpur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Ramna Baski. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for anti-British activities. He died in detention in September 1943 in Dumka Jail. [42KKSP, pp. 110 & 324-362; SSMBKB, p. 34]
- Bhima Charan Mahapatra:** Resident of v. Lalpore, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in the uproarious anti-British demonstration at Belboni on 27 September 1942 to protest against the high-handedness of the police against the Congress volunteers and the villagers, he was shot dead in the repeated firings by the police. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244]
- Bhiuram Saloi:** A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Bhiuram Saloi was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]
- Bhodia Keot:** An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, Bhodia Keot was shot by the police and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]
- Bhogoi Devi:** Resident of Sonitpur, Assam, and an active woman Congress activist; Bhogoi Devi participated in the Civil Disobedience and the "Quit India" movements. She received training as a volunteer on Gandhian principles for the cause of the "Quit India" movement. She went forward to unfurl the Congress flag in Sonitpur and was badly beaten up by the police. Seriously injured, she died on 20 September 1942. [PHA Files, No. 319, 1943, DSAA]
- Bhojoram Kalita:** Residence not known. He was active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 21 September 1942, he took part in a procession at Tezpur, organized to mourn the

death of those who died in the Dhekiajuli firing. When the procession arrived at the compound of a Church, the processionsists were surrounded from all sides by the police, armed with *lathis* and guns. The police asked them not to hold the meeting and gave them ten minutes to disperse through a scheduled route. No sooner had the crowd begun moving out, a very heavy *lathi*-charge was made on them from behind. Many received serious beatings and Bhojoram Kalita, aged 65, was badly belaboured. He died 15 days after this incident due to his injuries on 6 October 1942. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Bhola Singh Baraik: Resident of Chauria, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an associate of Jamadar Madhav Singh, one of the main movers of the 1857 Uprising in Chotanagpur. He also plundered the properties of the Maharaja in the town. The rebel sepoys were not welcome in Chatra, where the local inhabitants, particularly traders, were opposed to their uncertain future. He was killed at Chatra by the British-loyalists. [BM1857, p. 113]

Bhola Thakur: Belonged to v. Chainpur, p.s. Bangaon, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Babu Thakur. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that gathered to loot the Supaual, Sub-Treasury at Saharsa on 29 August 1942. When British troops opened fire on the gathering, he died on the spot on the same day. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1)52,

Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418; WWIM, I, p. 211]

Bholanath Chattarji: Belonged to 62 Beniatola Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and a member of the Anushilan Samiti. He was associated with the project of smuggling arms and ammunitions from Germany to fight the British Raj for obtaining the independence of India. He was suspected of having regular connections in foreign countries. He, along with Benoy Bhushan Datta, another revolutionary, went to Goa to enquire about Brother Martin (an *alias* of M.N. Roy). On 3 January 1916, the Calcutta Police found a telegram which was sent from Goa. According to police, the telegram indicated a fresh conspiracy with the help from foreign countries and it was found that senders were Benoy Bhusan Datta and Bholanath Chattarji. Both of them were arrested and made over to British police by the Goan authorities. Kept in Poona Jail under Regulation III of 1818, Benoy died in jail as a result of the police tortures to elicit information from him on 28 January 1916. Soon afterwards Bholanath committed suicide in jail by hanging himself with his *dhoti* in 1916. [RNPP in Bengal, 4 January-28 June 1930, WBSAK; Poll/ Deptt, ROB, 1917; *The Swadhinata*, 26 December 1929; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 384]

Bholanath Kahar: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West

Bengal); aged 22 years; he was involved in the agitation over the carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick). Bholanath Kahar was shot dead at Harrison Road Crossing, Calcutta. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30, NAI; *ABP*, 2 March & 5, 10 & 12 April 1930, NMML; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Bholanath Kolkamar: Residence not known. The police resorted to full-scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where it proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had previous knowledge of this and were prepared for a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Bholanath was one of them. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *JDSKRRTS*, p. 111; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Bholanath Maity: Belonged to v. Baxi Chak, Tamruk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 29 September 1942 Bholanath Maity, along with 20,000 people led by the *Bidyut Bahini*, marched towards the Mahisadal Thana to 'capture' it and hoist the Congress flag on it. The *thana* had already been cut off by the *Samar Parishad* volunteers from the rest of Tamruk District by blocking the

roads and all other means of communication. When the large mob, along with Bholanath Maity, reached the *thana*, the police resorted to indiscriminate firing to stem the raiders' tide, leading to deaths of 13 persons. Bholanath Maity was a prominent person among the 13 to have died in this firing. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Bhootnath Sahu: Resident of v. Bamunara, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A political worker, he took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). While joining a mob that was fired upon by the police at Iswarpur, following the raid on Nandigram Police Station, he was shot dead on 27 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; Poll (Confid.), F. No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhi-dhan*, 1, p. 379]

Bhowanee Singh: Residence not known. Subedar of the Dinapur mutineers, he was taken prisoner in the battle of Kudjwa during the Uprising of 1857. He was hanged at Fatehpur. [Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 47, No. 4. Appendix (B), Further Papers (No. 6) Relative to the Mutinies in The East Indies, 1858]

Bhrigunath Thakur: Resident of v. Daraundha Pipra, p.s. Maharajanj, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Gokhul Thakur. He actively participated in the "Quit India"

movement of 1942, and succumbed to the bullet injuries he received, while hoisting the Congress flag at Maharajganj Police Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Bhriguram Pal: Resident of v. Mahamaitichawk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of the much hated Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the resistance Bhriguram Pal was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/poll, F. Nos.18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapore, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; POP, pp. 92-95]

Bhua Manjhi: Born at v. Kumarpur, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mohan Manjhi. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera), and was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Bhuban Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Bhuban was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Bhuban Rout: Born at v. & p.s. Nandapur, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madhu Rout. He took active part in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera), and was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Bhudai Hansda: Domicile of v. Kechua, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kalidas Hansda; he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested along with his father, and put in Munger Jail. Transferred later on to Dumka Jail, he died of severe tortures there on 23 March 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP,

pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Bhudeb Prasad Sen: Born in October 1905 and a revolutionary, he joined the Jugantar Group in Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He had participated in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921), as well as the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and had been imprisoned. He had also taken part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). He was killed when he tried to stop a communal riot in December 1946. [IB, F. No. 84/29, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 65]

Bhain Ram: Resident of *m.* Pahari, p.s. Kotwali, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Vishnu Dayal Ram. Actively participated in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot by the British troops when they resorted to indiscriminate firing on 13 August 1942 to terrorise the residents of Gaya town. He later succumbed to his injuries in Pilgrim Hospital at Gaya next day on 14 August 1942 [Memo. No. 2456/SB/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 410; WWIM, I, p. 48]

Bhujangi Harijan: Resident of v. Lakshimipur, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Darbari Harijan. Actively participating in the anti-British agitations during the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession that he joined on 19 August 1942 to protest against the British atrocities on the agitationists. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar

Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 48; AK, p. 415]

Bhupan Ornob: Resident of v. Kolosingharia, distt. Sundergarh, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Etoha Ornob. A farmer by occupation, he joined the "no-rent" campaign in his area which resulted in his arrest. He died in 1943 in detention due to inhuman physical tortures by the police. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; WWIM, II, p. 226]

Bhupan Singh: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers while they were holding a protest meeting against the British atrocities at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418]

Bhupen Majumder alias Amar Chakrabarti: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. A revolutionary, he was involved with the Anushilan Samiti and participated in the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case. He fell sick after his arrest and was admitted at Astanga Ayurved Hospital at Raja Dinendranath Street, Kolkata. He died during the trial in 1935. [List of Outrages 1934, 28/12/32, WBSAK]

Bhupendra Nath Chatterji, alias

Bhambol: Resident of Uttarpara, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Upendra Nath. Interned *vide* the Government Order dated 3 March 1917, he died in his internment on 15 May 1918 at Bhagalpur. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III, WBSAK]

Bhusan Chandra Ghosh: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was involved in the agitation over the carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick). Bhusan Chandra Ghosh was shot dead at Cotton Street, Calcutta, on that fateful day. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30, NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3,5,10 & 12 April, 1930, NMML; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Bhusan Chandra Jana: Belonged to v. Paikpadi, Tamluk Sub-Divison, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Politically active, he joined the nation-wide "Quit India" movement for forcing the British to leave India. He took part in the demonstration that marched on 30 September 1942 towards the Tamluk Thana with the determination for occupying it, and hoisting the Congress flag on it. In the confrontation with the armed police that followed, Jana was killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Bhusan Samanta: Hailed from v. Beudia,

p.s. Moyna, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942 he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on Bhagwanpur *Thana*. He died in the police firing there along with others. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 3/16/42 & 3/30/42, NAI]

Bhutnath Sahu: Resident of v. Bamunpada, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As Tamluk was politically very volatile from the beginning of the "Quit India" movement, the British officials were bent upon crushing the agitation there at the earliest. When the police were sent on 27 September 1942 to arrest some activists from the local Congress Office at Iswarpur under Nandigram Thana, Bhutnath Sahu joined a large gathering to prevent the police from effecting the arrests. Sensing violence, the police set fire to the Congress Office and started firing on the rallyists closing in. Bhutnath Sahu was one among the four persons killed on the day's firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243, *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Bhutto Dusadh: Residence not known. He played an active role in the Uprising of 1857 against the British authorities. Arrested by the Company's troops in the district of Gaya and charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October

1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 170]

Bibhishan (Mahra) Maharaj: Resident of v. & p.s. Lalganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Bhajoo Maharaj. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing at the time of his attempt at hoisting the Congress flag on Lalganj Police Station on 11 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 410]

Bibhuti Bhusan Singha: Hailed from distt. Burdwan, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was a Satyagrahi actively participating in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested during the course of the movement and kept in jail where he contacted malignant malaria. He succumbed to it due to medical negligence in the first week of February 1932 [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, 1932, NMML]

Bibhutibhusan Das: Hailed from v. Bartan Simulia, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); a student of City College, Calcutta (Kolkata). While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 a large gathering of about 20,000 people at Bhagwanpur, led by Krishna Kumar Chakraborty, to raid and capture Bhagwanpur Police Station and hoist the Congress flag on the top of it (for details, see

the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Bibhutibhusan Das was shot and arrested while he was carrying an injured volunteer to a nearby pond. He succumbed to the bullet injuries in the *thana hajat* the next day due to lack of any medical attention. [H/Poll. (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; Poll. (Confid.), F. No. 253/43, Coll. 3, WBSAK; RI, pp. 37 & 245; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33, 34 & 94]

Bideshi Rai: Born in 1923 at v. Pandua, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Behari Rai; he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation. He was arrested in 1943 while taking part in the *Lathi-Pahar* movement at Dumka. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and died in jail on 25 June 1943. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SBY, pp. 47-73]

Bidhubhushan Rai: Belonged to v. Amarpur near Jasidih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Guhi Rai. A farmer, he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. During a surprise raid on his house, the police team recovered several fire-arms. He was arrested and imprisoned for their possession. In the course of his imprisonment, he suffered so much from ill-treatment and illness that he had to be released on health grounds. He died soon afterwards at the age of 37. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]

Bidhuranjan Bhattacharya: Hailed from

Sylhet, Assam; s/o Khirod Mohan Bhattacharya. A revolutionary from Sylhet, as well as an activist in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was a member of the Anusilan Samiti and a brother of Ashitranjan Bhattacharya. Along with the Chittagong revolutionaries, Biddhuranjan took part in raiding the Chittagong town. The raiders thereafter left for the Jalalabad Hills where a battle took place between them and the British army. While fighting the British army, Biddhuranjan was wounded and died on 19 April 1930. [PHA Files, No. 131, DSAA]

Bigu Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Informed of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the agitating tribals to discuss the matter on 25 April 1939. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Unnerved by the assemblage's magnitude, she gave the British police an order to disperse the mob. All on a sudden the police opened fire on it in which Bigu Munda was killed along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; *HMFO*, III, p. 68; *SSOAS*, pp. 32-34, *OSS*, p. 139; *SFSO*, p. 87]

Bihari Mahant: Residence not known, an active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he along with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa (Fatuha) Railway Station, near

Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into the Poonpoon River. Later, some people, including Bihari Mahant, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Bihari Mahant was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943, NMML]

Bihari Sah: Inhabitant of v. Mangal Bazar, p.s. Katihar, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Narain Sah. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead while raiding Katihar Police Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 311; *AK*, p. 411]

Bihari Thakur: Resident of v. Mustafaganj, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Keshwar Thakur. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested in the course of a raid on Minapur Police Station and imprisoned thereafter in Nepal, where he died in 1942. [*WWIM*, I, p. 32]

Biharilal Hazra: Hailing from v. Haripur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. Biharilal Hazra joined a large gathering of about 10,000 at Nandigram

on 30 September 1942 to capture and hoist the Congress flag on Nandigram Thana at the instance of the *Samar Parishad* (War Council). While they were proceeding towards the *thana*, the police opened fire on the raiding mob. Biharilal Hazra, aged 40, was one among the four persons killed during the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243, *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Biharilal Karan: Hailed from the v. Amdatala, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, Biharilal Karan joined a large gathering of about 10,000 at Nandigram on 30 September 1942 to capture and hoist the Congress flag on Nandigram Thana, as planned by the *Samar Parishad* (War Council). While they were proceeding towards the *thana* the police stood in the way and opened fire on the raiding mob. Biharilal Karan, aged 22, was one among the four persons killed during the action. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243, *QIMTJS*, p. 25]

Bijoli Das *alias* **Bijuli Mahanty:** Resident of v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhikari Das. He actively participated in the agitational activities for the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those

killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Bika Naik: Resident of v. Chandrabil in the erstwhile Talcher Princely State, Orissa (Odisha). As a Prajamadal activist, he was involved in establishing a parallel *Panchayti Raj* in the State. He was killed in a police firing on 21 September 1938 while trying to mobilize the people for it. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 164, NMML; *The Krushaka*, 24 September 1938: SSOAS, p. 41; *OSS*, p. 162]

Bikan Sah (Mehta): Inhabitant of Patna, Bihar. He took active part in the Salt Satyagraha which had gathered momentum after Gandhiji's Dandi March. He was arrested and imprisoned in Patna Camp Jail. He died therein after a brutal assault by the police in 1931. [*Young India*, No. 5, 29 January 1931, Vol. X111; *BMSAI*, 1, p. 144; *WWIM*, I, p. 311]

Bikkhi Lal *alias* **Bhikan Lal:** Resident of v. Chauk, p.s. Dumraon town, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Dwarika Prasad. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, he was shot dead in the indiscriminate firing by the British troops at the chowk of Dumraon town on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB/31(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 46]

Bikoo Dhobi: Resident of Sarmatihah,

p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Munshi Dhobi. He was killed in the police firing on a procession he took part to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement at Sarmatihath on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 414]

Bikram Bhurata: Resident of v. Daliguda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he took active part in its intensification. On 24 August 1942, participating in a protest demonstration, he was killed in the police firing on it at Papadahandi, along with some others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88; ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94]

Bilat Darjee: Resident of v. Ratanpur, p.s. Jalley, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Budhu Darjee. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the British soldiers on 26 August 1942, while trying to obstruct the advance of the military. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 50, AK, p. 418]

Binay Krishna Basu: Born on 11 September 1908; inhabitant of v. Rautbhog, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rebati Mohan Basu, he was a medical student. On

29 August 1930 he fired at Mr. Lowman, Inspector General of Police of Dacca, and Mr. Hodson, Superintendent of Police of Dacca, at Mitford Hospital in Armanitola Medical School in Dacca. While Hodson survived, Lowman succumbed to his wounds on 31 August. Basu escaped his arrest by the police and was declared an absconder with a reward on his head. Later, Binay Basu went on to murder Mr. Simpson at the Writers' Building, Calcutta, aided by Badal and Dinesh Gupta on 8 December 1930. Arrested and tortured in police custody, he died at the hospital on 13 December 1930. [IB, F. No 638-37 note on the square 2, 3, 4, 7, 8; IB, F. No. 935/36(7) & 90/28, Poll/Deptt, Poll Branch (Confid.), F. No. 15/ 31(1-15); RNPP in Bengal, January-June 1931, p. 11, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 30; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 345]

Binda Singh: Resident of v. Namidih (Ghataroo), p.s. Lalganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Sheosharan Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and seriously wounded in an assault by the police. Detained thereafter in Phulwarisharif Camp Jail, he died there on 5 October 1943 on account of the police tortures. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 50; BMSAI, 3, p. 108]

Binda Thathera: Residence not known, an active participant in the "Quit

India" movement, he along with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into the Poonpoo River. Later, some people, including Binda Thathera, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Binda Thathera was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Bindeshwari Pathak: Resident of v. Karlahoya, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Narayan Goswami. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing near Rampurttari Bridge on 15 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 269]

Bindeshwari Prasad Singh: Inhabitant of v. Gokulpur, p.s. Chandi, distt. Patna, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was seriously wounded in the police firing when he joined in the raid of Chandi Police Station. Following the firing injuries, he was killed finally with a sharp weapon (*garasa*) by the *Chowkidar* on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 50; *AK*, p. 413]

Bindeshwari: Resident of v. Chainpur, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined a crowd which had assembled to raid the Minapur Police Station. The local police officer opened fire on the crowd, killing him on the spot on 16 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 269; *AK*, p. 413]

Bindvasini Singh: Resident of v. Madan, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was declared an absconder and was arrested later on. He died in Hajipur Jail in 1943 on account of brutal police beatings. [*WWIM*, I, p. 51]

Binger Dhanuk: Resident of v. Sourkahi, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Kaller Dhanuk. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 417; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 125]

Binodini Sau: Born in 1908, she was the w/o Jiban Sau of v. Neturia, Nandigram, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). She was raped on 1 October 1930 by a posse of police officials, prompting her to commit suicide. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1930, NAI]

Bipra Prasad Bera: Born at v. Narandia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now West

- Bengal); s/o Bankim Bera. He took active part in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). Seriously wounded in the firing by the police at his village, he died in Contai on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 350]
- Bipul Chandra Basak:** Resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Haridas Basak, he took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). Receiving bullet wounds in the firing by the police on a procession he joined in Dacca on 15 August 1942, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 349]
- Bir Narayan Baguri:** Resident of v. Harapur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He participated in the Salt Satyagraha (1930) in Midnapore and was killed in the police firing while taking part in a protest demonstration against the *Chowkidari* tax in 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 360]
- Bira Baguli:** Resident of v. Harpar. p.s. Ramnagar, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Participating in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement, he joined others on 2 July 1930 in one peaceful demonstration that was fired upon by the police. Bira Baguli was shot in this unprovoked firing and died on the same day. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 1930, NMML]
- Birabar Sahu:** Belonged to v. Torudanali, p.s. Parjang in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Baishnab Sahu. As a Congress worker, he took active part in the furtherance of the "Quit India" movement in 1942. He joined a demonstration that was going to protest in front of Chandapur Police Station in August 1942. But on their way at Janhipada, the protesters were fired upon by the police in which Birabar Sahu received serious bullet injuries. He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [RD, p. 175; PMM, p. 96; SSOAS, p.101; SSBS, p. 175]
- Biraji Mirdhayin:** Born at v. Bechanga, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); w/o Harihar Mirdha; m/o 3 sons. She was shot dead during the "Quit India" agitation by the army patrolling team on 28 August 1942 at a place under Mohanpur Police Station. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/33/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 130 & 324; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Biranchi Mandal:** Resident of v. Athgama, p.s. Naugachia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Balo Mandal. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the military patrolling party at his residence on 28 August 1943. Apparently they took him to be the leader of the saboteurs' attack on Sonbarsa Police Station on 28 August 1943 of Tilakpur (Sultanganj). It was a case of mistaken identity. [Memo.

No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 211; AK, pp. 381 & 425]

Birendra Kumar Banerjee: He was a resident of Domepara Lane, Salkea, distt. Howrah, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Hariprasad Banerjee; member of a revolutionary group. He was about 20 years of age when he was arrested, tried and condemned to death under section 302 IPC, 34 IPC for the murder of the Jail Superintendent, Bhupendranath Banerjee. Birendra Kumar was hanged in 1926. [IB, Files, S. No. 209/26, F. No. 238/26, WBSAK]

Birendra Mukherji alias Krista: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Gyanendra Mohan Mukherji. Interned under the Government order dated 16 June 1917, he died in interment on 4 December 1917. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 131, WBSAK]

Birendra Nath Laha: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 20 years, he was drawn into in the students' agitation in Calcutta against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Birendra Nath participated in one of the delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He was shot and succumbed

to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM, KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42& 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Birendranath Datta Gupta: He was born in 1891; resident of v. Baligaon, p.s. Bikrampur, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Uma Charan Datta Gupta. Living in a mess or a boarding house at No. 61, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), he joined the Anushilan Samiti. In early 1909 he met his mentor, Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin) and was sent by Jatindranath to receive arms' training at the Bengal Youngmen's Zamindari Co-operative Society in Gosaba in the Sundarbans on Daniel Hamilton's land. He was trained there under the supervision of Satish Bose, and after a few months, came back to Calcutta to be under Jatindranath's care. He was about 18 years' old when he shot dead the DSP, Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alam, a prime investigator in the Alipore Bomb Case, on 24 January 1910 in the corridor of the Calcutta High Court. Chased and arrested by the police, Birendranath was tried and sentenced to death. He died on the gallows in the Presidency Jail on 21 February 1910. [IB, Report for the Week ending, 29 January 1910, 10 May 1915 – 881x-12-H. C, pp. 17-18 & Report for the Week ending, 5 February 1910, 17-7-1916 – 882x-12-H. C, p. 20.; Contd. File, 1911, Note on the growth of the revolutionary movement in

Bengal, WBSAK; The Swadhinata, 26 December 1929; *IG Prison Record, MOMCIF, 1883-1943; Charitabhidan*, 1, p. 362]

Birendranath Dey: Belonging to Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the Police Lines and declaring Chittagong free from the British rule on 18 April 1930. There were several casualties during and after the skirmish, he took part on 22 April 1930 between the British and the raiders at Jalalabad Hills. Many lives were lost on both sides and 19 rebels were shot dead. Later, in the underground, he tried to shoot and kill Daroga (Police Inspector), Sasanka Bhattacharya, got badly injured and eventually succumbed to his wounds. [IB, F. No. 176k/30; H/Poll, F. No. 174/32 Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930 Chittagong, WBSAK]

Birham Datt: Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed on the same rank in the First Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy forces in course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Birsa Munda: Born on 15 November 1875 at Ulihatu, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was a farmer.

His father's name was Sugana, and mother's Karmi Munda. He had one elder brother, Komta, and one younger brother, Pasna. He also had two elder sisters, Daskir and Champa. Birsa's early education took place in the German Mission School at Burj, Chaibasa. His family left Chaibasa in 1891 and gave up their membership of the German mission in line with the Munda Sardar's movement against it. In 1890 he went to Bandgaon where he came in contact with Anand Panre—a *Munshi* to Jagmohan Singh, the Zamindar of Bandgaon for three years. He left Bandgaon area in the wake of the mounting Munda Sardar's agitation, and led a number of *raiyats* of Sirgida to Chaibasa with a petition for the remission of their forest dues. In 1895, Birsa Munda started his Adivasi movement against the British rule or the *Ulgulaan* (revolution) from Chalkad in Tamar, renounced Christianity, took sacred thread and became a Vaishnav. He declared himself a prophet who had come to get back for his people their lost kingdom, and declared that the reign of the Queen Victoria was over, and that the Munda Raj had begun. He gave orders to the *raiyats* not to pay rents, as their lands were free. The Mundas called him *Dharati Aba*, the father of the earth. It was said that he had supernatural powers of turning the bullets into water, and that he knew the *mantras* to drive away the evil spirits, to cure the sick, to revive the dead. With his increasing popularity the British Government got panicky, and in the

mid-night of 24 August 1895 Birsa was arrested while he was asleep. He was convicted under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. After being released from jail, Birsa went with his followers to Chutia on 28 January 1898 to recover the records of the "Munda rights" and re-establish social links with the temple establishment there. The Christian missionaries were unnerved as Birsa had become the biggest stumbling block to their path of converting people to Christianity. During this period he visited Jagarnathpur Temple, attended a series of secret meetings and practised the traditional ritual of throwing arrows on the effigy of Queen Victoria. By the end of 1899, he reappeared with his legendary magical powers to invigorate his followers, the Birsaites. Birsa Munda's long-time companion, a Munda woman named Sali, was instrumental in mobilising the tribe's women into this movement. Approximately 7000 men and women assembled around the Christmas of 1899, heralding the *Ulgulaan*, which soon spread to Khunti, Tamar, Basia and Ranchi. On 5 January 1900 the entire Munda community was up in arms and the revolt rocked the British administration to such an extent that the Commissioner felt compelled to declare a reward of Rs 500 for the arrest of Birsa. Subsequently, on 9 January 1900, the British forces heavily attacked the congregation of the Munda warriors at Sail Rakab Hill near Dombari, killing

several Birsa followers, while Birsa escaped to the hills of Singhbhum. The police started an extensive search operation and arrested many Birsaites and their followers (around 482). Birsa himself was arrested while asleep at Jamkopai forest in Chakradharpur on 3 March 1900 and had been put into prison. On 1 June 1900 the Deputy Commissioner was told that Birsa had contracted cholera, and the Jail Superintendent, Captain A.R.S. Anderson, started treating Birsa. Birsa improved till 7 June, but on 8 June he suffered a relapse and died in the jail on 9 June 1900 at 9 a.m. His dead body is reported to have been cremated near the distillery bridge at Kokar in Ranchi. Meanwhile, the trial of the arrested Sardars and Birsaites continued till October 1901 sentencing them to long terms of imprisonment and some dying during their trials. Thus, ended the stirring Birsaites resistance. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 528/529, 348-349, 1901 & H/Deptt, Proc. Nos. 352, August 1900, NAI; Jud/Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, November 1895; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; SAMBY, pp. 47-73]

Bishan Singh: Residence not known. He was in the 7/8 P. Regiment of the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Sepoy of its First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the British during a hard fought battle in 1944. [INA

- Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Bishnudev Patwa:** Resident of v. Rampurhari, p.s. Meenapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. While participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops on 15 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 272; AK, p. 412]
- Bishnupada Chakrabarty:** Born in 1917, resident of v. Nikasi, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); a political worker, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). While participating in the attack on Sankararah Bridge Police Station on 29 September 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police and died on the same day. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; Poll (Conf.) No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhidan*, 1, p. 359]
- Bishun Jogi:** Resident of v. Runisaidpur, p.s. Ilaka, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the British police during the 1942 agitation. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 118; AK, p. 424]
- Bishundeo Rai:** Resident of v. Khartari, p.s. Dhaka, distt. East Champaran, Bihar; s/o Ugra Rai. He was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the large crowd which had assembled around *Banjaria Pandal* – a popular name for the Congress Ashram in Motihari. As the *Banjaria Pandal* was cleared by the police, the crowd wanted to re-occupy it and hoist the Congress flag on it on 26 January 1932. When the crowd turned violent the police opened fire on it, killing Rai on the spot. [Poll/Special (Conf.), F. No. 58/32 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; Memo. No. 2636/43 – D (1) – 32 (Conf.) CID, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 180, WWIM, I, p. 284]
- Bisuni Madhuala:** Belonged to v. Bartani, distt. Kendrapara, Orissa (Odisha). He joined the Kanika Prajamandali under the leadership of Dinabandhu Khandayar Rai. On 23 April 1922, while taking part in a protest rally against the Raja and his patron, the British Raj, Bisuni was killed in the police firing on it. [*The Samaj*, 6 May 1922, OSAB; *HFMO*, III, p. 68; *SSOAS*, pp. 34-36; *OSS*, p. 134; *SFSO*, p. 87]
- Biswanath Das:** Born at v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Maguni Das. He actively took part in the various agitational activities of the "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]
- Bitan Kunjra:** Resident of Masudanpur Tola, p.s. Teghra, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Badri Kunjra. He took an active part in the "Quit India"

movement of 1942 and was killed in the police firing at Teghra Bazar. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 54; AK, p. 425]

Bodha Barai: Inhabitant of v. & p.s. Jiradai, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Khelawan Barai. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942, he was killed by the military on 23 August 1942 while trying to damage the railway tracks. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 54]

Bodharu Koch: Belonging to Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened firing, Bodharu Koch died in it on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Boloram Sut: Resident of Berhampur, distt. Nagaon, Assam. A very dedicated Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement in his area, he joined a public gathering on 18 September 1942 for a religious purpose. Although purpose was explained, and the authorities were assured that the people would disperse after taking the 'prasads', the military unit did not wait and

started kicking the people and trampling the sacred 'prasads'. At this the people got infuriated and started shouting "Bande Mataram". In the ensuing melee the neighboring villagers joined, headed by Ratna-bala Phukan. She was carrying a Congress flag in her hand which the military Captain tried to snatch away. It resulted in a scuffle and in the army men's resorting to firing. In this firing Boloram Sut lost his life then and there. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Bomee Khan: Residence not known, he was a Sawar in the Ramgarh Battalion, Doranda, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was present at Chatra when the rebels were completely overpowered and routed in a surprise yet planned attack by the English East India Company's forces during the Uprising of 1857. He was presumed dead, as no rebel sepoy was spared at Chatra, and those who managed to flee were hunted down and 'put to sword'. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Bondoka Bhotra: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Bondoka Bhotra, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery

due to the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Under these circumstances, he had to be admitted to the hospital on 15 February 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons), later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under this circumstance, Bondoka Bhotra and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Bondoka Bhotra died in detention of heart failure on 24 February 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Boodhoo Khan: Residence not known. He took an active part in the fighting in Bhagalpur District against the British during the 1857 Uprising. He was charged with the 'wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal and Udhur Lal'. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 10 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers; Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1, *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 174]

Booshee Munsa: Residence not known. He joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He also provided financial assis-

tance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to fight for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule. Captured by the British during an engagement, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British rule', he was sentenced to transportation for life on 1 September 1857. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 7 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) & Poll Deptt Vols. 24 & 25 (1859), MSAM]

Boostoo Nae: Residence not known. He served the English East India Company's army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was caught in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons' on 19 April 1858 and deported to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. His death in custody was reported on 23 February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Bora Mena: An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Bora Mena was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

- Brahma Bandhab Upadhyaya:** Born on 11 February 1861. Hailed from v. Khanyan, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Debicharan, an employee in the Police department. After his parents' death, he was brought up by his grandmother. Educated in Hooghly Collegiate School and General Assembly's Institution in Calcutta, he was greatly impressed by the speeches of Surendranath Banerjea on Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Young Italy. After giving up his studies, he tried to get into the Gwalior Army, but finally joined Hirachand's school and then Rabindranath Tagore's school at Santiniketan. During the Swadeshi age, along with other extremist leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Aswini Kumar Dutta and Aurobindo Ghose, Brahma Bandhab came to the forefront of national politics. He started his first journal *Sophia* as an organ of the Catholic culture in 1894. By that time he had already turned to Christianity, first as a Protestant and later as a Roman Catholic. His new venture *Sandhya* (first issue, 16 December 1904), the famous anti-British Bengali daily, poured forth the national indignation with unusual vehemence. Like other nationalist journals of the day, *Sandhya* was prosecuted for sedition and Brahma Bandhab was arrested with his printer. He refused to participate in the trial and fell seriously ill in the jail. Finally he was removed to Campbell Hospital where he died on 27 October 1907. [IB, F. No. 165/1909, S. No. 33/1909; IB, F. No. 759A/1918, Part III, S. No. 9/1918, WBSAK]
- Brahmdeo Singh:** Resident of v. Kamradin, p.s. Kutumba, distt. Gaya, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and convicted for his anti-British activities. He died in jail owing to severe tortures by the police. [AK, p.151; WWIM, I, p. 56]
- Braja Kishore Chakrabarti:** Resident of Ballavpur, Midnapore town, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Upendra Nath. As a student, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, but later joined the revolutionaries. He was involved in the murder of Mr. Burge, the District Magistrate of Midnapore. Sentenced to death on 30 August 1934, he was executed on 25 October 1934 in Midnapore Central Jail. [IB-CID, Confd., List of Outrages, 1933, Part A, S. No. 626; List of Outrages 1938 & IB, F. No. 1047/33, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 61; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 62]
- Braja Mohan Gouda:** Born at v. Siladuapara, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ramachalan. He participated in various agitational activities during the "Quit India" movement that broke out in 1942. He was arrested while taking part in one anti-British rally, and died in detention in 1942 because of the police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 15]
- Braja Mohan Jana:** Resident of Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Madhusudan Jana; a political worker. He took active part in the

Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and the "Quit India" movement (1942). Injured in the *lathi*-charge by the police in Midnapore Jail, he died on 1 October 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; H/Poll, F. No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 370]

Braja Nayak: Born at v. Malagao, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). A Congress worker, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. He was severely assaulted by the police for his anti-British activities. Seriously injured, he died within a few days in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 13]

Brajendra Kumar Sarkar: Resident of Dinajpur, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Nibaranchandra, he was arrested during the Civil Disobedience movement and imprisoned. He died in Dinajpur Jail on 7 February 1932 [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 370]

Brajendra Lal Chaudhuri: Born in 1917, resident of v. Kanungopara, p.s. Boalkhali, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Srimanta Ram Chaudhuri. A member of the Jugantar Party, he was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 7 February 1933. Convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 16/17 of Act XII of 1932, he was detained in Dacca Central Jail on 28 June 1933 and then transferred to Berhampore

New Camp on 13 January 1934. He died on 27 August 1934 during his internment. [IB,CID, LPB, 1939, Index-2, S. No. 2183, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 68]

Brichhi Rai: Resident of v. Bidupur Bazaar, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar; s/o Kaliman Rai. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that had assembled at Bidupur Chowk in Hajipur Police Station, shouting anti-British slogans. The "Tommies" started firing on the crowd, in which he was shot dead on the spot on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Brijeshwar Singh: Hailing from distt. Gaya, Bihar, and belonging to the category of sharecroppers, he was very active in the anti-eviction *Bakasht* movement. When the landlord in the Gaya region tried to suppress the movement by employing their private armies of *lathials*, the peasants had to resist these with all their might. In one such incident of violent resistance in village Kurvihar, *thana* Wazirganj, Brijeshwar Singh was killed by the *lathials* near the landlords cutcherry in July-September 1946. [PA, 6 October 1946]

Brindaban Tiwari: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places

in Bengal. He also instigated the people of Midnapore to raise their arms against the foreign rule. He was caught by the Company's troops in the course of an encounter and sentenced to be hanged in 1857 on the charges of 'rebellion and instigating the people of Midnapore against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 28 of 1857, WBSAK]

Brundabana Panda: Resident of v. & p.s. Nuagan, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sapan Panda. He actively took part in the various "Quit India" agitations in and around his locality (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Police firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Budder Sing: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the anti-British forces. He also encouraged his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments and seize their treasuries. Caught by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to transportation for life on 7 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858. He died there in detention on 16 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Buddhan Ahir: Belonged to v. Aurai, p.s. Kudra, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Lochan Ahir. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops in the midst of his uprooting the railway tracks near Pusauli Railway Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52 (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February, 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 413; WWIM, I, p. 58]

Budhan Khan: Resident of Bihar (place not known), he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at Patna. While defending the rebel position, he was captured by the English East India Company's troops and tried for 'rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death in 1857 and executed by hanging. [USBMT, p. 72]

Budhan Paswan: Resident of v. Kajarhatta, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the firing by the British troops on a procession that he joined at Bidupur Bazaar on 3 September 1942. The shooting was intended at terrorising local populace. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 266]

Budhi Parida: Resident of v. Thuabadi in the erstwhile Nayagada State, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Kanduri Parida. A participant in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 10 October 1942 the demonstrators marching

towards Nuagaon Police Station for raising the Congress flag on it. The demonstrators were forced to disperse by the police and many were arrested in this connection, including Budhi Parida, and sent to jail. He could not bear the police atrocities in the jail and died within few days of his arrest. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; SSOAS, p. 98; SSBS, II, 175]

Budhi Ram: Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Lieutenant in the Second Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI; ROH, pp. 658-59]

Budhia Behera: Born at v. Kumunda, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha). A labourer by occupation, he joined the Prajamandal movement in the State before his participation in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. He was killed at Talcher in a police firing on an anti-British rally he joined on 6 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; WWIM, II, pp. 29-30]

Budhu Dusadh: Resident of v. Bidupur Bazaar, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar; s/o Bhanu Dusadh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that had

assembled at Bidupur Chowk in Hajipur, shouting anti-British slogans. When the "Tommies" started firing on the crowd, he received gunshots and died on the spot on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 266; AK, p. 424; BMSAI, 3, p. 105]

Budhu Mian: Resident of v. Avampur, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Noor Mohammed. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the military police at the height of the agitation. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Budhu Oraon: Resident of Oodlabari, distt. Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). The *Tebhaga* movement that had spread to the Neora-Majhialakhi area in the Dooars, there was police firing on an assembly of peasants at a place known as Balgovinder Math. A number of tea-garden workers participated in the movement to express their solidarity with the peasants. Budhu, a labourer from the Oodlabari Tea Estate, was killed in the firing early in 1947. [JDSKRRTS, p. 96]

Budhwa Bhagat: Born at v. Gungi, p.s. Kuru, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of

1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and lodged in Patna Camp Jail in 1942. He died in 1943 as a result of official indifference to his rapidly deteriorating health. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]
- Budu Amanatya:** Inhabitant of v. Trangi, p.s. Tamduru, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madhu Amanatya. He joined the Congress in 1937 to take part in the anti-colonial struggle. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he actively participated in its escalation. On 24 August 1942, he was killed at Papadahandi, along with some others, when the demonstration he joined had come under the police fire. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88, OSAB; ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94]
- Bulaki Sah:** Resident of v. Rustampur, p.s. Raghapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested by the police on 31 August 1942, and died in detention due to police tortures on 3 September 1942. [AK, p. 419]
- Buldeeram:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the English East Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under section 4, Regulation X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]
- Bunde Ally Chuprashee:** Residence not known. He actively participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was charged with supplying *Rashad* to the rebel camp. He was convicted and hanged by the Court-martial held at Arrah, Bihar, on 6 August 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad, 10 February 1858. Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII; WWIM, III, p. 18]
- Bungee Khan:** Residence not known. Belonging to the 12th Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company army, he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested during the battle against the British recapture of the town of Arrah. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and was ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act XIV of 1857 on 4 August 1857. [Appendix-E, p. XXIX, in E.A. Samuells (Commissioner of Patna), Report on the Police of the Patna Division, 1857]
- Butai Mahto:** Resident of Rani Tole, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Rulash Mahto. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the

"Tommys", while brickbatting a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 413; WWIM, I, p. 200]

Buttai Sao: Resident of Pirpainty Bazar, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Thethar Sao. He actively participated in the anti-British "Quit India" movement in 1942, and was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the Congress agitators at Sarmatihahat on 19 August 1942.

[Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March, 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 320; AK, p. 415]

Byjonath Singh: Belonging to the royal family of Porahat (Singhbhum), Bihar; (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the 1857 Uprising in his area, and also helped the rebels with logistics and support. He was debarred from setting foot in Singhbhum District and was held responsible for 'the rebellion in the area'. He was sent to Benaras (Varanasi), where he died in custody. [H/ Pub (A), 43-47, 9 August 1861, NAI]

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Chabil Sai: Resident of Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha), he played an active role in encouraging the local people to join the Uprising of 1857. He also participated in several armed engagements with the English East India Company's troops. He was killed by the Company's army on 29 December 1857 at Kudapalli Fort in the course of an encounter. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., January 1858, WBSAK; OSAB; *HFMO*, II, p. 24; *FMS*, p. 97; *PUO*, p. 115]

Chaingan Ahir: Resident of v. Atthar, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His village Atthar was a centre of the August rebels and invited the wrath of the Government. On 19 August 1942, the military police entered the village, started looting and also indiscriminately firing to terrorise the people. He was hit by the police bullets and died on the spot on the same day. [*AK*, p. 258, 414; *BMSAI*,

3, p. 93, *WWIM*, I, p. 70]

Chaitanya Panda: Born in 1915, resident of Chakraberia Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He participated in one of the many demonstrations in various parts of Calcutta, protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession on (22 November 1945). Receiving bullet injuries in the police firings, and admitted to a nearby hospital, he died there on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30, November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Chaitanya Pujari: Born at v. Bakaliguda, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). He took active part in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 and was arrested in this

- connection by the British police. While serving his term in Koraput District Jail, his health deteriorated rapidly due to the adverse and unhygienic living conditions there. He died in detention in 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; *UP*, p. 20]
- Chaitanya Soren:** Resident of v. Talberiya, Durgapur, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Dual Soren, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested and put in Bhagalpur Jail. Due to ill-treatment and tortures in the jail, his condition became critical. He died immediately after his release. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *BSKS*, pp. 83-97]
- Chajun Hembaram:** Hailed from v. Pattarwara, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Ledha Hembaram. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Arrested in this connection and lodged in Dumka Jail, he died in detention in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *DCECDM*, July-December 1942, *WBSAK*; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362]
- Chakradhar Jena:** Resident of v. Shyamsundarpur (the erstwhile Narasinghpur State), distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Krutiba Jena. He died in the British police firing on a protest demonstration organized against the brutal murder of two political activists early in 1947. [*OSS*, p. 133]
- Chakrapani Behera:** Born at v. Bawlanga, Ganjam, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Basu Behera. He was a soldier in No. 1220 Pioneer Company of the British-Indian Army. He left his service and joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as a soldier in the First Guerrilla Regiment. He fought the Allied forces on several occasions in Burma (now Myanmar) and was finally captured by the British during a combat. Brought back to India, he died in a hospital as a prisoner at Asansol on 25 September 1946. [*WWIM*, II, p. 30]
- Chamaru Harijan:** Hailed from v. Malagaon, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Khadi Ganda. Becoming a Congress worker in 1939, he took part in the anti-British agitations during the "Quit India" movement in 1942. His participation led to his arrest and being sent to imprisonment. He was physically so tortured in detention that he could not bear any longer, and soon passed away. [*WWFWO*, *KD*, p. 20]
- Chana Sahu:** Born at v. Nilkanthapur, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha); s/o Gopal Sahu. A volunteer of the State Prajamandal, he took part in various forms of resistances against the State ruler's atrocities. He took part in a rally organized to protest against the killing of a young boy at Nilkantha Ghat. When the police opened fire on the protesters on 10 October 1942, he was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 281]

- Chanan Singh:** Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the 5/14 P. Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a Havildar in the First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Chand Hansda:** Native of v. Rakshi, Durgapur, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Dhuku Hansda, he took part in the "Quit India" movement and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation. He was arrested for his anti-British activities on 9 May 1943 and put in Rajmahal Jail. His property was simultaneously attacked by the police. He died in the jail on 14 January 1944. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Chand Miyan:** Hailed from Baduapara, Tripura, a farmer. On 17 February 1932 around fifteen thousand farmers gathered to celebrate the 'Farmers Day' on a district scale at Hasanabad village near the Tripura border. Sensing disturbances, the police opened fire to disperse them, and Chand Miyan was one of the two who had been shot dead on that day. [AICC Papers, F. No. 1 (Part-1) 1932, NMML]
- Chand Sukur:** Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. During the *Tebhaga* movement in Dinajpur militant peasants frequently clashed with the police. On 21 February 1947 the police entered the Thumnia village in Dinajpur in search of Doma Singh, a Rajbanshi leader of the Kisan Sabha. The peasants, in anticipation, had assembled in front of Doma's house to prevent the arrest. Sukur Chand, a Rajbangshi peasant, rushed towards the police with a *lathi* in his hand, followed by his wife. The police opened fire in panic and both Sukur Chand and his wife died on the spot. [Bengal Assembly Proc., Vol. 72, No. 1, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 March 1947; *ATI*, 1937-47, p. 202]
- Chandan Sharma:** A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in a peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Chandan Sharma was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Chander Rai:** Inhabitant of Shahpur, p.s. Tajpur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Jhari Rai. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in firing at Dalsinghsarai when he joined in an attack on the police officers there. [Memo. No. 456/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 8 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 284; *AK*, p. 422]
- Chander Singh:** A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), aged 18 years. He was

drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Chander Singh participated in one of the delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. Shot and injured, he later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM, KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Chandi Mahto: Resident of v. Chorgaon, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was a part of the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around Tarapur Thana with the object of hoisting the Congress flag over it on 15 February 1932 (since this day was declared the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee). The police first warned the crowd to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443; *WWIM*, I, p. 202]

Chandra Baka: Born at v. Naikaguda, p.s. & distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ganga Baka. He joined

the Congress in 1938 and took part in various political activities against the British rule before running into the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was arrested for his leading role in the agitation and was imprisoned for nine months. He was fatally ill on account of severe police tortures and adverse living conditions. On being released in these poor health conditions, he died on his way home from jail early in 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 20; *Jananmandal*, p. 148]

Chandra Madkami: Hailing from v. Naikguda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 and was arrested in this connection by the British police. While serving his term in Koraput District Jail his health rapidly deteriorated due to the adverse and unhygienic living conditions there. He died in detention in 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; *SLN*, p.123]

Chandra Marandi: Domicile of v. Sindhathad, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Basu Marandi. He participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation; he was arrested and put in Rajmahal Jail where he died on 25 March 1944. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Chandra Mohan Das: Belonging to distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he along with other villa-

- gers, gathered at the village outskirts on 27 September 1942 to prevent the police party from terrorising the villagers and damaging their belongings. He was shot dead when the police opened fire on them. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]
- Chandra Mohan Jana:** Belonged to v. Ghole, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 22 September 1942 he joined the large crowd to resist the police 'zoolum' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia who were forced to fill up a road without pay (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Chandra Mohan Jana was shot in the indiscriminate firing by the police and he died on spot. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]
- Chandra Pujari:** Born at v. Sangumma, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 and was arrested in this connection by the British police. While serving his term in Koraput District Jail his health rapidly deteriorated due to the adverse and unhygienic living conditions there. He died in detention in 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; *SLN*, p. 122]
- Chandra Sekhar Pal:** Resident of 110 Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 17 years. He participated in the agitation in Calcutta over the INA trials and the police action in the Dalhousie Square (22 November 1945). He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined on 23 November 1945. He succumbed to his injuries at Sambhunath Pandit Hospital (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Chandra Shekhar Singh:** Resident of v. Bhairwar, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Ishwari Prasad Singh. He joined a procession of the Congress volunteers which had assembled to celebrate 'Independence Day' on 26 January 1931 in Begusarai. However, the authorities suddenly declared it unlawful and arrested its leaders. In anger, the processionists attacked the police force, who retaliated by resorting to firing. Chandra Shekhar received severe bullet wounds and died in a hospital on 27 January 1931. [*Communique*, 6 February 1931, Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Patna); Proc. of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931, Vol. XXIII, 1931, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, pp. 64-65]
- Chandrakanta Dilbar:** Inhabitant of v. Temuyani, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing

of the much hated Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of it, Chandrakanta Dilbar was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Governemnt Press Note based on the report of Peddie, DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Chandrama Prasad: Resident of Mahuari, p.s. Maharajganj, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Amar Mahto. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he succumbed to the bullet injuries received while hoisting the Tricolour flag on Maharajganj Police Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 423]

Chandramohan Dinda: Hailed from Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), an ardent activist in the anti-British "Quit India" movement, and a member of the Congress's *Vidyut Bahini* in Tamluk, he joined the demonstration for occupying the Tamluk Thana on 30 September 1942 and hoisting the Tricolour flag on it. The armed police intervened and fired indiscriminately there. Dinda died of severe bullet wounds. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Chandramohan Mandal: Inhabitant of

v. Sri Rampur, p.s. Moyna, Tamluk Sub-Division of Midnapore in Bengal (now in West Bengal); he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and joined in the *Bidyut Bahini's* onslaught on Hasua Thana on 29 September 1942. He died in the police firing on that very day. [AICC Papers, F. No. 36, From the account of Sridhar Chandra Samanta, *Medinipur Zilar Tamluk Thanar Swadhinata Sangramer Itihas*, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Chandu Kunwar: Residence not known. He was a soldier in the Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was placed as a soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deputed to confront the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front. He fought the enemy forces continuously and died at last in 1944 in the course of an intense fighting. [*WWIM*, II, p. 57]

Chaodonpa: Hailing from Kiyamgei, Imphal, Manipur, he participated in the last war of independence of Manipur against the British Raj in 1891. He was badly hit by the enemy's bullets in the battlefield of Kheba Hill, Khumbong, Thoubal, and succumbed to his injuries. [PHA Files, F. No. 298 (1894), DSAA; *TPMAMW*]

Charu Chandra Bose: Born in 1890; he hailed from v. Sovana, distt. Khulna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Keshab Lal Bose. Taking active part in nationalist activities, he became a

member of the Revolutionary Party. He shot and killed Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor, in the Alipore Court building. Arrested and tried for the murder, he died on the gallows in Alipore Central Jail on 19 March 1909. [Poll/Confid., ROB, 1917; Confid. File, 1911, Note on the Growth of the Revolutionary Movement in Bengal, WBSAK; *IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1949*]

Charu Chandra Ghosh: Resident of Chetla, Alipore, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and an employee of Royal Insurance Office, Calcutta. An accused in the Howrah-Shibpur Political Robbery Case, he was a suspect also in the case of the assassination of Sub-Inspector, Nanda Lal Banerjee. He was arrested and detained in Alipore Jail where he lost his mental balance. He was due to be released on bail by the order of the High Court on grounds of ill-health. He died in 1911 shortly before the final judgement on the case. [IB, CID, Report for the week ending 5 December 1910, p. 262 and Report for the week ending 7 June 1911, p. 134; Confid. File, 1911, WBSAK]

Chathu Gir: Resident of v. Daudpur, p.s. Manjhi, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Bal Bhadra Gir. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the military while trying to hoist the Tricolour flag on the government buildings. [Memo. No. 2804/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 7 February, 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom

Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 67]

Chathu Singh: Resident of v. Baligaon, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Ashok Singh. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, and joined a procession of the Congress volunteers which had assembled to celebrate 'Independence Day' on 26 January 1931 in Begusarai. However, the authorities suddenly declared it unlawful and arrested its leaders. In anger, the processionists attacked the police force, who retaliated by resorting to firing. Chathu Singh received severe bullet wounds and died in hospital on 27 January 1931. [*Communique*, 6 February 1931, Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Patna), Proc. of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931, Vol. XXIII, 1931, p. 348, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 67]

Chattu Sah/Kanu: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muza-farpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers while they were holding a meeting at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. The indiscriminate firing was intended to terrorise the local populace. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 311; *AK*, p. 418; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 103]

- Chatubhuj Mishra:** Resident of v. Khabra, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muza-ffarpur, Bihar; s/o Ramnandan Mishra. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was critically injured in the firing by the British troops at Minapur and died in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 225]
- Chaudhary Dusadh:** Resident of v. Thaher, p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement and was killed by the British troops on 25 August 1942 at Khajauli. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]
- Cheru Paika:** Resident of v. Chatuguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Chimai Paika. He joined the Congress in 1938 to take part in the anti-colonial struggle. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively participated in its furtherance. He was arrested for his participation and was sent to Nabarangpur Jail where he died due to brutal police tortures in August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 22]
- Chhakan Singh:** Resident of v. Aura, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and detained in Patna Camp Jail where he died after 6 months. [WWIM, I, p. 72]
- Chhathan Singh:** Resident of v. Baligaon, p.s. Ara (Arrah), distt. Bhojpur, Bihar; s/o Ashok Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested on 19 August 1942 for resisting the "Tommys" who had surrounded his village. Brutally beaten with the rifle butts by the soldiers, he died on the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB/31 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 260, 420, WWIM, I, p. 67]
- Chhathu Darji:** Resident of Sonepur, distt. Saran, Bihar, he actively participated in "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed at Siwan in the police firing while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government building on 15 September 1942. [Memo. No. 2081-SB, 38(i), 52 Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 410]
- Chhattu Bind:** Resident of v. Patam, p.s. distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Shyam Bind. A labourer of Jamalpur Railway Workshop, he joined a crowd which had gathered to picket a local toddy shop on 13 November 1930, at the local Congressmen's call. When the crowd, shouting "*Gandhiji ki Jai*", turned restive and hostile, the police opened fire on it. He received gunshot injuries, fell critically injured and died in the hospital on the same night. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 420/1930, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 125]
- Chhatu Thakur:** Resident of v. Nimohi,

distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he received bayonet wounds during a raid on his house by the British troops. He was arrested and died in Sitamarhi Jail after 10 days. [WWIM, I, p. 360]

Chiar Shai Sheikh: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpore to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug by the militant peasants in the middle of the road. The police started firing, to which the peasants replied with bows and arrows. Suddenly Chiar Shai rushed towards the police truck, and was shot dead by the police bullets. Twenty peasants were reported killed in the police firing. [PA, 30 March 1947; *The Statesman*, 1 March 1947; *Swadhinata*, 21 February 1947; Bengal Assembly Proc., Vol. 72, No. 1; *ATI*, 1937-47, p. 202; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Chinglen Khomb: Resident of Khongjom, Manipur; Chinglen Khomba of Keishanthong also known as Chungoi Sana, was the princess who fought the British in the battle at Khongjom. During the Anglo-

Manipur War, several battles were fought and Khongjom appeared to be fiercest of all in the history of Manipur prior to 1891. Khom fell dead while in action. [*The Chronicles of Manipur: The Lost Kingdom*, p. 237]

Chintamani Das: Resident of v. Katasahi, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in a protest rally over the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia. Failing to disperse the rallyists, the police opened fire on the demonstrators and killed Chintamani Das on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13/9/42, DM to CS, OSAB; *LMQIMO*, p.11; *SSOAS*, p. 17]

Chintamani Modi: Belonging to v. Domchanch, Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an important local leader during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing on 17 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42 *KKSP*, pp. 324-362]

Chirai Naga: Residence not known; s/o Chunba of Mayangkhang. He was 30 years'old at the time of his trial by the Chief Political Officer, Manipur Field force, for the attack and murder of the Telegraph officers at Mayangkhang, viz. W.B. Melville and O' Brien. He was convicted in connection with the attack on the Resthouse Bungalow at Mayang-

khang soon after the outbreak of the Palace Revolt, 1891. On 25 April 1891, after the execution of the 5 Britishers at Kangla, a column of Manipur troops under the leadership of Ashang Kut Polia, came to Mayangkhang. When the Manipuri troops reached Myangkhang, the villagers told that 2 British Officers of the Telegraph Department were staying in the Mayangkhang Resthouse. The Manipuris fired volleys of shots, killing Mr. O' Brien instantly. However, W.B. Melville escaped with his rifle under the cover of darkness. A big search was carried out in the nearby *jungle* and Chirai Naga found W.B. Melville beside a stream, and he beheaded him. Chirai Naga later arrested, tried and hanged on 13 October 1891 inside the jail. [Queen Empress *Versus* Ghuna Singh, Ningth Ouba, Thaoba, Tonjao, Tuleram, Chaobaton, Poraolumba and Chirai, pp. 22-25; Acc. No. 196, MSAI]

Chittaranjan Dutt: Inhabitant of Dutta Kendua (Madaripur), Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was a volunteer of Madaripur Chittapriya Brigade and an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested at the height of the agitation and suffered from a sudden attack of cholera in the jail. Shifted later to Chittaranjan Hospital for treatment, he succumbed to the disease on 20 May 1930. His dead body was carried in a huge procession to Keoratola burning *ghat* on 21 May 1930. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86/1930, NMML]

Chittaranjan Mukherjee: Born in

October 1919. Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He was employed in the British-Indian Army. He later got involved in the Indian Independence movement and was arrested on 18 April 1943 on charges of 'conspiracy and high treason'. He was convicted of conspiracy to sabotage the 4th Madras Coastal Defence Battery and was condemned to death. He was hanged at the Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG *Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; WWIM, 1, p. 235; Charitabhidhan, I, p. 160*]

Chittapriya Roy Chaudhuri: Resident of v. Kahalia, p.s. Madaripur, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Panchananda Roy Choudhuri, lived in a boarding house at No. 68/4 Bechu Chatterjee Street, Calcutta. From his student days in Madaripur High School, he was a member of Purna Das's revolutionary group of Faridpur. He took part in the political dacoities in Mainat (Dacca) (12 January 1913), Gopalpur (2 April 1913) and Kawakuri (28 May 1913) and made arrangements to conceal the loot. Convicted and sentenced to jail for the Faridpur Conspiracy Case, he was shortly released. After release, he joined Jatin Mukherjee's group and took part in the political dacoities in Garden Reach and Beliaghata, Calcutta, in 1915. On 28 February 1915, Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherjee was shot dead at Cornwallis Square by Chittapriya and his associates, Manoranjan Sen and Nirendra Nath Das, for his

attempts at arresting the revolutionaries. He also had a hand in the assassination of the police informer, Nirode Haldar, at Pathuriaghata in February 1915. Playing an important role in the encounter with the police at Balasore, in the company of Bagha Jatin, he was shot dead on 9 September 1915. [Poll (Poll), Secret F. No. VI, 1917; IB, F. No. 130F/1915, S. No. 9/ 1915; IB, F. No. 289/1915, S. No. 8/1915; IB, CID Photo Archives, 1907-25; IB, F. No. 343/1915 & 579/18, S. No. 44/1918; IB, CID report week ending 15.09.1915, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 159; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 37]

Chulhai Momin: Resident of Champagnagar, p.s. Nathnagar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Alhi Momin. During the *Bihula Puja* (worship of a local deity) a big crowd had assembled for celebrating the religious ceremony, despite the fact that curfew had been imposed on the locality to stop political disturbances. Police opened fire on the crowd for disobeying the curfew, and caught in the firing, Momin was killed at Nathnagar Railway crossing on 20 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 74; AK, p. 415]

Chulhai Yadav (Mandal): Resident of v. Marhara, distt. Saharsa, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested at Madhepura on 26 January 1943 and brutally assaulted by the army men.

He died of his injuries on 6 March 1943. [AK, p. 426; WWIM, I, p. 379]

Chunaram Mahato: Born at v. Nathurdih, distt. Manbhum, Bihar (now in distt. Purulia, West Bengal); s/o Bisheshwar Mahato. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 30 September 1942 he and his group of saboteurs attacked Manbazar Police Station and faced the firing by the police. Chunaram received severe bullet wounds in the fracas and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942 & RMDC, 12 September 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]

Churaman Modi: Born at v. Domchanch, near Koderma, distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dano/Doli Modi. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was injured in the police firing on a procession he joined at Domchanch (under Koderma Police Station), on 16/17 August 1942. He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942 & RMDC, 12 September 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

Churka Tudu: Hailed from Tuhu Murgatola in Aasanbani, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and sentenced to four years' rigorous

imprisonment. He died in Dumka Jail due to dysentery under unhygienic and overcrowded conditions on 15 February 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

Chutei Manjhi: Born at v. Kumarpur, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa, (Odisha); s/o Mangal Manjhi. He actively participated in the various agitations of the "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, pp. 67-76]

Chutto Koorme: Residence not known. He actively participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was charged with 'rebellion against the British'. He was tried and ordered to be hanged by the Court-martial held at

Arrah, Bihar, on 6 August 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad, 10 February 1858. Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Chuttoo alias Jhugroo: Inhabitant of Mouza Mudhoorapoor, Lurooha Pargana, distt. Tirhut, Bihar; s/o Bilash Mahto. He belonged to the 6th Company of the 9th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. A participant in the Uprising of 1857, he was charged with 'mutiny and desertion'. Summarily tried, he was hanged on 8 July 1857 by order of Robert Forleo, Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857. [Letter of H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, dated 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffarpur; RBRRSC, p. 150; WWIM, III, p. 86]

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D. James: Residence not known. He served the British- Indian Army in Malaya but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and served as Lance-Naik in Unit No. 50 of the INA. He fought the British forces on several occasions, and eventually died in the course of an intense fighting against the British in Burma (now Myanmar) on 31 March 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 130]

Dadi Betra: Resident of v. Gopiguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively worked for its intensification. He was arrested in this connection and was sent to jail where he died because of severe mental and physical tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; SSOAS, p. 64; OSS, p. 152; SSBS, p. 175; RD, p. 171]

Dama Pujari: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha

in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in its connection by the British police. Dama Pujari, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be put into the hospital on 5 February 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Dama Pujari died on 27 July 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Damahu Sarma: Belonging to Vyaspara, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang,

Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division. The cause of the rising was the peasantry's grievance against the enhancement in the rates of land revenue. On 28 January 1894 when the officials and the police went to collect revenue, they were surrounded by the peasants who refused to concede the government demand. Thereafter, the rebellious peasants of Patharughat in Darrang District marched to run over the police station there. The policemen opened fire to repel them in which many of the peasants died and got injured. Damahu Sarma, who happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, died on the spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. No. 298 (1984) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Damar Bahadur: Residence not known. Serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya, he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942. As a Lance-Naik in the First Bahadur Group of the INA, he was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of a fierce engagement in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 674-75]

Dambru Sisa: Hailed from v. Malegam, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942 and was arrested in this connection by the British police. While serving his term in Koraput District Jail, his health

rapidly deteriorated due to the adverse and unhygienic living conditions there. He died in detention in 1942. [H/Deptt, F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; UP, p. 20]

Damburu Manjhi: Resident of v. Landiaguda, p.s Kedigam, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British role. Sent to Nabarangpur Jail, he died there in detention in 1943. [UP, p. 20]

Damburu Talia: Resident of v. & p.s. Jayapur, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). As a Congress worker he participated in the Individual Satyagraha in 1940-41. The police arrested him in this connection and put him in prison. He died in jail owing to severe police tortures in 1941. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/11/42, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 24]

Damila Devi: A resident of Dhekiajuli, Assam; Damila Devi, a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, she sacrificed her life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident. She took part in the procession that was proceeding to Dhekiajuli Thana to hoist the Tricolour flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, it was stopped by the police. Following some argumentation, the police resorted to *lathi*-charge to disperse the processionists. When it failed, and two of the processionists sneaked into the *thana* and hoisted the Tricolour flag, the police opened fire. In this firing Damila Devi was

- seriously injured, and later died of her injuries in August 1942. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/10, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]
- Damodar Singh:** Residence not known. He was a Nursing Sepoy in Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service and joined the Indian National Army in 1942 as a Nursing Sepoy in its Medical Branch. He served the INA forces at several battle areas in Burma (now Myanmar). He died in 1945 in the course of an enemy attack on his camp at Mitha Haka, Burma. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 68]
- Darbari Tudu:** Resident of Nakti, p.s. Katoria, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Galoo Tudu. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead near Moeya Dadnagar in Katoria Police Station [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 426]
- Darhudnnya:** Resident of Sarkhari, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in his area. He was killed in 1857 at Ragho Ghat during an encounter with the English East India Company's troops. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Daro Sao:** Resident of Masara, p.s. Lakhisarai, distt. Munger, Bihar. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was killed in the police firing at Lakhisarai on 31 August 1942. He was a front-runner in the procession that was taken out to defy the order under section 144 Cr. P.C. and fired upon. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 77; *AK*, p. 414; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 140]
- Dasrath Mahto:** Resident of Lattipur, p.s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Satrup Mahto. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the military patrol near Lattipur Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 200; *AK*, p. 414]
- Dasta Sahu:** Belonging to the erstwhile Dhenkanal State, Orissa (Odisha), he was an activist in the Prajamandal movement of the State's people. While taking part in a demonstration at Tumisingh on 21 October 1938 against the mal-administration of the State, he was killed on the spot in the police firing on it. [*ABP*, 6 November 1938; SUAC, F. No. 1, p. 89]
- Daud Ali Dhuniya:** Residence not known. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested by the British in the district of Gaya. Charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857.

[Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 170]

Daunaro Boee: Residence not known. He fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857 in Sumbalpur (Sambalpur), Orissa (Odisha). He took part in the battle at Cheotakhai village under the leadership of Monohur Sing (a rebel leader) in September 1858 where the English East India Company's army killed many rebels including Daunaro Boee. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., July 1860, WBSAK]

Davar Singh: Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 after leaving his service of the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Captured and tried, he was ordered to be hanged on 8 July 1857. [Letter from H.L.Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, dated 22 May 1858; Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; *RBRRC*, p. 150]

Daya Behera: Resident of the erstwhile Nayagada State, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 10 October 1942, he joined the demonstrators marching towards the police station for raising the Tricolour flag on it. The demonstrators were forced to disperse by the police and many

were arrested in this connection, including Daya Behera. Sent to jail, he could not bear the police atrocities there and died within few days of his arrest. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; *SSOAS*, p. 98; *SSBS*, II, 175; *WWIM*, II, p. 30]

Daya Nand: Residence not known. He served the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a soldier with the First Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deputed to confront the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front. He died there in action in 1944. [*WWIM*, II, p. 73]

Dayal Panika: Hailing from Assam, he was a Congress worker who sacrificed his life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident during the "Quit India" movement. He took part in a procession that was proceeding towards Dhekiajuli *Thana* on 20 September 1942 to hoist the Tricolour flag atop it. When the procession reached near the *thana*, the crowd explained to the police the purpose of the procession. While some argument was taking place, Mahi Bora, the officer in-charge of the police, suddenly ordered, first a *lathi*-charge, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' success in hoisting the Tricolour flag above the *thana* building. A number of people died in the police firing on that day (20 September 1942), including Dayal Panika. [PHA Files F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

- Dayali Sah:** Resident of v. Barganiya, p.s. Sitamarhi, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Sitamarhi), Bihar; s/o Pateshwar Sah. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while taking part in an anti-British procession in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 312; AK, p. 426]
- Deb Singh:** Residence not known. He served the British-Indian Army as Havildar in the 5/18 R.G. Rifles. He shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and joined it as a S.O. in its First Guerrilla Regiment. He took part in fighting against the Allied forces at several places in Burma (now Myanmar). He was killed in 1944 while confronting the British-Allied forces on the Burma front. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 674-75]
- Deba Prasad Gupta:** Born in December 1911; hailed from Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jogindra Nath Gupta; a student. A member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Party, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. Escaping arrest and remaining in hiding, he participated in another raid on the European residential area in Chittagong on 5 May 1930 along with Phani, Rajat, Manoranjan, Swadesh and Subodh. On 6 May 1930, they were spotted and chased by the British soldiers at Kalarpole. Receiving fatal bullet injuries during the encounter with the police, he died on the spot. [IB, F. No. 174/1932; IB, F. No. 638/37 notes on squares 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 216; *Mriytunjayee*, p. 46]
- Debabrata alias Bagha:** Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal) and a student of Jagabandhu School, Ballygunj, he was drawn into in the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Debabrata participated in one of the delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his bullet injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42& 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Debasagar Rae:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 18 F.A. of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya. He was placed as Lance-Naik in the First Bahadur Group and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight under the INA flag. Fighting the British-Allied forces on several occasions, he eventually was killed during an enemy air-attack in Burma in 1945. [ROH, pp. 674-75]
- Debeedeen Pandey:** Residence not known. He belonged to the 37th

Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was charged with 'participating in the mutiny' on the basis of circumstantial evidence and his own confession. He was executed by hanging on 30 June 1857. [Report of H.C. Raikes, Joint Magistrate, Chumparan, Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 400 in No. 2. Appendix (B), Further Papers (No. 5) Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858]

Debendara Rath: Resident of v. Kushpur, p.s. Mahanga, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha). He left his studies to join the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. His activities during the movement resulted in his arrest by the British police. In prison he was so severely tortured by the jail authorities that he could not bear it further, and breathed his last there towards the end of 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 23/58/30, NAI; OSS, p. 150]

Debendra Gopal Sen Gupta: Resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was a member of the Revolutionary party. While taking part in a political dacoity at Barraah in Dacca District on 2 June 1908, he was shot and killed by the police near Savar Police Station on 3 June 1908. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p.140]

Debendranath Dhara: Belonging to v. Jot Bhagaban, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the

Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of the much hated Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of the resistance Debendranath Dhara was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F.Nos.18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the report of Peddie, DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Debi Ojha: Resident of Sujhowlee, Pargana Behea, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He was an active associate of Kunwar Singh and commanded two divisions of the rebels. He was made *Chowkidar* of four hundred villages by the Rebel Government, established under Kunwar Singh in Shahabad, following defeat of Company's forces in 1857. Subsequent to the defeat of the rebel forces, he escaped to Nepal where he was killed. [*BKSAS*, p. 188]

Deeal Surdar: Zamindar of Kharsal, Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's troops at several places in Sambalpur. He was caught in an encounter with the Company's forces and tried for 'the rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 3 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 14 of 1858 (19), Vol. 46, 6 March 1858, WBSAK]

Deka Koch: Belonging to Borpujia, p.s. Roha, Nagaon, Assam, aged 27/28 years, a freedom fighter who lost his life in the Bebejia firing incident. On the night of 25 August 1942 a few planks of the Bebejia Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road were burnt by some unknown people. At noon on 26 August 1942 a combined civil and military party marched to the neighbouring village, situated along the trunk road, and began to raid it from one end to the other. In course of the raid the walls of many houses were damaged, doors broken and the inmates mercilessly assaulted. About 400 persons were arrested, including the mother of a newly born baby. The entire body of people so arrested was driven to the town like a herd of cattle. Near the bridge, a distance of several miles from the village, many were let off with a sound thrashing and 98 were brought to the town. Here they were detained without food and drink for the rest of the day and night. Next day about 30 of these people were sent to jail and the rest were released. The stories of raids, arrests and humiliations inflicted on innocent people reached the nearby villages and thousands of people from these villages began to proceed towards the town in an agitated mood to enquire the whereabouts of the arrested people. A batch of military kept themselves concealed under the bridge, and while the enraged people were rushing to the bridge at dusk, the military stationed there opened fire on them on 27 August 1942. As a result of the firing, Deka Koch and two other persons

were killed instantaneously and six injured. [PHA Files, F. No. 129, DSAA]

Denanath Sahi: Resident of Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand) and cousin of Thakur Bishwanath Sahi (ruler of Barkagarh in Ranchi). He actively participated in the Uprising of 1857, wrote letters to Raja Arjun Singh (a rebel leader) and provided him with information and intelligence. He was pursued by the British and killed in the aftermath of the rebellion. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Deo Lal Sao: Resident of v. Akhgaon, p.s. Sandesh, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Jitto Sao. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the "Tommyes" while taking part in a raid on Bihta Railway Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3173/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 13 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 321; AK, p. 422]

Deo Saran Singh: Resident of v. Sihauta Bangra, p.s. Maharajanj, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Ram Asis Singh. Taking active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police while attempting to hoist the Congress flag atop the Maharajanj Police Station on 16 August 1942. He died after 16 days at Siwan Hospital. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No.

43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 88; AK, p. 419]

Deocharan Tripathy: An active Congress worker of Cachar District, Assam; he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for his participation in the Non-Corporation movement. Initially he was lodged in Sylhet Jail, but later on shifted to Jorhat Jail. At Jorhat Jail, the imprisoned Congress volunteers were ill-treated by the jail authorities. Protesting against this, Deocharan Tripathy undertook a fast unto death in the Jorhat Jail. The Government refused to meet his demands and he continued his fast till his death on 26 December 1922. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Derra Sing: Residence not known. A Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left the service at the time of the Uprising of 1857, and fought against the British at different places. He was later captured by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to be transported for life on 15 April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859. He died there in custody on 28 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Devipada Choudhary: Resident of v. Jamalpur, p.s. Vishwanath, Bihar; s/o Devender Nath Choudhary. He was a student of 9th standard in Miller

High School, Patna. He joined a large aggressive crowd that had assembled at the gate of the Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Congress flag on the Patna Secretariat building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on the crowd, he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 410; BMSAI. 3, p. 42; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942]

Dhan Dev Sarma: Resident of Alikhapara Dipla, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he took part in 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Dhan Dev Sarma was hit by the police bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Dhana/ Dhona Das: Born in 1905; resident of 5A Kankulia Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); a participant in the agitation in Calcutta over the INA trials and the police action on the students' (22 November 1945) procession at Dalhousie Square, he received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined. He died at Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December

- 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Dhanajoy Kola:** Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Dhanajoy Kola was hit by the bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Dhananjay Mondal:** Hailed from Contai Sub-Division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement, and was shot dead in the police firing on 1 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI]
- Dhane Singh:** Residence not known. He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company before his joining the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857. He took part in plundering the British properties at different places. He was finally captured in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops. He was sentenced to the transportation for life on the charges of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British', and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858. His death in custody was reported on 30 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]
- Dharam Singh:** Residence not known. He served the British-Indian Army in Malaya as a Havildar in its Sappers and Miners Regiment but shifted his loyalty in 1942 towards the Indian National Army. As a Lieutenant in the First Bahadur Group of the INA, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces. He fought the enemy on several occasions and died at last during an engagement with its forces in 1944. [*ROH*, pp. 674-75]
- Dharamlal Bharthi:** Belonged to Shahpur, p.s. Tajpur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Rupnarain Bharthi. Taking part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the military at Karuna Bridge on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 456/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 8 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 416]
- Dharanidhar Jana:** Hailed from Midnapore Sadar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was wounded in the police firing on a procession he joined and he succumbed to his injuries on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI; *RMIS*, pp. 396-406]
- Dharma 'Bade' Pahariya** *alias* **Bade Pahariya:** Native of v. Telipara,

Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Hadiva Pahariya. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. He died in Dumka Jail in May 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Dharma 'Chota' Pahariya: Belonged to v. Goradih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kalay Pahariya. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested during the course of the movement and jailed. He died in Dumka Jail on 12 April 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Dharma Panda: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, Dharma Panda was hit by the bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Dharmchand Bhagat: Belonged to v. Mohania, p.s. Dharahra, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Rajkumar Bhagat. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while taking part in raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August

1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Dhatu Suri: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he joined in the peasant rising in January 1894 against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Standing in the forefront of the rebels, Dhatu Suri was hit by bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Dhaturi Mochi: Inhabitant of v. Pothia, p.s. Korha, distt. Purnea, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the army men, while sabotaging the railway lines between Kursela and Karahgola Railway Stations at Debipur. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Dhereya Munda: Resident of v. Chakradharpur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he took an active part in the Birsaiter movement of 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). Tried and imprisoned for his anti-British activities, he died in jail. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895,

- NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, Appendix F, p. 96; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]
- Dheva Murmu:** Resident of v. Kashidih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he took an active part in the *Lathi-Pahar* movement of Dumka in 1943. Arrested in this connection and imprisoned, he died in Dumka Jail in August 1943. [*42KKSP*, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; *BKS*, pp. 83-97]
- Dhiran Roy:** Resident of v. Akarh, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. Arrested for his role in the movement and imprisoned, he died in jail in 1942 due to police tortures. [*WWIM*, I, p. 309]
- Dhiren De:** Hailed from v. Jamalpur, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); he joined the revolutionary movement as a teenager and was tortured by a Police Inspector for three days. When he died as a result of this, on 23 August 1933, his dead body was thrown into a jungle with the announcement that he died because of internal fighting among the revolutionaries. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 229]
- Dhirendra Lal Barua:** Hailed from v. Jaistapara/Jaishthapura, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Hara Chandra, he was a member of the revolutionary group, Jugantar. Convicted under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act in 1934, he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was severely beaten in jail for shouting slogan on the day of the execution of Surjya Sen and Tarakeswar Dastidar. Subsequently, he died of his injuries in January 1935. [*IB,CID, LPB*, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1931; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 231; *CYAM*, p. 115]
- Dhirendra Nath Dalpat:** Resident of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he participated in the raid on Bhagwanpur Thana on 29 September 1942 (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Dhirendra Nath Dalpat was wounded during the raid in the indiscriminate police firing, arrested by the police and later died in *thana hazat* (lock-up). [*H/Poll* (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 37 & 245; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]
- Dhirendra Nath Digar:** Resident of Tikarampur, Tamluk Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West distt. Bengal). During the "Quit India" movement, the people of Tamluk Sub-Division were inspired by the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee to rise against the unjust and oppressive British rule in India. Responding to its calls, Dhirendra Nath Digar – along with two thousand and five hundred persons – assembled at Danipur under the Mahisadal *Thana* on 8 September 1942 to stop the export of rice by the pro-British mill-owners at Danipur (for feeding the imperialist forces, despite its acute shortage in the Tamluk area). In course of the popular resistance

the police resorted to firing, killing 3 persons, including the 32 years' old Dharendra Nath Digar. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 242, *QIMBTJS*, p. 24]

Dhobi Nayak: Inhabitant of Katamunda in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State (now distt. Dhenkanal) Orissa (Odisha). He was an activist of the Prajamandal movement in the State. While taking part in a demonstration at Katamunda on 2 November 1938 against the mal-administration of the State authorities, he was killed on the spot in the police firing on it. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; *PMM*, p. 307]

Dhodhai Rai: Resident of Paroha Shetalpur, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd assembled on 25 August 1942 at Bidupur Chowk in Hajipur, shouting anti-British slogans. Infuriated "Tommys" started firing on the crowd, killing Rai on the spot. [AK, p. 424; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 105]

Dhoni: Resident of Khotara, Dipila, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being on the forefront of the rebels, Dhoni died on the spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Dhum Singh: Residence not known. He served the British-Indian Army as Naik in the 5/18 R.G. Rifles but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya as Naik with the First Guerrilla Regiment. He was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He confronted them on several occasions and eventually died in 1944 during a fierce engagement with the enemy. [*ROH*, pp. 674-75]

Dibakar Bera: Hailed from v. Kutigiri, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 25 years; s/o Rajendra Bera. He participated in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. On 7 September 1930 he went, along with other villagers, to meet the Circle Officer, as well as the Police Officer at Chorepalia, p.s. Egara, Contai, to request them to desist from forceful realization of taxes. During the parley the police resorted to *lathi*-charge on the plea that a clod of earth had been thrown at them. Dibakar Bera jumped into the nearby pond to escape the brutal onslaught, but found the pond to have been encircled by the policemen who hit those who were trying to come out. Already severely hit, he consequently died in the pond itself. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86/1930, *The Challenge*, No. 3, 25 September 1930, NMML]

Dibakar Panigrahi: Born in v. Gudu, *teh.* Chandipur, distt. Baleswar, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Damodar Panigrahi.

He enthusiastically took part in the various agitations during the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the infamous Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76; *WWCC*, Acc. No. 62; *RTE*, p. 106]

Dibakar Parida: Born in November 1911 at v. Gadabanikila near Runpur, in Ranpur Princely State (now in distt. Nayagarh), Orissa (Odisha). He was an active worker of the Prajamandal movement and took part in its agitational activities for responsible government. He was arrested in connection with the murder of the British Political Agent, Major Bazalgette, on 5 January 1939 by some of the agitators. Tried for 'murder' and sentenced to death, he was hanged at Bhagalpur Jail on 4 April 1941. [*ABP*, 23 November 1939; *ODGD*, p. 109; *SFSO*, p. 216; *SP*, pp. 194-200]

Dibali Machhua: Resident of *m.* Sabzibagh, p.s. Pirbahor (Patna town), distt. Patna, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on 26 August 1942 at Krishna Ghat on the bank of the Ganga river. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 96; *AK*, p. 417]

Dilawar Ally Khan: Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising

of 1857 and fought the British at different places around Patna, Bihar. He was caught by the English East India Company's troops during an encounter with them and tried for 'murder and rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., May 1860, WBSAK]

Dilou Koch: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Dilou Koch died on the spot when the police opened fire on them. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Dina Mallik: Resident of Nilkanthapur (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s. Bhuban, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Pathani Mallik. A Prajamandal worker, he actively participated in the struggle against the mal-administration in the State and also joined Gandhiji's Constructive Programme. His activities resulted in his arrest by the State police in 1938, as well as in his imprisonment for four months. He was so severely tortured by the police in jail that he could not bear it for long and died in detention in the same year. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-35/1938, NMML; *WWFWO*, DD]

Dinabandhu Naik: Resident of v. Sundhaput, p.s. Semiliguda, distt.

Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Urdhab Naik. A Congress member from 1938, he participated in the "Quit India" movement and was severely injured by the police *lathi*-charge in 1942. He expired in consequence of his injuries. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 30]

Dinabandhu Panda: Belonged to Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); he was a cook in a nearby hotel in Budge Budge. He went to witness the scuffle between the passengers of "Komagata Maru" and the British police (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh) and was killed in the police firing on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223]

Dinbandhu Behera: Resident of v. Anandapur, p.s. Banki, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Raghunath Behera. As a Congress worker, he took an active part in the Salt Satyagraha in the early 1930s. He was arrested in this connection and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Serving his term in Patna Camp Jail, he died on account of severe police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/58/30, NAI; WWFWO, p. 37]

Dinbandhu Jani: Resident of Papadahundi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he took an active part in its proceedings. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Papada-

handi, along with others, while taking part in a rally demanding the British ouster from India. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96]

Dinesh Chandra Bhattacharji alias Begu: Born in 1898, inhabitant of v. Kayetpara, p.s. Rupganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandra Kumar Bhattacharji. He was an important member of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti and worked in conjunction with Umesh Datta *alias* Dosta, the Samiti's Dacca organiser. Interned *vide* Government order dated 15 October 1918, he was released on 10 January 1920 in connection with the amnesty following the Royal Proclamation of December 1919. He was again arrested in Dacca near the house of the District Intelligence Branch Officer, Dacca, under suspicious circumstances with two loaded pistols. Sentenced to long term rigorous imprisonment, he died in Midnapore Central Jail in December 1937. [IB, CID, LPB, 1930, Index 3, S. No. 248, WBSAK]

Dinesh Gupta: Born on 6 December 1911, resident of Jashlong, Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Satish Chandra Gupta. A member of the Revolutionary Party, he, along with 2 other associates, killed Lieutenant Colonel N Simpsons, IG of Prisons, and injured Mr. Nelson, Judicial Secretary, at the Writers' Building, Calcutta, in what is known as the armed confrontation in 'the Corridor'. Dinesh was wounded in the

subsequent exchange of fire with the police, attempted to commit suicide, but was arrested. He was tried for murder on 3 February 1931 and was sentenced to be hanged. It was confirmed on 27 March 1931 and he died on the gallows in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on 7 July 1931. [IB, F. No. 638-37 note on the square 2,3,4,7,8; IB, F. No. 935/36(7); IB, CID Branch Bengal Report on Political and Labour Unrest, for 7 days ending on 11 July 1931; IB, F. No. 935-36(14)-187; IB-CID, Bengal 1931 Volume, Report on the Political Situation and Labour Unrest for the Seven days ending March 14 1931; Poll (Poll), F. No. 15/1932 (1-15) & IB, F. No. 90/28; IB, File 886 of 1930, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, pp. 612 & 816; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 44; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 207]

Dinesh Majumdar: Born in 1907; belonged to v. Basirhat, distt. 24-Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Purna Chandra Majumdar; student. Joining the revolutionary group Jugantar, he took part in the attempt to kill Police Commissioner Tegart by throwing a bomb at his car near Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on 25 August 1930. Arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for life, he succeeded in escaping from Midnapore Jail and went into hiding in a house at Chandernagore. Despite his being detected, and surrounded by the French Police on 10 March 1933, he escaped once again, following an armed encounter. He was suspected of complicity with the Grindlays

Bank Fraud Case, and had been arrested on 22 May 1933, after a prolonged armed encounter with the police on the Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Sentenced to death, he was executed on 9 June 1934 in Alipore Central Jail. [IB, F. No. 537/30 S. No. 207/30 & IB, F. No. 507/30, WBSAK, *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 207, *WWIM*, I, p. 206]

Dinesh Roy Choudhary: Residence not known. An active participant of the Civil Disobedience movement, he came in contact with Ratneswar Bhattacharya of Banares (Varanasi). Ratneswar happened to be a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. In 1930, he was found to be teaching manufacturing of bombs to some Assamese youths, one of whom was Dinesh Roy Choudhary. Dinesh died owing to an explosion of bomb. [PHA Files, F. No. 45/V/34, DSAA]

Dokulha: Resident of the Lushai Hills (now Mizoram), he was the brother of Hausata who had been involved in the killing of a British Survey Officer, Lt. J.T. Steward, on 2 February 1889. Following his brother's execution, he became the chief of Chinza village. After a few days, the British armed forces raided this village and captured Dokulha in connection with this case again and sent him to Tezpur Lunatic Asylum. Later, he was deported to the Andamans' Cellular jail and he died there in detention. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-1, G-II, CB-2, G-25, A Political Report on the Northern Lushai Hills

for the Year 1890-91& 1893, MSAA]

Doman Gope: Resident of v. Nirta, p.s. Surajgarha, distt. Munger, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the police firing on a rally he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the nationalist activists at Surajgarha on 29 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 116-117; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 139]

Doman Thakur: Resident of Thuthi, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Khantar Thakur. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on the site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 198; AK, p. 419]

Domru Sisa: Resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. Actively participating in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, he was arrested for his anti-British activities by the

British police. Domru Sisa and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contracted amoebic dysentery and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be hospitalized for treatment on 28 June 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Domru Sisa died of heart failure on 2 August 1943 in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Doorga Tewary: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the English East Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under section 4, Regulation X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Dosad Budhu: Born in 1924, resident of East Ghoshpara Road, Kankinara,

Bengal (now in West Bengal). There were widespread angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students in Calcutta, protesting against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946, Dosad Budhu joined a crowd of 1000 people that marched towards the railway station, seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain at Kankinara Station. The station-master of Kankinara, seeing a large crowd (mostly of workers from the neighbouring Jute mills) approaching the station, immediately informed the police. The SP, 24 Parganas, arrived soon, tried to disperse the crowd and resorted to firing. Four people died in the firing and Dosad Budhu was one of them. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM KPM /SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February, 1946; *PA*, 20 February, 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42& 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Dost Ali Khan: Residence not known, he was an important functionary in the outbreak of rebellion in Ramgarh Battalion in 1857 at Dorandah, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). When the treasury was looted, he was given the responsibility of keeping the accounts. The proceeds of the treasury were thereafter divided among the rebels according to their ranks. The English were looking particularly for anyone involved in

looting of the treasury. Bound to be caught and die, he was killed in action during the rebellion. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Druba Charan De: Born at v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Odisha; s/o Dansen De. He actively joined a number of the "Quit India" agitations in his native area (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, V, p. 95; *WWCC*, Acc. No. 62; *RTE*, p. 106]

Dudheshwar Singh: Resident of v. Bhari, distt. Gaya, Bihar; he took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for picketing a liquor shop in 1932, he died in Phulwari Sharif Camp Jail while serving his sentence. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/80/1932, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 99]

Dukh Haran Prasad: Resident of v. Garsanda, p.s. Jamui, distt. Munger, Bihar. He was arrested during the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and put in jail where his health deteriorated. He was released, but died soon afterwards. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 425]

Dukhan Rabidas: Resident of v. Kurawa,

p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bhagloo Rabidas. A militant participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested with Parsuram Singh when he was hiding himself in his house. He died later in jail. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 281; AK, p. 425]

Dukhi Gope: Resident of v. & p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed at Mokama *Ghat* in the police firing on a mob he joined to raid and loot Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 419]

Dukhna Kolkamar: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. The police resorted to full-scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to give them a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Dukhna was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947;

JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Dulal Adhikari: Resident of 51 Landsdowne Terrace, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He participated in one of the many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta, protesting against the INA trials and the police firings on the students' demonstration (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the demonstration and was admitted to Shambhunath Pandit Hospital. He succumbed to the injuries on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Dular Lohar: Resident of v. Athar, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sundar Lohar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His village Athar-Nawnagar was also a centre of the agitators of the "Quit India" movement. On 19 August 1942, the military police entered the village to terrorise the villagers, looted it and also resorted to indiscriminate firing. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot. [AK, pp. 258 & 414; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 99]

Dulloo Pandey: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army

of the English India Company but left it and went with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857. He fought the British forces at several places in Bihar and also incited his fellow-sepoys to leave the British service for the sake of freedom from an oppressive alien rule. He was caught by the Company's troops in the course of their operations against the rebels and sentenced to be transported for life on the charges of 'desertion, mutiny and sedition'. He was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where his death in custody was reported in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Duna Munda: Resident of v. Karra of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the Birsaite movement of 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was tried and imprisoned for anti-British activity. He died in jail. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900, 528-529, 1901; 348-349, May 1901, H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, Appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Dundang Munda (Mrs.): Resident of v. Jiuri, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); w/o Dundang Munda. She took part in the tribal uprising against the colonial rule, led by Birsa Munda, between 1895 and 1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa

Munda). She was killed while fighting the British on the Sailrakab Hills on 9 January 1900. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901, H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900, Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, Appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Dup Lal Singh: Resident of v. Gosainpur, p.s. Sheohar, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Sheohar), Bihar; s/o Deo Sharan Singh. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined a large crowd of about 7000 people which had assembled outside Sheohar Police Station to hoist the Congress flag on the *thana* building on 28 February 1932. As the gathering became restive, the Gurkha military police opened fire on it. He died of his gunshot injuries on the spot. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 41 (II)/1932, 1932 BSAP; D.O. No. 239-42-A (Confd.), Letter from District Magistrate, Muzaffarpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 11 March, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 180]

Durga Sah: Resident of Chaita, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Sridhar Sah. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommies", while brickbating a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942.

[Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 420]

Durga Soren: Born at Mangalgarh, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); d/o Sunder Soren. She joined an uproarious demonstration in Rakshi village of Rajmahal on 6 November 1942 to press for the British departure from India. Shot in the police firing on the demonstration, she died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Durga Tuddu: Resident of v. Rakshi, Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed on 6 November 1942 in the police firing in his village in the thick of an anti-British demonstration. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

Durgadas Ray Choudhury: Born in 1918 in Bengal, residence not known. He was employed in the British-Indian Army and took part in the nationalist activities. Arrested on 18 April 1943, on the charge of conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery, he was sentenced to death by the Court-martial. He died on the gallows in the Madras

Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 212]

Dutiram Sarma: Belonging to Assam, residence not known; a staunch supporter of the Congress, Dutiram Sarma went from village to village to spread the nationalist awareness among the people. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement as well as in the Civil Disobedience movement. Imprisoned, he died on account of atrocities in the jail in 1939. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 96, 1921-42, DSAA]

Dutta Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha); he joined the agitation against the illegal levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Informed of the spreading of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the agitating tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Unnerved by the gathering's magnitude, she gave the British police an order to disperse the mob. At the time of dispersing, the police opened fire on it in which Dutta Munda was killed, along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939, OSAB; HMFO, III, p.68; SSOAS, p. 52, OSS, p. 139; SFSO, p. 87; ROSEC, p. 52; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 37; WWCC, p. 62]

Dwarika Das: Resident of v. Kurawon, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He was a

labourer, who took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 252/1/1930, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 101]

Dwarika Dassi: Residence not known; a prominent political worker from Golaghat, Assam. She was five months' pregnant when arrested for her participation in the Non-Cooperation movement. While in jail, she was subjected to ill-treatment by the jail authorities in Sibsagar. Following an abortion, she died on 26 April 1932 on account of the atrocities she faced. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 327, 197, DSAA]

Dwarika Kahar: Resident of v. Siripur, p.s. Adapur, distt. Champaran, Bihar; s/o Banke Kahar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in

firing by the British troops on 20 August 1942, while protesting against the arrest of one Shamlal Raut – a leading anti-British agitator. [Memo. No. 2836/SB, 38(1), 52 Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 7 February 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 100; *AK*, p. 415]

Dwarika Nath Sahu: Inhabitant of v. Tajpur, p.s. Mahishadal, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A participant in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942, Sahu joined the *Bidyut Bahini's* raid on Mahishadal Thana for hoisting the Congress flag on it. He died on 29 September 1942 in the armed police's firing on the raiders. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

E

E. Ramu: Residence not known, resided in Malaya at the time of his joining the Indian National Army in 1942. As a soldier he served the INA's Unit No. 451. He was sent in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces and his death in action was reported from there on 16 March 1945. [*WWIM*, II, p. 267]

Edhoo Khan: Residence not known. He was aggressively involved in spreading anti-British feelings in Bhagalpur District during the 1857 Uprising. He was charged with 'the wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal and Udhur Lal'. He

was convicted and sentenced to death on 10 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 174]

Ellahie Bux: Hailed from Punjab; s/o a Sepoy of the English East India Company's army and resided in Bengal. He was arrested for 'rebellion against the Government' in Murshidabad, Bengal (now in West Bengal) and tried under the Act XVII of 1857. He was sentenced to death. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-1858, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

F

Fagu Sahu: Born in Nilkanthapur, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ballabha Sahu. A boatman and a volunteer of the State Prajamandal, he took part in various agitational activities against the atrocities of the State ruler. He participated in a rally organized to protest against the killing of a young boy at Nilkantha *Ghat*. When the police opened fire on the protesters on 10 October 1942, he was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 281]

Fagua Kolkamar: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The

police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Fagua was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Faiz Mahomed: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2544) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Faiz Mahomed was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

- Fakir Malik:** Born at v. Adhua, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Nidhi Malik. He actively participated in the uproarious "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76; WWFWO, BD, p. 117]
- Fauja Singh:** Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the British- Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a soldier in its Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at a battle ground in the course of an intense engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/ INA (1945), NAI]
- Fazal Ali:** Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Lance Naick (Naik) having No. 2102 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Fazal Ali was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to death by shooting. He was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]
- Fazlul Ahmed:** A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 18 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Fazlul Ahmed participated in one of the delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. Shot, he later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. Nos. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. No. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]
- Feroz:** Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Naick (Naik) having No. 2637 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Feroz was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to death. He was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Documents on Singapore Mutiny, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Fukolu Sheikh: Inhabitant of Athiabari, Patharughat, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he took part in January 1894 in the anti-British peasant rising in Mangaldoi Sub-

Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Fukolu Sheikh was hit by bullets and died then and there. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; APMJJ]

G

Gadagat Singh: Resident of Lakhampur, Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged the people of Lakhampur to raise their arms against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the English East India Company's troops and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 18 of 1858 (8), Vol. 46, 22 March 1858, WBSAK]

Gahanua Mahato: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known; participated in the *Tebhaga* movement. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to give them a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police

fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Gahanua was one among them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Gaiwi Mandal: Inhabitant of v. Maheshpur, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. Actively participating in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he joined the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress flag on it on 15 February 1932 (since this day was declared the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee). The police first ordered the gathering to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. Mandal was critically injured in the firing and died at the nearby *haat* (rural market) adjoining the *thana* building. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 211]

Gajendranath Ghosh: Hailed from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A political activist in

the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Midnapore, he was arrested for his agitational activities and sent to Dinajpur Jail. He died there in imprisonment on account of severe physical tortures. [H/Poll, 3/16/42, NAI; *JOB*, p. 684]

Ganapat Mahato: Resident of v. Karmatar, distt. Jamtara, Jharkhand; s/o Mangru Mahato. An active Congress worker, he took part in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements and was even imprisoned in their connection. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British activities. Falling ill, he died in Deoghar Hospital in the course of his imprisonment. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Ganesh Chandra Chakrabarti *alias Birendra Kumar:* Born in 1916 resident of v. Bidyakut, p.s. Nabinaagar, Tippera, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandra Kumar Chakrabarti, he was an active member of the Anushilan Samiti. He was arrested on 1 May 1934 and detained in Comilla Jail for his revolutionary activities. Transferred to Hijli Camp on 15 August 1934 and then to Berhampore Camp on 19 April 1937, he was put in village domicile at Ambikapur, Mehendiganj and then at Bakarganj from 12 February 1938. He died of typhoid on 16 June 1938 during his domicile. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 8321, WBSAK]

Ganesh Chandra De: Born in 1925 at v. Sukundi, Kishoreganj, and resided at 22 Indra Roy Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kalikumar De. A participant in the agitation in Calcutta over the INA trials and the police action on students at Dalhousie Square (22 November), he received bullet injuries in the police firing on the procession he joined. On 23 November 1945, he succumbed to his injuries and was cremated at the Keoratala burning *ghat* (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ganesh Gopal Sen: Originally from Bengal, residence not known, he was serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As Lance-Naik in its Unit No. 53, he was sent in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the British-Allied forces there. He was killed on the Burma front by the enemy in the course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 292]

Ganesh Rai: Resident of v. Rajdhurwa, p.s. Chanpattia, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Jaishree Rai. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government

building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 42 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 284; AK, p. 416]

Ganesh Raut: Belonged to v. Puranigudari, p.s. Bettiah, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Raghbir Raut. Actively taking part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 22 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch C.I.D (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 304; AK, p. 416]

Ganesh Thakur: Resident of v. Maharajpur, p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Ramrup Thakur. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police during an attempted raid on the police station in Madhubani town on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, pp. 360-61; AK, p. 412]

Ganesh Upadhyia; Belonged to Sinhalbaga, Jharsuguda in Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British forces on several occasions. Captured by the British troops during an encounter, he was tried for 'the rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 11 February 1858. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 18 of 1858 (8), Vol. 46, 22 March 1858, WBSAK; OSS, p. 71]

Ganeshwar Pradhan: Belonged to v. Kosala, p.s. Chhedipada, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Gopal Chandra Pradhan. A Congress worker, he took a leading part in the "Quit India" agitation of 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities in 1942 and sentenced to eight years' and four months' imprisonment. He fell seriously ill within few days of his stay in jail owing to adverse living conditions and severe police tortures. He was brought to a hospital in Cuttack for treatment. On the eighth day of his release from the hospital in 1942, and return to jail, he died in detention. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/1942, NAI; WWFWO, DD]

Ganga Das: Resident of v. Benipatti, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Khelawan Das. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the firing by the military patrol in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 78]

Ganga Malik: Resident of Chasunikala in the erstwhile Nilagiri State, Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He resisted the British police's search for Prajamandal

activists from village to village, and died in their firing late in 1942. [SSOAS, p. 102]

Ganga Prasad Rai: Resident of v. Badhulia, p.s. Darauli, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Bharosey Rai. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. When a Mounted Military Police Party entered the village Barhulia to force the people to pay the *Chowkidari* tax on 2 December 1930, which the villagers had refused to do, a scuffle broke out between villagers and the police. He joined the villagers' fight with the police force, faced the police firing and died of bullet wounds on the the same night in a hospital. [*Communique*, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Poll Deptt, Special Section, 4 December 1930; Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 437/1930 BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 284]

Ganga Prasad: Resident of v. Sadishopur, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Ram Sahai. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the attackers of a military train near the railway lines at Sadishopur. He was hit by bullets when the army fired upon them and died in a hospital on 18 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 106; AK, p. 414]

Ganga Singh Pahariya: Born in Deoghar, Santhal Pargana, Bihar; (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dharma

Singh Pahariya. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and put in Rajmahal Jail. He fell seriously ill there on account mainly of tortures inside the jail. He died after a few days of his release. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Gangadhar Machh: Belonged to v. Dhanyashri, Tamluk Sub-Divison, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); an activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Tamluk. He took part in an anti-British demonstration on 28 September in Brindabanpur that was indiscriminately fired upon by the police. Gangadhar was hit and fell dying. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, handwritten account of Banamali Maity, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Gangadhar Paraja: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he participated actively in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Gangadhar Paraja, with other agitators, was arrested in this connection and put in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoner. There he contacted chronic gastric ulcer due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he was admitted to the hospital for treatment on 18 April 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) of the time conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy

conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Gangadhar Paraja died of heart failure due to perforation and haemorrhage on 19 April 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Gannu Singh: Resident of *m.* Burni, Beluganj, Tirhut region, Bihar; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the English East India Company's forces on several occasions. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops and charged with 'murder and rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to death in 1857, he was executed by hanging. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP]

Ganpat Rai Pandey: Born on 17 January 1809, resident of *v.* Bhauro, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he was made Diwan of the Maharaja of Chotanagpur. An associate of Thakur Bishwanath Sahi, he took an active part in the tumultuous Uprising and was present at Chatra in October 1857. He fled from the scene when the tide was turned against the rebel sepoys. He was captured at Lakraj in Lohardaga by Major Nation, Commandant of the Bengal Police Battalion, in March

1858. His property was confiscated and he was executed by hanging on 21 April 1858 to the north of the Commissioner's compound in Ranchi. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP; JKS, pp. 103-112; IM1857B, p. 148]

Garma Tuddu: Resident of *v.* Kushpahari, Santhal Pargana (now in Jharkhand); s/o Chotaka Tudu. He took part in an anti-British demonstration during the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Rajbandh Palasi on 5 September 1942. He was severely injured in the police firing on it and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Garubari Mehera: Resident of western part of Orissa (Odisha), place not known. A Prajamandal worker, she took part in a protest rally at Kalapathar, Sonepore State, on 19 April 1946 against the autocratic State functioning. When the police opened fire on the protesters, she was hit and died on the spot. People always remember her as an unsung martyr. [UP, p. 81]

Gauranga Das: Hailed from Tamluk Sub-Division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was wounded in police firing on a demonstration he joined on 5 May 1932 and he succumbed to his injuries on 25 May 1932.

[H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI; RMIS, pp. 396-406]

Gauri Nayak: Resident of the erstwhile Dhenkanal State (now in distt. Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took active part in the agitations for responsible government in his State. He was killed on 10 October 1938 along with one of his colleague in a clash with the State's armed policemen. [NF, 23 October, 1938; *The Samaj*, 14 October 1938; AICC Files, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; SSOAS, p. 40; SFSO, p. 187; SSOAS, p. 38]

Gaya Munda: Resident of distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was one of the most trusted lieutenants of Birsa Munda, and a brave leader of the Birsaites. He defied the police force and even the armed forces when they surrounded him, and he refused to surrender. According to a report of 7 January 1900, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi found that even firings and the burning of his house did not deter Gaya Munda, and described him as 'obstinate' and 'frenzied'. One of the officers of the police team was seriously wounded in Gaya Munda's hands. Later, he was fired upon two rounds from a point blank range and killed by the police in January 1900 at Ekti/Etkedih village. His entire family – wife Maki Bui, daughters Thigi, Nagi and Lambu and two daughters-in-law were arrested for offering stiff resistance to the British authorities. [Judl Proc., No. 856-561, 4 June 1900, Judl Deptt, Judl Branch & Judl Proc.,

No. 870, 29 June 1900, WBSAK; H/Public, A, Outbreak of Mundas in the Ranchi District, August 1900, pp. 326-353; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Ghana Sahoo: Resident of Nilkanthapur (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s. Bhuban, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Gopal Sahoo. A young volunteer of the Prajamandal movement in the State, he was assigned the duty of keeping a vigil on the activities of the State police around the Brahmani River. He received severe bullet injuries in an attempt to stop the police from crossing the river in 1938. Brought to Cuttack Medical Hospital, his right hand was amputated to save his life. All, however, went in vain and he died there soon there after. [AICC Files, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; WWFWO, DD]

Ghanakanta: Hailed from North Lakhimpur, Assam; a active Congress worker, he took part in the processions in his area during the "Quit India" movement 1942. On 14 August 1942, he joined a procession at Bihpurai that was heavily *lathi*-charged by the police. About a dozen people received serious injuries, including Ghanakanta, who subsequently died of his injuries. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325 DSAA]

Ghasi Jani: Born at v. Nuagaon, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Dasa Saura; he joined the Congress in 1937 for resisting the colonial rule. When the

“Quit India” movement broke out in August 1942 he took an active part in it. He was killed with others in the police firing at Papadahandi on a procession he took part on 24 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88, ODGK, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 8]

Ghasi Singh: Belonged to Ormajhi Block of v. Khataka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); b/o Tikait Umrao Singh, he was from a Zamindar family. During the Uprising of 1857, he acted as a close associate of his rebel brother. He was captured by the English East India Company's troops in Ormajhi and imprisoned in Lohardaga Jail. He died in the jail. [*JKS*, pp. 115-120]

Ghasita Shaikh: Resident of Patna, Bihar; he actively participated in the resistance against the English East India Company during the Uprising of 1857. He was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company's forces and was sentenced to death for 'his participation in the rebellion against the British'. He was executed in 1857. [*USBMT*, p. 72; *WWIM*, III, p. 44]

Ghazee: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the British at different places, and also encouraged his fellow-rebels to continue fighting till the end of the oppressive foreign rule. He was caught by the Company's troops in

the course of an engagement and charged with 'desertion, mutiny and sedition against the British'. He was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and irons' in April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Gheria Munda: Resident of Demkhanal, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he was a Birsaiter and participated in the anti-British tribal movement between 1895 and 1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was arrested in this connection and jailed, and he died in detention. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900, 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900, NAI]

Ghoolam Ali: Residence not known, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna, Bihar. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, July 14 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2]

Ghulam Haider Shah: Residence not known. He was in the British- Indian Army in Malaya but left his service

in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a Havildar in the Intelligence Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information about the Allied forces' movements. He died during an enemy attack on the INA forces in March 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Ghulam Mohd.: An emigrant from eastern India (place not known), he was Jamadar in the British- Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed as Lieutenant in the Third Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in Kalewa, Burma, in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Ghulam Yahya: Inhabitant of Bihar, residence not known. He joined hands with the rebels in Bihar during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's army at several places. In the course of an engagement with the Company's troops he was caught and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., January 1860, WBSAK; *FMIM*, p. 121]

Ghun Singh: Resident of Sagolband, Manipur; s/o Sajouba Singh; aged 42 years. He had been involved in the Palace Revolution of 24 March 1891 and was present when the last

volleys were fired by the Nagas and Manipuris into the Mayangkhang Dak Bunglow where Mr. O' Brien was killed. He was tried by the Chief Political Officer, Manipur Field Force, and awarded transportation for life for 'waging war against the Queen Empress and killing Signaller O' Brien of Telegraph Department'. He died in detention on 1 December 1906. [DAMW, Part III: 130 Vide No. 2093; Vide ARPA 1906-1907, p.1, MSAI]

Ghuran Chaudhary: Belonged to Bhamroopur, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in firing by the "Tommies" while brickbating a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 412; *WWIM*, I, p. 74]

Ghusita Khulefa: Resident of Patna, Bihar; s/o Sheik Jan Mohamud; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 at Patna. He was arrested and charged on the basis of confession of a rebel. He was reported to have joined the assembly of rebels and to have participated in the plunder of the Shroffs (Sarraf). He was ordered to be executed on 9 July 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Letter to the Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna, dated July 10 1857, Inclosure 45, No. 2, Appendix B, Further Paper

(No. 5) Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858; *WWIM*, III, p. 44]

Gian Bahadur Lama: Residence not known, resided in Malaya where he joined the Indian National Army as a Lance-Naik in No. 3 Training Camp. He was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) on 11 February 1945. [*WWIM*, II, p. 171; *FMRIN*, p. 127]

Gigunand Khavre: Born in Deoghar, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Thakur Parsad Khavre. An active participant in the national movement, he took part in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was seriously injured in the police firing on a rally he joined in Deoghar on 26 August 1942. Not being able to recover from the injuries, he died in Dumka Hospital on 8 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Girija Mirdhayin: Resident of Gormara, Mohanpur, Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the course of the movement in Dumka in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *AK*, pp. 413-26]

Girish Mahato: Hailing from distt. Manbhum, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took an

active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While joining in the mob attack on Manbazar Police Station on 30 September 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police. Taken to hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942 & RMDC, 12 September 1942, WBSAK; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *BSKS*, pp. 83-97; *FMB*, 3, pp. 209-10]

Giriwar Singh: Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Deni Singh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his village Lasadhi was the centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers, and people from the nearby villages also rushed in support of them. The "Tommies", sensing trouble, started firing indiscriminately to break the villagers' resistance. Singh was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 259-260, 412; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 92]

Gnan Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small

village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed, and Gnan was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; TDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Gobinda Chandra Singha: Hailing from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "no-tax" campaign during Civil Disobedience movement. He was shot dead in a police firing on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI]

Gobinda Kope: Resident of v. Tamuripally, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942 in Koraput and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Gobinda Kope, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted with lobar pneumonia on account of the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under

these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Gobinda Kope died of heart failure on 12 October 1942 in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Gobinda Mahato: Born in 1891, belonged to v. Nathurdi, distt. Purulia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Bishnu Mahato. A political activist, he took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and the "Quit India" movement (1942). Joining in the activists' raid on Manbazar Police Station in 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police and died. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 144]

Gokul Sah: Resident of v. & p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by British troops for his taking part in an anti-British procession in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 312]

Golak Bihari Das: Hailed from v. Sakshigopal, p.s. Satyabadi, distt. Puri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Shyma Sundar Das. He actively joined the agitations of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. He was arrested in this connection and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sent to Patna District Jail, he breathed his last in detention there, probably in 1931. [H/Poll, F. No. 252/1/1930, NAI; WWFWO, PD, p. 25]

- Golam Abbas:** Resident of Patna, Bihar; s/o Hukeem Fateh Ali Khan. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at Patna on 3 July 1857. He was caught by the English East India Company's troops and tried for 'his participation in the rebellion'. He was sentenced to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Commissioner's Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2 Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B) Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies 1858, pp. 23-24]
- Golam Aheea Vakeel:** Residence not known. He took active part in the 1857 Uprising against the British authorities and served as the Magistrate of Arrah during the rule of Kunwar Singh. Caught later, he was tried and ordered to be hanged by the Court-martial held at Arrah, Bihar, on 6 August 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858. Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII; WWIM, III, p. 46]
- Golapi Devi:** Resident of Dhekiajuli, Assam; a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, sacrificed her life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident. She took part in the procession that was proceeding to Dhekiajuli Thana to hoist the Tricolour flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, it was stopped by the police. Following some argumentation, the police resorted to *lathi-charge* to disperse the processionists. When it failed, and two of the processionists sneaked into the *thana* and hoisted the Tricolour flag, the police opened fire. In this firing Golapi Devi was seriously injured and died soon afterwards. [PHA Files, F. Nos.11, 76/10, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]
- Gonanya:** Resident of South Bihar (now Jharkhand); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in his area. He was killed during an encounter with the English East India Company's troops in 1857 at Ragho Ghat. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Gopal Chandra Sen:** Hailed from Bengal, residence not known; a revolutionary, he took part in a political dacoity at Barrah in Dacca District (now in Bangladesh). Wounded in the police firing, he died on 2 June 1908. [PTI, p. 413]
- Gopal Charan Das:** Belonged to v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Apariti Das. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in his region (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Gopal Deb: Hailing from Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was arrested and sent to the Andaman Islands in connection with the assassination of Stevens in Comilla. He was later transferred to a jail in the mainland and died there. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 139]

Gopal Jee: Resident of v. Sadishopur, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar. As a saboteur in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he took part in an attack on a military train. He was injured in the firing by the soldiers, and died in hospital two months later. [*AK*, p. 411]

Gopal Kiyam Singh: Resident of Moirang, distt. Bishnupur, Manipur; s/o Kiyam Tomba Singh; educated in St. Edmund High School, Shillong. He was employed previously in a Manipur Government primary school and post office simultaneously. He resigned from both these posts in 1937, joined the *Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha* (a political party) in 1938 and started working against the colonial rule under the leadership of Hijam Irabot Singh. When Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army Supremo, declared war against the British Allied forces on 23 October 1943, *Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha* resolved to support the INA's anti-imperialist cause. At the time of the INA force's crossing the Manipur-Myanmar border early in 1944, many Manipuris willingly joined them, and Gopal was also one among them. He acted mainly as a local guide-cum-fighter for the INA.

At the time of the INA's and the Japanese force's retreat in July 1944 from this region towards Myanmar, a physically over-exhausted Gopal died on the way at Enjung near Kalimiyok, Burma (now Myanmar). He was cremated on 17 August 1944 with military honours. [*ATI*, p. 29; *Ningsing Chefong*; *SMM*]

Gopal Krishna: Born on 2 November 1901 at Aberdeen Bazaar, the Andaman Islands; s/o Pandit Venkat Giri. He became an active member of the Indian Independence League and worked for spreading its mass support base. After the arrival of the Japanese forces in the Islands, he was arrested on 22 January 1943 on the charge of 'spying for the British' and kept confined in Cellular Jail. He was subjected to inhuman tortures, and finally shot dead on 30 March 1943 at Dugnabad. [*UHFSA*, p. 226]

Gopal Meru: Born in 1910, resident of Midnapore town, p.s. Bor Ballavpur, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Atul Chandra Meru. He was a member of the Anushilan Samiti, a revolutionary group. He was arrested on 3 November 1933 and detained in Midnapore Central Jail. He was transferred to Berhampore Camp on 25 January 1934 under home domicile at Bor Ballavpur Kotwali, Midnapore, on 31 July 1937. Released under Section 2(1) (a) on 1 December 1937, he died on 28 December 1937, 27 days after his release. [*IB*, *CID*, *LPB*, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 60567, *WBSAK*]

- Gopal Ram/Kahar/Kamkar:** Resident of Kamkar Tola, *m.* Hathi Khana, Dumraon town, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Burha Kahar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the procession which marched to raid Dumraon Police Station on 15 August 1942. As the demonstrators became restive and aggressive, the police opened fire on them. He received gunshot injuries and died on the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 132, 413; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 93]
- Gopal Sao:** Resident of v. Sadishopur, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Ram Govind Sao. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the "Tommyes" firing on the crowd he joined in attacking Bihta Railway Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3173/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 13 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 321; *AK*, p. 410]
- Gopal Sen:** Resident of v. Bramhanbaria, Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he joined the Bengal Volunteers Group in 1937 and formed a secret society during the Second World War to support the INA in Bengal, under Subhas Bose's instruction. When the police came in a search operation, he burnt all papers of the Group. Frustrated, the police threw him down from the fourth floor of the building out of anger. He died on his way to the hospital. [*KS*, Alipore Judges Court Record; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 139]
- Gopal Singh Sahi:** Residence not known. He was serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a S.O. in the Reinforcement Group of the INA, he was deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of an intense engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Gopal Singh:** Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a soldier in its First Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in Burma in the course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Gopal Singh:** Resident of distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took active part in the resistance against the English East India Company's rule during the Uprising of 1857. He accompanied the rebels who attacked and destroyed the Satagarh coffee plantation on 31 July 1857. He was caught by the Company's troops and charged with 'plunder and rebellion', sentenced to the transportation for life. He was sent to the Andman Islands where

he died in custody in 1859. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4; Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32(1860), MSAM]

Gopalchandra Majhi: Hailing from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was wounded in the police firing on a demonstration he joined on 25 March 1932 and he succumbed to his injuries in April 1932. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI; RMIS, pp. 396-406]

Gope: Resident of Lakrakole, p.s. Banka, distt. Bhagalpur (now in distt. Banka), Bihar; s/o Bhorti Gope, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was declared an absconder and was shot dead in Durge Jungle in 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 117; AK, p. 426]

Gopesh Chandra Ray: Born in 1891; resident of v. Goshari, p.s. Sainthia distt. Pabna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kailash Chandra Ray. He took an active part in the revolutionary movement, and was suspected by the police of complicity in the Banaras Conspiracy Case (1915). Evading arrest by the police for 2 years, he was interned in March 1917. He died in domicile on 4 November 1918. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1499, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 306]

Gopinath Das: Hailed from v. Sarisa, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), aged 26 years. He participated in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil disobedience movement. Along with other villagers, he went on 7 September 1930 to meet the Circle Officer, as well as the Police Officer at Chorepalia, p.s. Egra, Contai, and to request them to desist from the forceful realization of taxes. During the parley the police resorted to *lathi*-charge on the pretext that a clod of earth had been thrown at them. Gopinath Das jumped into the nearby pond to escape from the brutal onslaught, but found the pond to have been encircled by the policemen who hit those who were trying to come out. Already severely wounded, he stayed put and died in the pond. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86/1930, *The Challenge*, No. 3, 25 September 1930, NMML]

Gopinath Jena: Resident of v. Katasahi, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in a protest rally over the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia. Failing to disperse the rallyists, the police opened fire on them, killing Gopinath Jena on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13.9.42, DM to CS, OSAB; LMQIMO, p. 11; SSOAS, p. 71]

Gopinath Khara: Resident of Khirai, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 11 June

1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Gopinath Khara was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27-6-1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Gopinath Pujari: Inhabitant of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). He participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Orissa in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Gopinath Pujari, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, because of the steady worsening of his health, he was admitted to the hospital on 16 April 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded afterwards his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state

of affairs at Nowrangpur". Following this, Gopinath Pujari and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Gopinath Pujari died of heart failure on 24 February 1943 while in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB; JPHALN, No. 4 of 1942; *HTTP*, p. 206; OSS, p. 71]

Gore Khan: Residence not known. He was Havildar in the 2/9 GR of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army as a Lieutenant in its Third Training Centre. After his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front he fought the Allied forces on several occasions. He was killed by the enemy forces while retreating to a safer position in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Gorma Todu: Resident of v. Kuspahari, p.s. Sikaripara, Santhal Parganas, (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kundu Todu. An important activist of the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Dumka, he was killed during the agitation in Dumka in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK]

Gourahari Jena: Resident of v. Susua, distt. Jajpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in a protest rally against the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a prominent political activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia, during the "Quit India"

movement. When the police opened fire on the protestors, some of them were killed on the spot, including Gourahari Jena. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13.9.42, DM to CS, OSAB; SCC, HFMO, V, (Supp.), p. 95; LAMQIMO, p. 11]

Gourhari Kamila: Resident of v. Bajabaria, Tamluk Sub-Divison, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 there, he joined an anti-British gathering in Brindabanpur that came under heavy police firing on 28 September 1942. Gourhari was hit and died on the spot. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, handwritten account of Banamali Maity, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Gouri Sahu: Born at v. Nilkanthapur, distt. Dhenkanal (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Orissa (Odisha); s/o Anthu Sahu. A Prajamandal worker of the State, he took part in various agitational activities against the State ruler's atrocities. He took part in a rally organized to protest against the killing of a young boy at Nilkantha Ghat. When the police opened fire on the protestors on 10 October 1942, he was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 281]

Govind Diwan: Resident of Saraikela, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He was killed during an encounter with the English East India

Company's troops. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Govind Mahato: Born at v. Kuda, distt. Manbhum, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkand), he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in the mob raid on Manbazar Police Station on 30 September 1942, he received bullet wounds in the police firing. Taken to a hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942 & RMDC, 12 September 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; BSKS, pp. 83-97; FMB, 3, pp. 209-10]

Govind Raju: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Placed as a soldier in its Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to take on the Allied forces. He was killed during an enemy attack on the INA camp in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Govind Rout: Born in 1897 at v. Artung, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Raghu Rout. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the infamous Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/1942, NAI; H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523,

1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Govinda Chandra Das: Resident of the v. Kulup, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As Tamluk was politically very volatile from the beginning of the "Quit India" movement, the British officials were bent upon crushing the agitation there at the earliest. When policemen were sent on 27 September 1942 to arrest some activists from the local Congress Office at Iswarpur under Nandigram Thana, Govinda Chandra Das joined a large crowd which gathered to prevent the police from effecting the arrests. Sensing violence, the police set fire to the Congress Office and opened firing on the people closing in. Govinda Chandra Das was one among the four persons killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish handwritten account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; RI, p. 243; QIMBTJS, p. 25]

Govinda Kape: Born at v. Rauliguda, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). In the wake of the "Quit India" movement of August 1942, he joined the anti-British agitations and was arrested for his activities against the Government. Receiving a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, he was sent to jail where he died early in 1943 in the midst of his term. [JM, p. 147; LNSTPM, p. 181; Acc. No. 1360 (K) MMCC List S. No. 52, 15 August 1963, OSAB]

Govinda Singh: Zamindar of Jharsu-

guda, Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions under the leadership of Surendra Sai. He was killed in the course of an engagement with the British troops in Sambalpur in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 18 of 1858 (8), Vol. 46, 22 March 1858, WBSAK; OSS, p. 70]

Gowal Chandra Bora: Belonged to Assam, residence not known; s/o Laboram Bora, he was an active Congress worker. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and was jailed for six months. He died soon after his release in 1920 owing to the ill-treatment meted out to him in the jail premises. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 15, 1999, DSAA]

Gudar Prasad Singh: Resident of v. Bangama, p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Makuni Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Behlar by the police on 26 November 1942, while trying to rescue an arrested co-agitator, Giribar Singh, from the police station. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 421]

Guin Samir: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at

Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined. Admitted to Calcutta Medical College Hospital, he died on 24 November 1945. (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Gujo Singh: Resident of v. Salonachak, p.s. Lakhisarai, distt. Munger, Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was killed in the police-firing at Lakhisarai on 31 August 1942. He was a leading member of the procession that was taken out to defy the official order under section 144 Cr.P.C. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 120 *AK*, p. 419; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 140]

Gulabi Manjhi: Born at v. Kusam Dih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Arrested on the suspicion of his being a saboteur, he was put in Dumka Jail. His house was also ransacked by the British police. He died of the police tortures in jail in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Guma Shah: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army

of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in several armed confrontations with the Company's army, provided financial assistance to the rebels and joined in attacking the British establishments. He was caught during an encounter with Company's army and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to transportation for life in February 1859, he was deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Gumbheer Singh: Residence not known. He belonged to the 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Participating in the Uprising of 1857, he was arrested during the battle for the British recapture of the town of Arrah, Bihar. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Court-martial Magistrate under Act XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858. Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; *BKSAS*, Appendix-XIII]

Gunabhiram Bordoloi: A resident of Darangia Gaon (Nowgong), Gunabhiram Bordoloi was an activist in the "Quit India" movement. It was heard that the soldiers and officers had been sent to Nowgong from the Gauhati (Guwahati) side to raid the

villages and suppress the Congress movement there. Apprehending troubles from the military, Gunabhiram, along with some others, went to Jongalbalhugarh Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road, about 16 miles away from the town, to cut the approaches to the bridge and stop the movement of military vehicles. While they were doing so on 28 September 1942 a military patrol party appeared on the scene and, without giving them the slightest warning, opened fire on them, killing Gunabhiram Bordoloi and Hemaram Patar on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Gunadhar Hajra: Resident of v. Rajarampur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An active participant in the freedom struggle, he took part in the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905, and also in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921). Arrested and imprisoned, he died in Midnapore Central Jail in 1922. [*Mrityunjaye*, p. 35]

Gunadhar Handa Khakda: Belonged to Nandigram, Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 for forcing the British to leave India, he joined the Congress *Vidyut Bahini* and took part in its raid on Mahishadal *Thana* for occupying it and hoisting the Tricolour Flag on it. In the face of the armed police's firing to stem the raid, he died of severe bullet injuries on 29 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of

Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Gunagadeen Hodas: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at a number of places in north and eastern India. He was captured by the British in the course of a bloody engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to transportation for life on 16 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 19 April 1858. He died in custody on 11 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Gunesh Tewary: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 19th Regiment of the English East India Company's army. He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops and tried for 'desertion and the rebellion'. He was sentenced to be transported for life in 1857. Later on, he committed suicide in his cell in Jessore Jail by hanging himself. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Abstract of Proc. of Govt. of Bengal, 10 August to 12 September 1857, No. 666, WBSAK]

Gunindra Nath Khara: Resident of Khirai, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). The success of the "no-tax" campaign in Midnapore unnerved the administra-

tion and they, with the help of the police, often resorted to forceful collection, leading to lootings and shoot-outs. In one such incident on 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi-charge* to disperse the gathering, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Gunindra Nath Khara was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27-6-1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Gunnesh Lal: Residence not known. He actively participated in the 1857 Uprising against the British authorities in the district of Bhagalpur. He was arrested by the English East India Company's forces and was accused of 'wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal and Udhur Lal'. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 10 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers; Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 174]

Gunnesh Singh: Residence not known. He belonged to the 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English

East India Company's army and participated in the Uprising of 1857. He was arrested during the battle for the British recapture of the town of Arrah, Bihar. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; *BKSAS*, Appendix-XIII.]

Gupteshwar: Resident of v. Adwar, p.s. Koilwar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Babu Ambika Lal. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he found himself and his entire village to have been surrounded on 12 August 1942 by the military, searching for the August rebels. While trying to break out of the encirclement, he was shot dead by the military on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB/31 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Gurbax Singh: Residence not known. He was in the service of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. He was placed as Havildar in the First Guerrilla Regiment of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He died while fighting the British-Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Guri Sahoo: Resident of Nilkanthapur (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s.

Bhuban, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Amithu Sahoo. A Prajamandal volunteer, he actively participated in the struggle against the mal-administration of the State and also joined Gandhiji's Constructive Programme. He was killed by the State police's firing at a ferry *ghat* of Nilkanthapur in 1938. [AICC Files, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; WWFWO, DD]

Gurmu/ Gurma Tudu: Born at v. Kushpahari, distt. Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Chotka Tudu, he took part in the "Quit India" movement, 1942. On 5 September 1942, he along with others burnt a liquor shop at Barmasia, Dumka. Thereafter the party proceeded towards Plassey in the Rajbandh Circle and tried to burn liquor shops there. Confronted with the military police, he received bullet wounds in their firing and died on the same day. [Deputy Commissioner's Letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 7 September 1942, WBSAK; *FMB*, 3, p. 195.]

Gurnam Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 5/18 R.G. Rifles of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a soldier in the First Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He died while confronting the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Guru Kotia: Resident of Koraput, Orissa

(Odisha); he took an active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Guru Kotia, with other agitators, was arrested in this connection and put in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoner. There he contacted cerebral malaria (M.T.) due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later, he was admitted to the hospital for treatment on 27 January 1944. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded afterwards his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Guru Kotia died of heart failure on 31 January 1944. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Gurucharan Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for

a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Gurucharan was one among them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Guruj Dhobi: Resident of v. Sanjauhli, p.s. Vikramganj, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Nithali Dhobi. A Congres-

site, he belonged to a village whose inhabitants were mostly participating in the "Quit India" movement. When the British troops encircled the rebellious village and opened fire, he was shot dead on the spot on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; WWIM, I, p. 123]

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Hadayat Ullah: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Lance-Naik in the Second Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of a furious battle in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Hadia Sheikh: An inhabitant of Lojora, Sipajhar, Mangalodi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Hadia Shaikh was hit by the bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Hadiani Dei: Resident of v. Eram, p.s. Basudevpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); w/o Nanda Sahu. She

actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation of 1942. She was one among those killed in the infamous Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76; *WWFWO*, BD, p. 128; *SSOAS*, p. 38]

Hadibandhu Panda: Born in 1897 in v. Sherapur, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Maheshwar Panda. A farmer educated up to the primary standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. He joined a protest rally at Bari village, taken out to protest against the arrests of the national leaders. When the protesters came to a clash with the police, he received severe injuries in a bayonet-charge and died on the same day in August 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *WWIM*, II, p. 230]

Haider Ali Khan: Residence not known. He took active part in the fighting

- against the British during the 1857 Uprising. Caught by the British forces in the district of Gaya and charged with 'rebellion against the British', he was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1, BSAP; WWIM, III, p. 49]
- Hajari Mandal:** Hailed from distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); a poor peasant. When the poor peasants of Mymensingh launched in 1946-47 a strong agitation against the oppressive *Tanka* System, Hajari Mandal took part in it. He was shot dead by the Jotedars' men for daring to stand against them. [PA, 9 February 1947]
- Hajee Jan:** Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers(No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2, BSAP; WWIM, III, p. 50]
- Haji Khan:** Resident of Bihar (place not known), he joined hands with the rebels at Patna during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the British and their establishment. He was arrested by the English East India Company's troops during an encounter with the rebels forces and sentenced to death in 1857 on the charge of 'taking part in the rebellion'. He was executed by hanging soon thereafter. [USBMT, p. 72]
- Haji Mubarak Ali:** Resident of v. & p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. He was a part of the core leadership of the Wahabi movement. He took over the local leadership of the movement and actively worked for organising anti-British activities. He was arrested in March 1871, tried for 'high treason' and died in jail. [WWIM, I, p. 235]
- Hakri Telin:** Resident of Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; d/o Thithar Telin. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted with the police on the site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 138; AK, p. 419]
- Hamir Raja:** Residence not known. Active participant in the Uprising of 1857 in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an associate of the famous brothers, Nilambar-Pitambar. He was caught during an encounter with the English East India

Company's troops and hanged to death. [*Lokmat Samachar*, pp. 101-105]

Haochou Macha Yaskullakpa: Resident of Yaskul, Manipur; he was killed in action against the British at Khongjom in the Anglo-Manipur War in 1891. [*RCM*, p. 234; *MTYEM*]

Hapan Mardi: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for a fight. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Hapan was one among them. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *JDSKRRTS*, p. 111; *ASB, 1946-47*, Appendix Two]

Har Mohan: Residence not known. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Placed as Sepoy in the Intelligence Group, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information for the INA forces. His death in action against the British forces was reported in 1945. [*ROH*, pp. 698-99]

Harbansh Rai: Resident of v. Kafarhata, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now

in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that had assembled at Bidupur Chowk in Hajipur, shouting anti-British slogans. When the "Tommies" started firing on the crowd, he was shot dead on the spot on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 309; *AK*, p. 413; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 105]

Hardeo Singh: Resident of v. Torn, distt. Patna, Bihar. A student, he took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement of 1920 and gave up his studies. He was part of the contingent from Bihar which went to Nagpur to participate in the Jhanda Satyagraha led by Jamna Lal Bajaj. Arrested and detained, he died in the Nagpur Jail. [*Mere Sansamaran*, p. 63; *WWIM*, I, p. 130]

Hardeva: Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Sepoy in its Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [*ROH*, pp. 698-99]

Harekrishna Bar: Hailed from v. Chandankhali, p.s. Patashpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Bar was shot dead during the police firing on 18 December 1942

when a 300 strong police force gathered around the village in search of the fugitive Congress workers, and attempted at terrorizing the villagers. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 35 & 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33- 34 & 94]

Haren Munshi: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He died in the Dacca Central Jail (now in Bangladesh) on 30 January 1938 while resisting forced feeding in course of a hunger strike. The strike was resorted by the repatriated Andaman prisoners, convicted in the Titagarh Conspiracy Case. [IB, F. No. 598/30, WBSAK; *ABP*, 8 June 1938; *National Front*, 27 August 1939; *IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; WWIM*, I, p. 240]

Harendra Nath Mondal: Resident of the v. Gourchack, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As Tamluk was politically very volatile from the beginning of the "Quit India" movement, the British officials were bent upon crushing the agitation there at the earliest. When the police were sent on 27 September 1942 to arrest some activists from the local Congress Office at Iswarpur under Nandigram Thana, Harendra Nath Mondal joined a large crowd which gathered to prevent the police from effecting the arrests. Sensing violence, the police set fire the Congress Office and started firing on the closing in gathering. Harendra Nath was one among the four persons killed in the firing. [AICC

Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243, *QIMBSCSD*, p. 25]

Harendralal Chakrabarti: Resident of v. Bagdandi, p.s Patiya, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kali Kumar; he was involved in the Chittagong youth revolt and participated in revolutionary activities. After the bomb attack on Peter Cleary, the Superintendent of Police of Chittagong, in the Cricket field at Paltan Maidan failed and two young men were killed in the firing by the orderlies of the officer, he, along with Krishna Kumar Choudhury, attempted to throw multiple bombs at him from the *shamiana*, which failed to explode. They escaped the firing from the orderlies, but were apprehended later. They were tried by the Special Tribunal and sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed by the High Court on 18 April 1934 and Harendralal was executed on 5 June 1934 in Midnapore Central Jail. [IB, F. No. 935/36(7); IB-CID, Confd., List of Outrages 1934, Part A, S. No. 732, 7 January 1934; IB, F. No. 53/34 & 935/36(8), S. No. 187, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 61]

Harendranath Bhattacharya: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Raj Kumar Bhattacharya, he took part in the Satyagraha at Tarakeswar, as well as in the Salt Satyagraha (1930). Arrested and imprisoned twice, he died in February 1935, following

brutal beatings by the police. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 624]

Harendranath Kataki: Residence not known. He was a school student of Sibsagar, Assam, who participated in the Non-Cooperation movement. Arrested and imprisoned for three months at Gauhati Jail, he died there due to ill-treatment meted out to him by the Jail authorities. He was just twelve years of age when he died. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Hari Adhikari: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He was a member of the Howrah group of revolutionaries. While taking part in Morehal political dacoity on 2 December 1908 he died in action. [Poll/Confd., ROB, 1917]

Hari Barman: Resident of p.s. Nawabganj, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). A case under section 506 and 507 IPC was initiated against this militant political activist, Hari Barman. His dead body was later found floating in the river in 1931. [IB, CID Confd., Political and Labour Unrest week ending 14 November-5 December 1931, WBSAK]

Hari Behera: Hailed from v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Radhu Behera. He actively joined a number of agitations during the "Quit India" movement in his native area (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police

Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt, (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Hari Dayal Chakrabarti: Hailed from v. Masura, p.s. Naria, Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Biswambhar Chakrabarti, he was a member of one of the revolutionary groups. Actively participating in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), he was arrested on 22 April 1932 and detained in Faridpur Jail. He was transferred to Hijli Camp on 9 September 1932 and to Buxa Camp on 9 April 1933. Subjected to home domicile at his native village Masura from 6 May 1935, he committed suicide on 8 June 1936 during his domicile. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 4847, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 61; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 614]

Hari Deka: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Hari Deka was hit by bullet and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Hari Osabak: Hailed from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). He was involved in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements against the colonial rule. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke

out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Hari Osabak, with other demonstrators, was arrested in this connection, and detained in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial prisoner. There he was afflicted with epilepsy under unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Because of these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Hari Osabak died of heart failure on 24 January 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Hari Ram: A native of v. Gutuhatu, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Mangan Munda. He was an active member of the Birsaite agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was seriously wounded on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the colonial police force on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village, and succumbed to his wounds on the same day. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900;

Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, Appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Hari Ram: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Ramgarh Battalion who joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company's forces. He was captured and charged with 'desertion and mutiny' in September 1857 and for opposing the Company's troops at Chatra, Bihar (now in Jharkhand) on 2 October 1857. He was given death sentence on 13 October 1857. [IM1857B, p. 172]

Hari Singh: Residence not known. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Recruited as a Sepoy in the Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy during an intense engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Hari Thakur: Resident of v. Belatolla Chamahi, p.s. Adapur, distt. Champaran, Bihar; s/o Mahabir Thakur. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received bullet injuries in the firing by the British troops on 20 August 1942 while protesting against the arrest of Shamlal Raut, a leading anti-British agitator. He died on the same day at his home. [Memo. No. 2836/SB,

38 (1), 52 Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 7 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 361; AK, p. 415]

Hari V Haran Bera: Belonged to v. Gurgram, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Taking part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942, he participated in the massive Bhagwanpur Thana raid on 29 September 1942 (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). He died in the police firing on the fateful day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Haricharan Das: A resident of Baxi Chak, Mahishadal, Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), a participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 for forcing the British to leave India. Das joined on 29 September 1942 in the Congress volunteers' attempt at occupying Mahishadal Thana and hoisting the Tricolour Flag on it. He died in the police-firing during the scuffle. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Haridas Marmu: Born at v. Karikagarh, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and also participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* movement of Dumka. He was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and put in Buxar Jail. He died there on account

of severe physical tortures. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Haridas/Hari Charan: Resident of v. Setalampur, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal), s/o Arjun Das. Taking part in nationalist activities, he joined the Revolutionary Party at Bhawanipur, Calcutta (Kolkata). Arrested in 1916 and interned at Baroipara, distt. Rajshahi, he committed suicide on 18 July 1917 while under internment. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III; Poll Deptt, Special Intelligence Branch, Register 1, 595-C of 1917, WBSAK]

Harigopal Bal (Tegra): Hailed from v. Kanungopara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Pran Krishna Bal. He was a member of Chittagong Jugantar Party and joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the Police lines and declaring the birth of a free Chittagong on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, a prolonged battle took place between the British troops and the Indian Republican Army (Chittagong Branch) at the Jalalabad Hills. Harigopal died fighting the British soldiers on the hills and inviting others to join him; "*aye re, ke pran dibi aye*" (come, who else will die). [H/Poll, F. No. 174/32 Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930 Chittagong; IB, F. No. 129/24, S. No. 114/1924; IB Files, F. No. 507/26 & 507z-26, WBSAK; TIB, 1907-1939, I, p. 665;

MSJ, p. 141; CYAM, pp. 90-91; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 54]

Harikant Jha: Resident of v. & p.s. Bangaon, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Janardan Jha. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was with the large crowd that attempted to loot the Supaul Sub-Treasury at Saharsa on 29 August 1942. The British troops opened fire on the crowd, killing him on the spot. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418]

Harinandan Prasad: Resident of Dighwara Bazar, p.s. Dighwapa, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Basant Lali Sah. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot by the British troops who resorted to indiscriminate firing to terrorise the disaffected local people. He died on 19 August 1942. [Memo No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415; WWIM, I, p. 132]

Harinath Pathak: Belonged to v. Buriband, p.s. Bachhwara, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Kisho Pathak. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the agitators at Barahiya. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 269; AK,

p. 425]

Haripada Bagchi: Born in 1909, resident of v. Shirol, distt. Rajshahi, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sarat Chandra Bagchi. A member of the Anushilan Samiti, he was arrested on 12 June 1931 for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement and detained in Rajshahi Central Jail. On 4 August 1931, he was transferred to Buxar Camp and then to Deoli Camp on 3 June 1932. Health broken in harsh prison life, he died in Ajmer Hospital on 21 August 1933. [IB, CID, LPB, Index 2, S. No. 7653, 1939, WBSAK]

Haripada Mahajan: Belonged to Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He was one of the Chittagong rebels who took part in the Armoury Raid, as well as the Jalalabad Hills armed confrontation. He absconded after the incidents and died in 1932 while in hiding. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; BM; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 619; *Alekhyamala*, p. 108]

Haripada Maity: Resident of v. Gurgram, Contai Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on the Bhagwanpur Thana (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). He died on the spot during the raid in the police firing. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Harisingh Jhilimi: Born at v. Ghatuguda, p.o. Bhejaguda, p.s. and distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sambaru Jhilimi. He was arrested for his participation in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and put behind the bars. Subjected to inhuman tortures by the police in detention, Jhilimi could not bear these and passed away towards the end of 1942. [MMCC List, Acc. No. 1360 (F), S. No. 169, 15 August 1963, OSAB]

Harkishan Singh/Hare Krishna Singh: Resident of Bararhi, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He was leading the rebels when they attacked the jail of Arrah in 1857, and was the chief of the Rebel Government formed in Arrah, following the defeat of the Company's forces. He was captured on 29 August 1859 and was tried on several charges, including the Arrah Jail-break and treason under the Act of XXIV of 1857. He was hanged at the chowk of Jagdishpur (the native village of Kunwar Singh). [Judl Procs. 74-77, 12 January & 74, 1 March 1860, WBSAK; BKSAS, p. 189]

Haroharan Singh: Residence not known. He was in the service of the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army where he was placed as Havildar in its Third Battalion Infantry. Deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces, he died on the battle ground while negotiating an enemy attack on the INA position in 1945. [ROH, pp. 698-99]

Harushi Pradhan: Resident of Nilkanthapur (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s. Bhuban, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhajana Pradhan. A Prajamandal volunteer, he actively participated in the struggle against the mal-administration of the State and also joined Gandhiji's constructive programme. He was killed in the State police firing at a ferry *ghat* of Nilkanthapur in 1938. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; WWFWO, DD; WWIM, II, pp. 249-50]

Harusi Behera: Born in 1902 at v. Padhaun, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Hadi Behera. He actively participated in the various agitations of the "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/ Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942; WWCC, Acc. No. 62, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76; RTE, p. 132; SSOAS, p. 61]

Hasan Ali Khan: Resident of Tirhut, Bihar; a Police Jamadar, posted at Tirhut. He joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the English East India Company's forces and charged with 'taking part in the rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1857. [USBMT, p. 72; WWIM, III, pp. 53 & 58]

Hathi Ram: Native of v. Gutuhatu,

Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Mangan Munda. He was active in the Birsaite agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was involved on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the colonial police force on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village. He was seriously wounded in the clash and succumbed to his wounds on the same day. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900; Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *DSHM*, Appendix F, p. 96; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]

Hati Singh: Resident of Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madho Singh; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Sambalpur area. He received injuries while confronting the English East India forces at Singodahati, but managed somehow to recover and continue the resistance till 1865. He was caught thereafter by the British and sentenced to be transported for life. Sent to the Andaman Islands, he died there in detention. [SR, DC to Commissioner, 23 September 1864, OSAB; *SSOAS*]

Hatim Ali: Born at Koilwar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Kasim Ali. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead on 20 August 1942 when he tried to stab

the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge of Darbhanga. [Memo. No. 405 (2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 135; *AK*, p. 115]

Heirang Khogja: Hailed from v. Heirang, Manipur. He was a Manipuri soldier who died at the Khongjom battle on 25 May 1891 during the Anglo-Manipur War. Contemporary accounts and archival sources give the total number of deaths as 128 on the side of the Manipuri soldiers. But their names could not be traced. [*BK*, p. 52, *MSAI*]

Hem Chandra Bhattacharji *alias* **Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri:** Born in 1907, belonged to v. Latubdi, p.s. Rupganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kali Kumar Bhattacharji, he was bound down for 1 year in a case under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, on 4 September 1911, known as Danga Bazar Revolver Find Case. Thereafter he was arrested and detained for participation in another case of Inter-State Conspiracy. He died in the Rajshahi Jail. [*IB*, CID, LPB, 1930, Index 3, S. No. 253; *WWIM*, I, pp. 44-45]

Hem Kanta Baruah: A resident of Hatigarah, Assam, he was a freedom fighter of the state who lost his life in Bebejia firing incident. On the night of 25 August 1942, a few planks of Bebejia Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road were burnt by the "Quit India" movement saboteurs. At noon

the next day, a combined civil and military party marched in to the neighbouring village, situated along the trunk road, and began to raid it from one end to the other. In the course of the raid, walls of many houses were damaged, doors broken and the inmates mercilessly assaulted. About 400 persons were arrested, including the mother of a new-born baby. The whole body of the arrested people were driven to the town like a herd of cattle. Near the Reid Bridge, a distance of five miles from the village, many were let off with a sound thrashing, but 98 were brought to the town. Here they were detained without food and drink for the rest of the day and night (27th). Next day, about 30 of these people were sent to jail and the rest were released. The stories of raids, arrests and humiliation inflicted on these innocent people reached the neighbouring villages, and thousands of people from these villages began to proceed towards the town in a rather agitated mood to enquire about those arrested. A batch of military kept themselves concealed under the bridge and when the villagers were passing by the bridge at dusk, they opened fire on the villagers. Two persons were killed instantaneously on 27 August 1942, including Hema Kanta Baruah, and six injured. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 89, 325, DSAA]

Hem Raj Rai: Resident of v. Piroha Bazaar, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar; s/o Mosahed Rai. Actively participating

in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that had assembled at Bidupur Chowk in Hajipur, shouting anti-British slogans. When the "Tommies" resorted to firing for dispersing the crowd, he was shot dead on the spot on 25 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 309; AK, p. 424]

Heman Roy: Resident of v. Bidupur Bazaar, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops in his village on 3 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 309]

Hemant Kumar Nayak: Resident of Ilashpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), 28 years old. He joined a large gathering at Masuria, Midnapore, to celebrate the 'All India Prisoners Day' on 4 July 1932, after informing the District Magistrate. Even then, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 7 constables with rifles, and few constables with *lathis*, declared the meeting unlawful and asked the crowd to disperse. When the people refused to disperse, the police first perpetrated a *lathi-charge* and then opened fire. Hemant was one of those killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, Report of the Emergent session of the Nadia District Political Conference, 19 June 1932, NMML]

Hemanta Kumar Das: Belonged to v. Kadua, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal).

On 27 September 1942 he, along with other villagers, gathered at the village outskirts to prevent the police party from terrorising the villagers and destroying their belongings. Hemanta Kumar Das received fatal bullet wounds when the police opened fire on them and succumbed to these on the same day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Hemanta Kumar Naik: Born in 1878. Hailed from v. Masuria, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); A political activist, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). At the height of the agitation, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police at Masuria in 1932, and died. [H/Poll, 5/77/1932, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 637]

Hemaram Patar: A resident of Barapujiya, Assam, Hemaram Patar lost his life during the "Quit India" movement in Jongalbalahgarh firing incident. When the shooting at Bebejia got circulated all over the Nowgong, it was rumoured that more soldiers and officers had been coming to Nowgong from Gauhati (Guwahati) to raid the villages and suppress the Congress movement. Apprehending further troubles from the military, Hemaram, along with few others, went to Jongalbalahgarh Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road, about 16 miles from the town, and began cutting down the approaches to the bridge with a view to stop the military vehicles from coming into

the district. While they were doing so, a military patrol party appeared on the scene, and without giving any warning, opened fire on them. The firing resulted in the instantaneous death of Hemaram Patar and Gunabhiram Bordoloi on 28 September 1942. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Hemnarain Gope: Resident of v. Barena, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Kujjo Gope. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received bullet injuries while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942, and died 25 days later from his injuries in Purnea Hospital. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 417; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 125]

Himangshu Mohan Basu: Born in 1906. Hailed from v. Munshigunj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Durga Mohan Basu; a student. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) and later joined the Jugantar Party. He participated in its revolutionary activities and gave shelter in his house at Calcutta (Kolkata) to some of those who took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Arrested in August 1930 for complicity in the "Tegart Murder Conspiracy", and brutally tortured while under detention in Bogra, Dinajpur and Presidency Jails, he died on 5 February 1937, as a prisoner at the

Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. [KS, Alipore Judges Court Records; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 93; *WWIM*, I, p. 31]

Himanshu Bimal Sen: Residence not known. Born in 1915, s/o Chandra Kumar, he joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries who raided the Chitagong Armoury, occupied the Police Lines and declared Chittagong free on 18 April 1930. Himanshu was engaged in setting fire to the armoury, the guard room and the magazine. While doing so he himself received severe burn injuries. He was taken by his comrades to the house of a friend, where the police arrested him on 19 April. He, however, died of his burn injuries in the hospital on 21 April 1930. [IB, F. No. 174/32; IB CID, List of Outrages 1938, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 665; *CYAM*, p. 90; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 628]

Himanshu Chakrabarti alias Pandit: Resident of v. Habilashwip, p.s. Patiya, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Prasanna Chakrabarti. He joined the rising of the youth of Chittagong in 1930. When Mr. Peter Cleary, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, was returning in his car from a cricket match at Paltan Maidan on 7 January 1934 he noticed a few youths moving suspiciously, and he stopped to conduct a search. One of the youths threw a bomb at that point which detonated with a tremendous noise and injured one of his orderlies. Mr. Cleary escaped, and promptly asked his orderly to fire. The firing

wounded Himanshu, who along with Nityaranjan, his comrade, sought to avenge the death of Surjya Sen and Tarakeswar Dastidar. Himanshu later succumbed to his injuries. [IB, F. No. 53/34 ; List of Outrages, 1934 Part A, S. No. 732, 7 January 1934 & IB, F. No. 48A/34, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 628]

Hira Dhanuk: Resident of m. Kalithan, Maksudpur, Monghyr town, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Ram Sahai. A labourer of Jamalpur Railway Workshop, he joined a crowd which had gathered to picket a local toddy shop on 13 November 1930, at the call of the local Congressmen. When the crowd shouting "*Gandhiji ki Jai*" turned restive and hostile, the police opened fire on it. He received gunshot injuries, fell critically wounded and died in a hospital on the same night. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 420/1930, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 125]

Hira Sahni: Resident of v. Repura, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger, Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing at Mokamaghat in reprisal against the establishment of a *Swaraj Sarkar* in the village Malpur (near Mokama). [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 425]

Hiralal Datta: Residence not known. A saboteur Congress volunteer of Calcutta (Kolkata) in the "Quit India"

movement, he took part in the attack on Taltala Railway Station on 17 September 1942. He died there in the police firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *JOB*, p. 685]

Hnawncheuva: Resident of the Lushai Hills (now Mizoram); a *pasalthra* (warrior); s/o Tailera. He was among the local chiefs who in 1897 resented the British-Indian Government's pressure of taxes on them to fortify the British camp at Lunglei. He wanted to stop this torturous British action, revolted and killed one British local Tax Collector. Thereafter, he escaped into the jungles. However, on account of the persuasions of his near ones, and also considering the safety of the neighboring areas, he surrendered to J. Shakespeare. He was charged with the waging of war against the British Crown and sentenced to life imprisonment. Deported to the Andamans, he died there. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-48, GG-13, G-14, CB-49, G-1-8, 14-18, 22-24, 27-28, MSAA; *CLL*, *TRI*; *TMH*]

Holiram: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, Holiram joined in the anti-British peasant rising in Janaury 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Holiram was killed in it on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Howkhulen Kuki: He was an under-trial prisoner from the v. Bongbal,

Manipur, who had been convicted in connection with the Kuki opposition to the British Labour Corps' recruitment policy. He was mercilessly tortured to death on 19 September 1918. [Cabin No. 5, Kuki Rebellion Cases 1917-1918, p. 111, SLIBI]

Hridai Narain Mishra: Resident of v. Phulwaria, p.s. Teghra, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Dhorai Mishra. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined at Phulwaria. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 225; *AK*, p. 425]

Hriday Bag Nath (Ranjan?): Born in 1899 at v. Basulia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he took part in Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was killed when the police opened fire on a protest march he joined against the *Chowkidari* tax at Shyamsundarpur, post office Sabang, Midnapore, on 24 August 1930. [IB, PLUB, 1931, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 18]

Hrishikesh Saha: A resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He received bullet injuries during a military patrol at Dacca and eventually succumbed to his wounds in August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 313]

Humnoo Nae: Residence not known.

He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in plundering and seizing the Company treasuries at several places, and was finally captured by the advancing Company's army. Charged with 'desertion, mutiny and plundering the Government properties', he was sentenced to be transported for life on 15 April 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859

where he died in detention on 21 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Hussain Baksh Khan: Born at Navada (Nawada), Bihar. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces at several places. He was killed in 1857 during an encounter with the Company's Sikh Regiment under Captain Rattery. [WWIM, III, p. 58]

I

Ibrahim Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Havildar having No. 1754 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Ibrahim Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently, he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Idrish Mohammad: Resident of v. Awapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Noor Mohammad. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the military firing at Bajpatti Railway Station in August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 139]

Imam Khan: Residence not known. A Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company he left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising and fought the Company's army at several places. Caught by the English East India Company's forces during an encounter and accused of 'desertion and mutiny', he was sentenced to be transported for life in April 1859 and deported to the Andaman Islands in the following month. He died in custody there on 29 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860) MSAM]

Imam-uddin: Residence not known. He was cook in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army where he was placed as Sepoy in the Second Guerilla Regiment. He was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He also participated in the Imphal Operation and died there while fighting the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Inayat: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2904) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Inayat was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Incha: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the Company's forces at different places. He also encouraged many of his fellow-sepoys to turn their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. Caught by the Company's troops during one of their operations against the rebels, and charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to transportation for life on 29 May 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858 and he died there in detention on 15 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860) MSAM]

Indar Singh: Resident of v. Sidhwan,

ditt. Jullundhur (Jalandhar), Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took the Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead while protesting against the police high-handedness on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914; The Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, Deposition of Col. Newman, Civil Surgeon, 24 Paraganas, Exhibit No. 13, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Inderjeet Brhamin: Residence not known. He actively participated in the Uprising against the British in Bhagalpur District in 1857. He was arrested by the Company's forces and charged with 'wilful murder of Shuhadut Ally, attended with severe wounding of Muhogoo Ram, Gopal Lal and Udhur Lal'. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 10 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1, BSAP; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 174]

Indradeo Choudhary: Resident of v. & p.s. Garkha, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Jaglal Choudhary. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he pelted brickbats on the British soldiers and was shot dead while coming down through the stairs of his roof on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID]

Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 73; AK, p. 416]

Indreshwar Neog: A resident of Topartal, Kakwarpur, Sivsagar, Assam, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. The students of Sivsagar District were strongly opposed to the prohibitive Cunningham Circular and organized a protest rally in the town. Indreshwar Neog, a participant in this rally, was arrested by the police and jailed for a period of six months. He died shortly afterwards in 1936 owing to the tortures he suffered in jail. [PHA Files, F. No. G-46, 1939 DSAA; APMJJ, p. 420]

Indu Bhusan Ray *alias* **Indra Bhusan Rai:** Born in 1890 and belonged to v. Srip haltolla, p.s. Khulna, distt. Khulna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Tarak Nath Ray; A student of the High School, Khulna, he threw a bomb on the Mayor of Chandernagore in 1908. Later he became a member of the Manicktola Garden secret organization and was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' transportation on 6 May 1909 for his involvement in the Alipore Bomb Case. Transported to Cellular Jail in the Andaman Islands, he committed suicide inside the jail on 29 April 1912. [IB, F. No. 1032/1913, S. No. 28/1913, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 61]

Ishaq Meah / Ishaque: Born in 1926. Hailed from Naihati, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Saniman Meah. There

were widespread angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students' agitation in Calcutta (Kolkata), protesting against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946 Ishaq Meah, along with other workers of the Naihati area, marched towards the railway station seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain. They even attacked the police outpost and ransacked the station. A 80-strong military force led by a Major was sent there around 13:30 hours. It fired three blank shots, but these did not deter the protesters. The Major then ordered indiscriminate firing and Ishaq Meah was shot dead in it. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. No. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCL*, pp. 125-130]

Ishar (Ishwar?) *alias* **Essur Singh:** Hailing from v. Manake Sindhu, distt. Ludhiana, Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead while challenging the police high-handedness on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, *The Komagata Maru Comm.* of

Enquiry, Deposition of Col. Newman, Civil Surgeon, 24 Paraganas, Exhibit No. 13, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Ishwari Pandey: Resident of North Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); he was a soldier in the English East India Company's army. Deeply influenced by his compatriots at Berhampore who refused to use the grease containing animal fat for lubricating the cartridges for the new muskets, he disobeyed the orders to save the life of the British Sergeant-Major who had been attacked by his comrade, Mangal Pandey, on 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore, Bengal. Tried by Court-martial, he was executed by hanging. [*WWIM*, III, p. 60]

Ismail Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 1950) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Ismail Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Ismail: Residence not known. He was in

the service of the British- Indian Army but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. Placed as a Sepoy in the Second Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He received severe injuries in the course of a fierce engagement and died in a hospital in Burma in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Isree Singh: Resident of Dawood Putee, distt. Saran (Chapara Pragana), Bihar; s/o Khunkar Singh. He belonged to the 23rd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army in 1857. A participant in the Uprising of 1857, he was charged with 'mutiny and desertion' and sentenced to death on 30 July 1857. He was hanged at Patna by the order of Robert Forleo, Commn., under Act XIV of 1857. [Letter from H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; *RBRSC*, p. 150; *WWIM*, III, p. 60]

Issa Mahomed: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the Company's service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces with the pledge to fight till death for freedom from foreign rule. He also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and

encouraged them to attack the British. Captured by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sentenced to transportation for life on 29 May 1858. He was deported to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858 and had been caught and shot dead in 1859 while trying to escape from detention. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Issre Singh: Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 after being deserted from the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Tried, he was ordered to be hanged on 10 July 1857. [Letter from H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffarpur; RBRRSC, p. 150]

Iswar Mahto: Resident of Lilbaran, p.s. Banka, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Fauduli Mahto. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the chasing policemen in Dhoje *Jungle* in 1943. He had already been declared

an absconder in 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 200; AK, p. 426]

Iswarchandra Mondal: Hailed from Midnapore Sadar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement and was shot dead in a police firing on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931& 248/1930, NAI]

Itan Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Sensing the magnitude of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 strong. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police orders to disperse the mob. Suddenly, the police opened fire on it, killing Itan Munda and some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939, HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52]

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Jaddu Raut: Resident of v. Pachpokharia, p.s. Adapur, distt. Champaran, Bihar; s/o Bhukai Raut. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the firing by the British troops on 20 August 1942 while protesting against the arrest of Shamlal Raut—a leading anti-British agitator. [Memo. No. 2836/SB, 38(1), 52 Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 7 February 1953 (Secret), S. No. 43, Freedom Move-ment in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p.415]

Jadonang: Born in 1905 at v. Kambiorn, Manipur; s/o Thiudai and Tabolliu. W.A. Cosgrave, Chief Secretary to the Governement of Assam, described Jadonang as a witch-doctor. He was arrested on 19 February 1931 at Chachar for his anti-British agitational role and put in Imphal Jail. On 13 August he was given death sentence by Higgins, the Political Agent of Manipur, who combined in himself, the role of policemen, presecution lawyer and the judge. Jabonang was hanged on

Sunday, 29 August 1931, at the present Jadonang Park. [G/Deptt, F. No. 1/S-B/308, pp. 1-4, MSAI]

Jadunandan Sah: Resident of v. Chhapra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Bigu Sah. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while taking part in an anti-British procession in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 312]

Jagadish Chandra Poddar: Born in 1881. Resident of 64 A Tollygunj Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firing on it and died of these at the Campbell Hospital in November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945;

The Statesman, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Jagadish Prasad: Resident of v. Bachari, p.s. Piro, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Nanho Prasad. An activist in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, and a student of Sasaram High School, he participated in a strike in his school. He joined a procession, carrying the Tricolour flag and marching towards Sasaram Dharmshala. The police obstructed the procession and opened fire on it. He was hit by a bullet in the firing on 14 August 1942, and died in a hospital on 20 September 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 420; *WWIM*, I, p. 145]

Jagadish Singh: Resident of v. Jokhari, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sablayak Singh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement, and his village was a centre of agitational activities. The "Tommys" entered the village on 24 May 1943 for locating and arresting the Congress workers. The villagers, taking them to be dacoits, attacked them by brickbatting, and that resulted in the "Tommys" opening fire. He received gunshot injuries on 24 May 1943 and died on 1 June 1943. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 413; *WWIM*, I, p. 145]

Jagan Nath: Residence not known. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. As a Sepoy in the Fourth Engineer Company, he was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy at the battle ground in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Jagannath Amanatya: Hailing from v. Patraput, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the Congress in 1936 to take part in the fight against the colonial rule. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively participated in it. He was killed with others in the police firing at Papadahandi on a procession he had partaken on 24 August 1942. [*HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 41]

Jagannath Bhakta: Hailed from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "no-tax" campaign during Civil Disobedience movement and was shot dead in a police firing on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931& 248/1930, NAI]

Jagannath Majhi: Residence not known. He participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Orissa (Odisha) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police.

Jagannath Majhi *alias* Jogu Majhi, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, because of his rapidly worsening health, he was admitted to hospital on 17 March 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Majhi died of heart failure on 23 March 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Jagannath Misra: Resident of Samirtakia, p.s. Civil Lines, Gaya, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Chakrapari Misra. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the police firing on 13 August 1942 at Halliday Road near the Clock-tower, Gaya town. [Memo. No. 2456/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 226; AK, p. 410]

Jagannath Munda: Hailing from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the

irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Sensing the magnitude of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 strong. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police orders to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened fire on it, killing Jagannath Munda and some others on the spot. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52; ORWWCC, p. 62]

Jagannath Patra: Resident of Nunbandi, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942 and participated in Bhagwanpur *Thana* raid on 29 September 1942 (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Patra died in the police firing on that fateful day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33- 34 & 94]

Jagannath Puri: Resident of v. Laukaria, p.s. Nautan, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Kishan Puri. He was killed during the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 13 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953, S.

No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 281; AK, p. 417]

Jagannath Rai/Ram Paneri: Resident of v. Damanpur, p.s. Sasaram, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ghummun Paneri. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he took part in a procession that was proceeding towards the bungalow of the Sasaram SDO. The processionists were raising anti-British slogans and holding a Tricolour Flag. When the "Tommys" obstructed them and opened fire near Sasaram Dharmshala, he received bullet injuries and died on the spot on 14 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 97 & 411]

Jagannath Yadav/Singh: Belonged to v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Suba Yadav. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his village was a centre of agitational activities during the "Quit India" movement. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommys" surrounded the village and tried to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers, and people from nearby villages rushed in support of them. The "Tommys", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. Jagannath was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar

Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 144; AK, p. 260; 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92]

Jagannath Missir: Resident of m. Gailwalbigha, (Samirtakia) p.s. Civil lines, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Chakrapari Mishra, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was shot dead by the British troops when they resorted to indiscriminate firing to terrorise the residents of Gaya town on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2456/SB/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar; Poll/Special, F. No. 273/1946; The Bihar Legislative Assembly Debates, 2 July 1946, Vol. 1, No. 30, p. 1658, BSAP; AK, p. 410]

Jagat Ram: Residence not known. He was serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Naik in the Intelligence Group, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information about the movements of the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy while performing his duties in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Jagat Singh: Residence not known. He was Havildar in the 5/18 R.G. Regiment of the British-Indian Army in Malaya. Left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army where he was placed on the same rank in the Third Battalion. He fought under

- the INA flag on several occasions and died while performing his duties during an enemy attack on the INA camp in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]
- Jagda Soren:** Born at v. Virandawan, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kali Soren. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and jailed. He died in Rajmahal Jail in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]
- Jagdeo Missir:** Resident of v. Baidyabigha, p.s. Tikari, distt. Gaya, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was prosecuted, convicted and died in Patna Camp Jail. [WWIM, I, p. 164]
- Jagdish Chamar:** Resident of v. Siripur, p.s. Adapur, distt. East Champaran, Bihar; s/o Bhal Chamar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and received bullet injuries in the firing by the British troops on 20 August 1942, while protesting against the arrest of Shamlal Raut, an anti-British activist. He died of his injuries sometime later. [Memo. No. 2836/SB, 38(1), 52 Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 7 February 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, pp. 144-145]
- Jagdish Chandra Poddar:** Resident of 64 A Tollygunje Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was one of the several people who died as a result of shootings in Calcutta in November 1945. These firings were caused by the protests against the INA trials and particularly against the firing on and killing of the students who were leading a peaceful demonstration against the INA trials on 22 November 1945. He died at Calcutta Medical College Hospital. [ABP, 25 November 1945]
- Jagdish Harijan:** Resident of Siwanpur, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Khublal Harijan. Actively participating in the anti-British agitation in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement at Sarmatihath on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415]
- Jagdish Narain Rai:** Resident of Jokahapir, p.s. Barahara, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sablayak Rai. He was shot dead in 1942 in the indiscriminate firing by the "Tommies", who had surrounded his village in search of Surya Narayan Choubey and other Congress workers. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 16 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 145; AK, p. 422]
- Jageshwar Gope:** Resident of Bisauni,

p.s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was killed by the military. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 117; AK, p. 425]

Jaggu Diwan: Residence not known. He was an active participant in the 1857 Uprising in Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). An associate of Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat, he was responsible for the defence of Chakradharpur in 1857. He attacked the English police *chowki* and killed many of their sepoy. In return, the Company's forces attacked and retaliated with full force and captured Chakradharpur on 20 October 1857. The Diwan was believed to be the brain behind the rebellion in Singhbhum area, and a trusted aide of Arjun Singh. Considered to be the main conspirator by the British, Jaggu Diwan was caught, and tried under Act of XIV of 1857 and hanged to death. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 37 of 1857 (45), Vol. 45, 19 December 1857, WBSAK]

Jagnarain Singh: Resident of v. Kanjhi, p.s. Dharahra, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Dahogi Singh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was shot dead while taking part in the raid on Banmankhi Railway Station on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No.

43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Jaggu Hazar: Hailed from distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Kusumlal Paswan (Hazara). An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in a police firing on a procession he joined, in 1942. [Memo. No. 2074/38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Jago Sahi: Hailed from Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); he was a member of the "Parshuram Dal" in Dumka, which punished in the 1940s the government officials for being too loyal to the British government, by tying them to the trees. Active in Dumka, he was arrested for his violent anti-British activities and was given the capital punishment in 1945. [AK, pp. 413-426; QIMB, p. 114]

Jagpati Kumar: Resident of v. Kharati, p.s. Obara, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Sukhraj Bahadur. A student of the 2nd year in B.N. College, Patna, he joined a large aggressive crowd that had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Congress flag on the Patna Secretariat building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on it, he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; WWIM, I, p. 186; AK, p. 410; BMSAI. 3, p. 42]

Jagu Gope: Resident of v. Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Mangal Gope. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 117; AK, p. 419]

Jahnur Ali: He was a well-known freedom fighter of the Surma Valley, Assam. On 15 February 1922, he along with some 300 people, gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet to celebrate ostensibly the anniversary of a National Madrassa School, but in reality to discuss the future course of political action. The meeting was convened after the permission was obtained from the local police Sub Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester and Maulavi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimagnj, along with the Gurkha sepoy suddenly appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do so, a firing was ordered. In that firing, Jahnur Ali received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Jaho-Purio Dusadh: Residence not known. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he along

with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into Poonpoon River. Later, some people, including Jaho-Purio Dusadh, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Jaho-Purio Dusadh was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Jai Chand: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the HKSRA of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed as a soldier in the Second Guerrilla Regiment, he was deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to face the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the British forces on the battle ground in the course of a furious engagement in Kalewa, Burma, in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Jai Govind Paswan: Resident of v. Shetalpur, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was critically injured in firing by the British troops during a raid on Bajpatti Railway Station in August 1942. He died soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 (KW), NAI; WWIM, I, p. 267]

Jai Karan Singh: Residence not known.

He was a Naik in the 18 Field Ambulance of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. As a Havildar in its Intelligence Group, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to gather information about the movements of the British-Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy forces while performing his duties in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Jai Ram Singh (Yadav): Resident of v. Kaup, p.s. Vikram, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a procession with Tricolor flag in hand, and took part in surrounding Sasaram SDO's bungalow. When the processionists turned restive and aggressive, the "Tommys" opened fire on them. Receiving bullet wounds, he died on the spot on 14 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52 (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 97 & 411; WWIM, I, p. 379]

Jaimangal Mahto: Resident of v. Amnaur Harnara, p.s. Marhowarah, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Ramdin Mahto. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the "Tommys" on 20 August 1942, while working in his field. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415]

Jaimangal Pandey: Resident of Khirgaon, Pargana Champa, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Keonyal Pandey. He was a Subedar in Ramgarh Light Infantry Battalion, and one of the main leaders of the rebellion in the army in 1857. The most important engagement fought between the insurgents and the British in Chotanagpur during the Uprising of 1857 was the battle of Chatra. The small but locally significant and decisive battle of Chatra was fought on 2 October 1857 near Chatra Jail (Mangal Talab). The rebels were defeated and Jaimangal Pandey and Nadir Ally Khan were caught and brought before Major Simpson on 3 October 1857. They were sentenced to death on 4 October 1857 under the provision of the Act of XVII of 1857. At Shaheed Park in Chatra, there is a tank named 'Mangal Talao', which is popularly known as 'Phansi Talab' where all the rebels were executed by the British authorities. Jaimangal Pandey and Nadir Ally Khan were hanged from a Mango tree. An inscription in vernacular immortalises the two brave Subedars in these words: "*Jay Mangal Pandey Nadir Ali—dono subedar re, dono milkar phansi charhe—harjivan talab re*". [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138 & October 23, 1857, No. 61, BSAP; IM1857B, pp. 171-172]

Jaimangal Singh: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers'

holding an anti-British rally at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 146; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 105]

Jairam Tiwari: Resident of Aberdeen Bazaar, the Andaman Islands; s/o T. Sri Ram. He joined the Indian Independence League and donated liberally to support its activities. Later on, he was elected an Executive Member of its branch at Aberdeen Bazaar. He was arrested by the Japanese forces on 12 January 1944 and kept confined in Cellular Jail, on the charge of 'spying for the British'. He was shot dead by Japanese Firing Squad on 30 January 1944. [UHFS, p. 235]

Jalia Naik: Hailed from v. Manikamara (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), p.s. Parjanga, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Pandita Naik. A Prajamandal activist, he took part in the agitations against the mal-administration of the State, as well as in the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji. During the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he turned a saboteur and took part in August/September 1942 in an attempt to free Gengutia (a village) from the forcible occupation of the police and the forest officers. He was arrested for his militancy and subjected to severe police tortures. Not being able to stand these, he died within few days of his arrest. [WWFWO, DD]

Jamal Khan: Residence not known. He was a Sawar in the Ramgarh Battalion which mutinied in Doranda, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand) during the Uprising of 1857. As per the deposition of Ganpat Rai at Chatra in October 1857, he was also implicated in some cases of 'looting at Ranchi'. He was present at Chatra, when the rebel rank and file was liquidated and no one was spared. He was also presumed dead. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Jamal: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2457) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Jamal was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Jambobati Patnaik: Resident of v. and p.s. Barapali, distt. Bargarh, Orissa (Odisha). An active Congress worker since 1932, she participated in all the Gandhian movements. During the "Quit India" movement she was arrested for her anti-British role and

put behind the bars. She could not bear the sufferings of a jailed life and passed away on 15 July 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWFWO, SD, p. 22]

Jamini Kanta Kamila: Hailed from v. Tazpore, p.s. Contai, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 22 September 1942, he joined the large crowd to resist the police 'zoolum' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia who were forced to fill up a dug-out road without any payment (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Jamini Kanta Kamila was shot in the indiscriminate firing by the police and he died on spot. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Jamuna Pd. Singh: Resident of Bangama, p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Rajnath Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed at Behlar Police Station in the firing on 26 November 1942, while trying to rescue an arrested co-agitator, Giribar Singh, from the *thana*. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, pp. 339-340; AK, p. 421]

Jan Muhammad: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, a *bidi* worker, he had been involved with the trade union movement. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta (Kolkata) to protest against the 7

years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Jan Muhammad participated in one of the high decibel protest demonstrations on 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his injuries. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February, 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Janada Maity: Resident of v. Totaula, p.s. Bhagwanpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he joined a large gathering of about 20,000 people at Bhagwanpur, led by Krishna Kumar Chakraborty, to raid and capture Bhagwanpur Police Station and hoist the Congress Flag on top of it (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). In the face of police firing on that day, Maity was shot dead. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 37 & 245; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-94]

Janaki Singh: Resident of v. Balram, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Ranjit Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he died in the police firing at Madhuban Bazaar on 3 September 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6

February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 150; AK, p. 417]

Jangli Bhagat/Jangi Bhogta: Resident of Alkar, distt. Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Ramlal Bhogta. An active participant in the national freedom struggle, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930-31, and was arrested and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in 1932. He also participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 as a volunteer under the leadership of Baidyanath Prasad 'Arya'. He took part in recruiting workers for the movement in large numbers by moving from village to village. He died in November 1942 in a confrontation with the police in Patna. [H/Poll (Confid.), Fortnightly Report, November 1942, WBSAK; *FMB*, 3, p.180]

Janki Mallah: Inhabitant of v. Majharia, p.s. Motihari, distt. East Champaran, Bihar; s/o Dukhan Mallah. An active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he joined a large crowd which had assembled around *Banjaria Pandal*, a popular name for the Congress Ashram in Motihari. As the *Banjaria Pandal* was occupied by the police, the crowd wanted to re-occupy it and hoist the Congress Flag on it on 26 January 1932. When the crowd turned somewhat violent, the police opened fire on it and Mallah received serious gunshot injuries. He died in a hospital the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 58/32 (II)/1932, 1932; Memo No. 2636/43-

D (1)-32 (Confid.) CID, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p.180]

Janki Saha: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 28 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Janki Saha participated in one such delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He was shot, and later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Jaraka Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Sensing the magnitude of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 strong. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police orders to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened fire on it killing Jaraka Munda and some others on the spot. [*The Statesman*, 9

May 1939; *HMFO*, III, p. 68; *SSOAS*, p. 52; *ORWWCC*, p. 62]

Jashoda Ranjan Pal: Resident of Ibrahimpur, Bramhanberia, Tripura. Involved in revolutionary activities, he was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment in May 1924. Suffering from tuberculosis in the jail, he died immediately after his release in 1926. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 437]

Jashodarani Barman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Jashodarani, a middle-aged Rajbangshi woman, was one of them. [Bengal Assembly Proc., Vol. 72, No. 1, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 March 1947; *Swadhinata*, 21 February 1947; *ASB*, 1946-47, (Appendix Two)]

Jashodarani Sarkar: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February

1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed, and Jashoda was one of them. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *JDSKRRTS*, p. 111; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Jata Baski: Belonged to Aamro Basti in Ramgarh Thana, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Jarya Baski. He was a prominent political activist in Santhal Parganas during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot by the colonial police force 17 February 1943 for his anti-British activities, arrested and taken to Dumka Jail in a wounded condition. On 27 February 1943 he succumbed to his injuries due to medical negligence. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i) 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; *AK*, pp. 413-26]

Jatindra Mohan Sen Gupta: Born on 22 February 1885, hailed from v. Barama, p.s. Patiya, Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jatra Mohan Sen Gupta; Originally a member of the Anushilan Samiti, he became a Barrister-at-Law, but left his lucrative legal practice to take part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He organised and led the strike by employees of the East Bengal Railways and provided funds for the striking railway workers. Directly

involved with the Satyagrahi labourers of tea estates in Chandpur, he was arrested in 1921 but released soon after. Succeeded *Deshbandhu* Chittaranjan Das as the president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and also as the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation in 1925. He was re-elected Mayor of Calcutta in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1930. He was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1926 and went to Burma in February 1930 and addressed a public meeting at Rangoon. Arrested on 14 March 1930 on the charge of inciting people against the Government and opposing the separation of Burma from India, he was taken into police custody in Rangoon. Tried and acquitted, he returned to Calcutta and took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. Arrested and detained several times, he started a non-official enquiry into the atrocities committed on the people of Chittagong, following the raid on the Chittagong Armoury in April 1930. He went to London in October 1931 to attend the Round Table Conference and placed his enquiry report before it. Returning to India by an Italian ship, he was arrested aboard the ship near Bombay on 17 January 1932 and detained in the Yeravada Jail, Poona. Transferred to Darjeeling, his health started failing due to ill treatment and solitary confinement. He was brought to Alipore Central Jail on 22 October 1932 and then interned in Ranchi on 5 June 1933, where only his wife, Shrimati Nellie Sen Gupta, was allowed to attend to him. Seriously

ill with heart disease, Jatindra Mohan—lovingly addressed by his countrymen as *Deshapriya*—died in internment in Ranchi on 22 July 1933. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index -2, S. No. 2938; IB, F. No. 90/28, S. No 5/1928; IB Report, first half of July, 1933; IB, F. No. 885/33; RNPP, 1932-33, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 16; WWIM, I, p. 323; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 434]

Jatindra Nath Das: Born on 27 October 1904, resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Bankim Chandra Das. An activist in the nationalist movement against the British rule, he became a member of the Revolutionary Party and shifted to Agra and Lahore as Bhagat Singh's comrade in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. Arrested on 14 June 1929, for complicity in the "Second Lahore Conspiracy Case" as an expert in bomb-making, he was detained especially for the bomb explosion in the Lawrence Garden, Lahore, killing a peon. Detained in Lahore Central Jail, he went on a historic hunger-strike in protest against the brutal treatment of political prisoners. He died in Lahore Central Jail on 13 September 1929, after fasting for 63 days. [H/Poll, F. No. 21/62/1929, NAI; IB, CID Report, week ending 19 September, 1931 & IB, F. No. 90/28, S. No. 5/1928, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 73; *Charita-bhidhan*, 1, p. 430; WWIM, I, p. 79]

Jatindra Nath Mukherji alias Bagha Jatin: Born on 8 December 1879. Hailed from v. Koya, p.s. Kumar-

khali, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Umesh Chandra Mukherji. He passed Entrance examination from Anglo-Vernacular School, Krishnanagar, and subsequently passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. In August 1903 he joined the Bengal Secretariat as a typist on a monthly salary of Rs. 30. In May 1907 he was deputed as a shorthand writer to Mr. O'Malley's Office in Darjeeling for the *Gazetteer* work, where he came to the notice of the police for getting into clashes with the Europeans. He was ordered to leave Darjeeling within 24-hours on the ground that he had fought with two British soldiers, who had abused and assaulted him. In Darjeeling he and some of his Bengali associates started two clubs—Bandhab Samiti and Kagjhora Athletics Club for the purpose of physical culture. The members were chiefly the students of the Darjeeling High School. Jatindra Nath was known for his physical prowess and courage and popularly believed to have killed a tiger with bare hands, earning the title "Bagha". The Bandhab Samiti was, actually, a branch of Calcutta Anushilan Samiti. It was suspected that he was the main instigator in the assassination of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shamsul Alam. Arrested on 27 January 1910 for his involvement in the Howrah Conspiracy Case, his house was searched, resulting in the discovery of patriotic Bengali literature and seditious leaflets from it. However, charges against him were withdrawn due to lack of

enough evidence and he was released. He took part in the political dacoity at Garden Reach in February 1915 and in Beliaghata, Calcutta, in February 1915. In February 1915 he assassinated Nirode Haldar at 73 Pathuriaghata Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), and absconded. It was at this point that he participated in the grand design of the combined North and East Indian revolutionaries for organising an insurrection to overthrow the British rule in India. Looking for arms and ammunitions from Japan, Germany, the United States of America and the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), Jatin reached Balasore (Orissa) with his comrades in September 1915 to take delivery of an arms consignment from the German ship 'Maverick' on a lonely stretch of the sea coast. Intercepted by the armed police at Kaptipoda near Balasore, he was seriously wounded in the armed encounter and died on 10 September 1915 (in a hospital at Balasore). [IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20/1930; Proscription of the issues of Ananda Bazar Patrika the dated 29/12/1929; Poll/Deptt, History Sheet No. 679; Poll (Poll), Secret File - Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, ICS, VI, 1917; *Samay*, 26 June 1908; Report of the Native Newspaper, week ending the 4 July 1908, WBSAK].

Jaymangal Singh: Resident of v. Bansi Purandaha, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Gena Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while raiding the police station at

Dhamdaha, on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Jaynandan Singh: Resident of v. Inangate, p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Makhan Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the British troops on 22 August 1942 at Khajauli at the time of his raising slogans against the British Government. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 416]

Jeetu Hansda: Born at v. Busko (now in distt. Dumka), Santhal Pargana, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was arrested in this connection and put in Buxar Jail, where he died in detention probably in 1943. [SABY, pp. 47-73; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Jethi Lilavati: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), she was an active member of the Gujarati Sevika Sangha and a dedicated participant in the freedom struggle. She was an advocate of non-violence and took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and the Dandi March of 1930. When she joined a gathering at the Calcutta

Maidan that was fired upon by the police in December 1931, Lilavati received severe bullet wounds and died a few days later. "She was the first female martyr of Calcutta". [IB CID, Confd., Political and Labour Unrest, week ending 14 November & 5 December 1931, WBSAK]

Jetuki Devi: A resident of Dhekiajuli, Assam, Jetuki Devi, a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, sacrificed her life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident. She took part in the procession that was proceeding to the Dhekiajuli Thana to hoist the Congress flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, it was stopped by the police. Following some argumentation, the police resorted to lathi charge for dispersing the processionists. When it failed, and two of the processionists sneaked into the *thana* and hoisted the Congress flag, the police opened fire. In this firing Jetuki Devi was seriously injured and died soon thereafter. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/10, 76/14, 287, 325, 319, DSAA]

Jhagru (Ram) Kankar: Resident of Mairwa, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed at Siwan in the police firing for his trying to hoist the Congress flag on the Government buildings on 15 September 1942. [Poll/Special, F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 154]

Jhaman Gope: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur,

- Bihar; s/o Shiv Raut. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot and killed by the British troops in 1942 while taking part in a protest rally. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]
- Jhapra Murmu:** He was born in Sinduri Gola, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Gopal Sharma. Active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and put in Godda Jail. There he died on account of physical tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Jhari Koiri:** Resident of v. Sanjhauli, p.s. Vikramganj, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Rameshwar Koiri. A Congressite, he belonged to a village whose inhabitants were mostly participating in "Quit India" movement. When the British troops encircled the highly charged village and opened fire, he was shot dead on the spot on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; WWIM, I, p. 182]
- Jhari Singh:** Inhabitant of v. Simindih, p.s. Lakhisarai, distt. Munger, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined, raising anti-British slogans in Lakhisarai on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 414]
- Jhoti Jha:** Resident of v. Sahkhariya, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and joined the 4000 strong crowd that had assembled around Tarapur Thana. The crowd's object was to hoist the Congress flag atop the *thana* on 15 February 1932, because of this day's being declared the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first ordered the gathering to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. Jhoti was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p.152]
- Jhulan Ram:** Resident of v. Ganipur, p.s. Hilsa, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Pachu Ram. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in police firing on a gathering he joined for raiding and burning Hilsa Thana on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 155; AK, p. 411]
- Jiban Ghoshal alias Makhan Ghoshal:** Born on 26 June 1912; hailed from v. Sadarghat, distt. Chittagong, Bengal

(now in Bangladesh); s/o Jasoda Ghoshal; a student. A member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Party, he took a prominent part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. Subsequently he left Chittagong, but was arrested at Feni Railway Station on 22 April 1930. Escaping from the Police custody there, he remained in the underground. While he was hiding at Chandernagore with two other fugitives, M. Champion, the Administrator of the French colony, informed his whereabouts to the British authorities in Calcutta (Kolkata). On getting the information, the Calcutta's Police Commissioner Tegart, along with a large police contingent, arrived at Chandernagore on 1 September 1930, and surrounded the revolutionaries' hiding place. In the subsequent exchange of fire between the police and the revolutionaries, Jiban Ghoshal received fatal bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 174/34, Armoury Raid Case No 1 of 1930 Chittagong; IB, CID Report, on the first half of September, 1930, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 39; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 178; *CYAM*, p. 102]

Jibana Savara: Resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and 28 years' old, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi), and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Jibana Savara, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in

Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted with septicaemia and became very ill due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and Jibana Savara died there on 25 August 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Jibankrishna Bera: Belonged to v. Paikpadi, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 one of the five batches of volunteers (of the *Vidyut Bahini*), constituted by the *Samar Parisad* (War Council) at Tamluk, to 'capture', under the leadership of Matangini Hazra, Tamluk Thana and hoist the Congress flag atop it. On the way to the *thana* they were stopped by the soldiers, led by one Anil Kumar Bhattacharya, and had been heavily *lathi*-charged. Failing to disperse the large gathering thus, the soldiers resorted to firing in which Jibankrishna Bera, aged 18, was shot dead. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written

account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, pp. 24-25 & 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Jiten Das Gupta: Born in 1911 in Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was enrolled at the Bengal Academy at Rangoon. Later, he joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries a few days before the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, an intense confrontation occurred between the British troops and the Indian Republican Army. Many lives were lost on both the sides and the 19 shot dead on the rebel side included Jiten Das Gupta. His lifeless body was identified the following day on the Jalalabad Hills. [Poll (Poll), 174/32(1-32) & 176K/30, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1907-1939, 1, p. 665; *MSJ*, p. 147; *CYAM*, p. 95]

Jiten Moulik: Resident of Madhyapara, Bikrampur, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). A member of Secret Society, he went to Lucknow to organize the revolutionary activities in Uttar Pradesh. Falling sick there and imprisoned at Lucknow Jail, he died in detention on 16 December 1931. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 176]

Jitia Oraon: Resident of Oodlabari, distt. Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As a part of the *Tebhaga* movement in the Dooars, a group of peasants raided the house of Goyanath, a landlord, in the village of Mahabari. A police party under the SDO fired on the raiders from a hidden position. Jitia, a worker of the Oodlabari tea garden, died on the

spot in April 1947. [*Swadhinata*, 4 May 1947]

Jitu Chotka Santal: Residence not known. He was in the forefront of the Santhal rebellion of Dinajpur (Bengal) and fought against the British soldiers at Adina Masjid, under the leadership of Jitu and Samu. He was killed by the British soldiers in course of the revolt in 1932. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 175]

Jnanada Maity: Resident of v. Khejuran p.s. Bhagwanpur, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 to demand the British departure from the country. On 29 September 1942, he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on Bhagwanpur Thana; and died in the police firing there, along with a few others. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 35 & 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94, *JOB*, p. 684]

Jogendra Chandra Chakrabarti *alias Hirendra Jiban Ghosh:* Resident of v. Diara, p.s. Barhatta, Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Amar Chakrabarti. He was a member of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti. Involved in the Sonarang postal peon assault and theft case, he was sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment. In 1913 he took part in the plan to kill Gordon, Sub-Divisional Officer of Sylhet. Unfortunately the bomb he carried to Gordon's bungalow on 27 March 1913, exploded in his own hands, and killed him instead, on the same day.

[PHA Files, F. No. 45, 55, 96, DSAA; IB, F. No. 518/1913, S. No. 58/1913, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 62; *Chaitabhidhan*, 1, p. 443]

Jogendra Narayan Singh: Resident of v. & p.s. Damdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Darbari Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the police for taking part in raiding Dhamdaha *Thana* on 25 August 1942. He died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Jogendra Nath Das: Born in 1907 at v. Sundra, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kailash Chandra Das. Taking part in the "Quit India" movement (1942), he joined in the Congress Volunteers' assault on Mahishadal Police Station on 29 September 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing on the occasion, he died on the spot. [AICC Paper, F.No. 34, TSSICC, MSS Section, NMML; Poll (Confid.), F. No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, I, p. 444]

Jogeshwar Lal: Resident of Mahisari, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Nathoo Lal. Actively joining in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, he took part in the raid on Dalsinghsarai Police Station. He was killed when the police opened firing on the raiders on 14 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superin-

tendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 411]

John: Residence not known. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as a soldier in its Third Guerrilla Regiment. Soon after his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he fought the Allied forces on several occasions. He died in action against the British forces in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 135]

Joidhan: Belonging to Lokraj, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Joidhan was hit by the bullets in the police firing, and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Jooman: Residence not known. He participated in the resistance against the British at Patna on 3 July 1857. He was caught by the English East India Company's troops and tried for 'his participation in the rebellion'. He was ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Commissioner's Correspondence Series, July 1857, Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2 letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857,

BSAP; Appendix (B) Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies 1858, pp. 23-24]

Jowahir Rajwar: Residence not known. He joined the rebel forces in the sub-division of Newadah (Nawada), Bihar, during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments. In the course of an attempt to loot the treasury with the help of his fellow-rebels, he was killed by the English East India Company's army. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., July 1860, WBSAK]

Jowte Dao Kemprai: Hailing from distt. North Cachar Hill and belonging to Damasa tribe, Assam Province (now Assam State), he was a top leader of the Revolutionary Dimasa Army that had been formed in 1944 to fight against the colonial British authorities. While moving towards the Manipur border for joining the approaching INA and Japanese forces, he was killed by the British troops in an ambush at Khiren Khowai Range on 7 April 1944, along with 54 Dimasa armed rebels. [WASCAB, pp. 139-144; SPNCFF]

Joya Thaosen: Born in 1925 at v. Jorai Bathari, distt. North Cachar Hill, Assam Province (now Assam State); belonged to Dimasa tribe. She openly criticised the British-Indian government's war-fund collection from Dimasa-inhabited area during the World War II. She was 19 when she established a party of armed activists in 1944, the Revolutionary Dimasa

Army, inspired indirectly by the Rani Jhansi Regiment of the Indian National Army. When the INA column was about to reach Kohima, she moved with her 54 associates towards Kohima, hoping to join it in the struggle against the Allied forces. Unfortunately, this Dimasa armed force was intercepted and ambushed at Khiren Khowai Range (near Kohima) by the British-led Allied force on 7 April 1944. All the 54 members of the party, including Joya, were killed on the spot before their dream of joining the INA came true. [WASCAB, pp. 139-144; SPNCFF]

Joyaram Bhumia: Inhabitant of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); 50 years' old. He took an active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British ouster from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Joyaram Bhumia, with other demonstrators, was arrested for his anti-British role and put in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as an under-trial political prisoner. There he contracted epilepsy due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and

there in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Joyaram Bhumia died of epilepsy on 9 January 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Joytirmoyee Ganguli/Ganguly: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); d/o Dwarkanath Ganguli; a Government employee but resigned from her post to join the national movement in 1930. She was a fearless Congress leader who participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and also took body blow from the police to protect Subhas Chandra Bose on 26 January 1931. A participant in social activities, and a forerunner of womens' political activism in Bengal, she was the President of *Mahila Atma Raksha Samiti*. She was the leading member of the Congress who participated in the popular outburst over the INA trial of 21-22 November 1945. Her car collided with a military truck on 22 November 1945 when she was on her way to attend the funeral procession of the martyred Rameshwar Banerjee, and met with a very untimely death on the same day (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Jubba Sahani: Resident of v. Chainpur, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Sirpachai Sahani. During the "Quit India" movement, he led about 4000 people for raiding

Minapur Police Station on 16 August 1942. The Police opened fire on the gathering, leading to deaths and injuries of many of its participants. Enraged by this, a section of protesters under the leadership of Jubba Sahani burnt the police station and threw the Sub-Inspector into the burning fire. Sahani was arrested, tried, and hanged on 11 March 1944 at Bhagalpur Central Jail. [Memo. No. 2761/38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; DP, p. 28; AK, p. 329]

Judhishthir Jana: Hailed from v. Simulia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Indra Jana. A political activist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). Joining in the raid on Bhagwanpur Police Station on 29 September 1942, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police and died the same day. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; H/Poll, F. No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 441]

Jugal Singh: Resident of v. Barar, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Raghunandan Singh. An enthusiastic participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and died in jail. [WWIM, I, p. 157]

Jugdeo Sahani: Resident of v. & p.s. Rupauli, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Gonar Sahani. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received gunshots in the

police firing while raiding the police station at Rupauli on 25 August 1942. He died later on at his house. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Jugeshwar Jha: Resident of Haithi Balli, p.s. Jhanjharpur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Chaturanand Jha. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was severely assaulted by the police, and died at Patna Camp Jail in July 1943 [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 152; AK, p. 423]

Jumarati Mian: Residing at v. Sanpur, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar, s/o Huron Mian. Actively participating in the anti-British "Quit India" movement in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the agitators at Sarmatihahat on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415]

Junadi Mian: Resident of Sampur, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Jhakhan Mian. Actively participating in the anti-British agitation during the "Quit India" movement in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the

agitators at Sarmatihahat on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Juran Koch: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he participated in the peasant rising in January 1894 against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Juran Koch was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Juttadharee: Residence not known. He belonged to Sappers Regiment of the Native Infantry in the English East India Company's army. Participating in the Uprising of 1857, he was arrested during a battle with the British who came to recapture Arrah town. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act XIV of 1857. He was sent to Dinapore (Danapur) for the execution. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume July, 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Jyotirmoy Mitra: Residence not known. Belonging to the Jugantar Party, he and his accomplices, Ankur Chatterjee and two others, attempted a postal robbery and assaulted a postman. They were all captured, but

Mitra was fatally shot in the scuffle and died on 17 May 1932. [IB, F. No. 638/37 notes on squares 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, WBSAK]

Jyotish Chandra Pal: Born in 1890, resident of v. Khoksa, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Mahesh Chandra Pal. A revolutionary and a close associate of Jatindranath Mukherjee ("Bagha" Jatin), he went to take delivery of arms and ammunitions from the German ship 'Maverick' on the sea coast near Balasore, Orissa, in September 1915. He took part in the encounter with the police at Balasore on 10 September 1915 and was badly wounded in the police firing. Arrested, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, he became insane on account of brutal physical and mental tortures. He died in the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum on 4

December 1924. [Poll (Poll), Secret File - Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, ICS, Volume VI, 1917; IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1426, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 259; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 187]

Jyotish Guha: Resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he came to Calcutta (Kolkata) to do his M.A. and Bachelor of Law. He started his career as a lawyer in the lower courts, and came to be associated with the revolutionaries. Later, however, he joined the Forward Bloc, assisted Subhas Chandra Bose with his escape plans from his house internment in Calcutta. He was arrested eventually in Delhi and detained at Red Fort. Tortured brutally by the colonial police, he died in detention in 1946. [WWIM, I, p. 119; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 435; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 72]

K

Kabi Kailash Singh *alias* **Kailashpati Singh**: Resident of v. Ghoradei, p.s. Ara Muffasil, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Babu Ram Singh. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Along with other activists, he entered into the compound of Arrah Collectorate and raised anti-British slogans. Enraged by it, the police opened fire, killing him on the spot on 28 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB/31 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Kachali Chamar: Hailed from v. Kachali of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Budhu Chamar. On 19 August 1942 at about 3 p.m. he joined a mob of about 500 persons who went to the Forester of Mandro to demand the burning of all government papers, as well as the forest quarters. Meanwhile the police arrived there and resorted to firing to disperse the mob. Kachali Chamar was shot in the firing and succumbed to his injuries. [Case No. 271 of 1942

in the Court of Speical Magistrate Rajmahal Record Office, Dumka]

Kadam Rasool: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 16; a factory worker. He participated in the student's procession on 22 November 1945 against the INA trial, and was shot dead by the police at Dalhousie Square on that very day (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Kadraka Mangada: Resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and aged 40 years, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Arrested in this connection by the British police, Kadraka Mangada, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrang-

pur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail. There he contacted secondary anaemia and nehritis as result of severe ankylostomiasis due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded later his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and later on admitted to the Government Headquarters Hospital. Kadraka Mangada died there on 2 May 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Kahili Nath: An active Congress worker from Dhekiajuli, Assam, who had sacrificed her life for the country during the "Quit India" movement. She died while participating in a procession at Dhekiajuli, organized for hoisting the Tricolour Flag at Dhekiajuli Police Station on 20 September 1942. When the police lathi charge failed to stop the processoinists from advancing, or prevent a few of them to sneak in to hoist the flag atop the *thana*, the armed police resorted to firing. About 29 rounds of firing killed at least 13 people, including Kahili Nath. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Kai-Ee-Sha: Born in the Lohit Valley,

distt. Lohit, North-East Frontier Agency (now in Arunachal Pradesh). He organised a rebellion against the British in 1857 and led the rebels in attacking the English and seizing their properties. He was captured in one of the assaults the British undertook against the rebels, and tried for 'treason and murder'. He was sentenced to death and hanged in Dibrugarh Jail in 1858. [WWIM, II, p. 137]

Kailash Bhuimali: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police then fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed, including Kailash. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Kailash Ram: Belonged to Murarpur, p.s. Kotwali, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Jawahar Ram. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the police firing on 13 August 1942 at Halliday Road near the Clock-tower, Gaya town. [Memo. No. 2456/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna]

(Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 159; AK, p. 410]

Kailash Raut: Resident of v. Khedulpur, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Deo Lal Raut. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the firing by the "Tommyes" on the mob he joined in attacking Bihta Railway Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3173/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 13 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422]

Kaisa Jamdar: Resident of Khongjom, Manipur. Kaisa Jamdar was killed in action against the British at Khongjom in the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891. [RCM, p. 237]

Kajao alias Pukhramba: Resident of Kangamong, Manipur; s/o Chaoba Singh, aged 35 years. He joined Borachaoba Singh, s/o Mahraja Nara Singh, in the rebellion against Surchandra in 1886 and was put in the jail. His village was situated about 10 miles from the Palace. He was released from jail by Jubraj and appointed a Jamadar. On 24 March 1891, British troops of 150 strong launched an attack on the fort to capture Tikendrajit. On hearing the gunfire, he rushed to the fort (Palace), along with his villagers. On reaching the spot, he raised his spear and killed Mr. Grimwood, a Bengal Civil Servant and Political Agent. He was sentenced to death on 19 May 1891 following his capture. He was hanged on 25 May 1891 at the west

gate of the fort. Kajao is remembered for sacrificing his life for the independent kingdom of Manipur. [Kajao Manipuri *versus* Empress, Acc. No. B-2/96, 1876, Manipur, pp. 1-4, MSAI]

Kakar Singh: Belonging to v. Pakhari, distt. Faridkot, Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese Ship, "Komagata Maru" and had been involved in the shuffle with the police at Budge Budge on 29 September 1914 (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed in the police firing on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; Proc. of the Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, Deposition of Col. Newman, Civil Surgeon, 24 Paraganas, exhibit 13, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Kala Nand Mandal: Resident of v. Durgapur, p.s. Katihar, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Girdhar Mandal. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined an anti-British procession taken out in Katihar. When it was fired upon by the police on 13 August 1942, he was injured in the firing and died on 24 August 1942 in Purnea Hospital. [The Bihar Legislative Assembly Debates, 2 July 1946, Vol. 1, No. 30, p. 1640, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 211; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 66]

Kalachand Manjhi: Hailed from Midnapore Sadar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was shot dead in a police firing

on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI]

Kalai Koch: Hailed from Assam; s/o Manik Koch of Senchowa Kunargaon, Kalai Koch was a freedom fighter of Assam who lost his life in the Bebejia firing. On the night of 25 August 1942 a few planks of Bebejia Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road were burnt by the "Quit India" movement saboteurs. At noon on 26 August 1942 a combined civil and military party marched into the neighbouring village, situated along the trunk road, and began to raid it from one end to the other. In course of the raid, walls of many houses were damaged, doors broken and the inmates mercilessly assaulted. About 400 persons were arrested, including the mother of a new-born baby. The whole body of the arrested people were driven to the town like a herd of cattle. Near Reid Bridge, a distance of five miles from the village, many were let off with a sound thrashing and 98 were brought to the town. Here they were detained without food and drink for the rest of the day and night (27th). Next day about 30 of these people were sent to jail and the rest were released. The stories of raids, arrests and humiliations inflicted on these innocent people reached the neighbouring villages and thousands of people from these villages began to proceed towards the town in a rather agitated mood to enquire about the arrested. Some in the armed force kept themselves concealed under the bridge, and when the villagers were passing by

the bridge at dusk, they opened fire on them. Two persons were killed on 27 August 1942 instantaneously, including Kalai Koch, and six injured. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Kalanand Mandal: Resident of v. Denda, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. He was injured in Katihar in the police firing on a rally he joined in 1942, and died a few days later. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; SAMAY, p. 135]

Kaleshwar Mandal: Inhabitant of v. Balha, p.s. Bangaon, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Rami Mandal. An active participant in the "Quit india" movement, he joined a large crowd that was attempting to loot the Supaul Sub-Treasury at Saharsa on 29 August 1942. When the British troops opened fire on the gathering, he died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418; WWIM, I, p. 211]

Kali Bhusan Datta: He was born in 1912, a resident of v. Bajapti, p.s. Chandpur, Tippera, Bengal; s/o Naba Kumar Datta. A member of the Anushilan Samiti, he was arrested on 11 March 1934 for his revolutionary activities and detained in Comilla Jail. Transferred to Hijli Camp on 29 June 1934 and then to Presidency Jail,

Calcutta (Kolkata), on 18 April 1937, he died latter on 12 July 1937. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 8423, WBSAK]

Kali Dinda: Hailing from of v. Govindanagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of the much hated tyrannical sub-inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the resistance Kali Dinda was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/VII/1930& 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the report of Peddie, DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Kali Mahallick/Mahalik: Hailed from distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in a "Quit India" protest rally over the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia. Failing to disperse the rallyists, the police opened indiscriminate firing on the demonstrators. Kali Mahallick/Mahalik was hit on the chest thrice in the firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13/9/42, DM to CS, OSAB; *RI*, p.64; *RD*, p.168]

Kali Manjhi: Born at v. Kumarpur, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bai Manjhi. He actively

participated in the various agitations during the "Quit India" movement in the neighbouring area (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Kalidas Hansda: Resident of Kechua, Santhal Pargana, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested and put in Dumka Jail for his part in the anti-British activities. His health deteriorated fast on account of tortures inside the jail. He died soon after his release in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Kalipada Aich: Residence not known. He was in the service of the British-Indian Army before getting involved in the Indian independence movement. He was arrested on 18 April 1943 on the charges of 'high treason'. Convicted of conspiracy to sabotage the 4th Madras Coastal Defence Battery and condemned to death, he was executed at the Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [*IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1947; WWIM*, I, p. 6]

Kalipada Mukherjee: Resident of v. Bikrampur, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Matilal Mukherjee. A member of the Anushilan Party, he murdered Kamakshya Sen, the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Iccha-

pura. Arrested and sentenced to death, he was executed on 16 February 1933 in Dacca Jail. [IB Files, F. Nos. 935/36(7)1, S. No. 105 / 1932 & F. No. 839; RNPP, 1933 No. 2 p. 33, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 236; *Charita-bhidhan*, I, p. 90]

Kalipada Saha: Hailed from Midnapore Sadar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was wounded in course of it in a police firing and passed away on 8 September 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931, & 248/1930, NAI; *RMIS*, pp. 396-406]

Kalipada Sasmal: Hailing from v. Jalalpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of the much hated tyrannical sub-inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of it, Kalipada Sasmal was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the report of Peddie, DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Kalirai: An inhabitant of Mangadloi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in

Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Kalirai was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128, (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Kalkhama: Born in 1847 probably at v. Sentlang, distt. Kolasib, the Lushai Hills, Assam (now Mizoram), chieftain of Sentlang. He took a decisive role in fighting against the British occupation of Changsil, Lungleh and Aizawl areas of the Lushai Hills during the British 'Chin-Lushai Expedition' of 1889-90. Along with Liaphunga (another village chief), he attacked the British post at Changsil in September 1890 and killed the British Political Officer, Captain Browne. Though he managed to escape from the scene, he was captured later on, and had been accused of taking part in the rebellion against the British Crown and also of killing the British officer. Sentenced to the transportation for life in the Andamans, he was kept temporarily in Tezpur Lunatic Asylum and Hazaribagh Jails. On account of continuous tortures in detention, he committed suicide inside the jail premises in September 1891. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-1, G-II, & CB-2, G-25, A Political Report on the Northern Lushai Hills for the year 1890-91 & 1893, MSAA; *CLL*, *TRI*]

Kallar Poddar: Resident of v. Ramanka, p.s. Khragpur, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Pearey Poddar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement

of 1942, he was shot dead while trying to blow up the bridge over the river Mani at Kharagpur on 29 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 276; AK, p. 418]

Kallikasing: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the English East Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under Section 4, Regulation X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Kalu Mia: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 11 years; he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta to protest against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. Receiving fatal bullet injuries in the police firing, he was admitted to Campbell Medical Hospital and died there on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24&26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Kamal Chandra Kataki: Belonging to v. Chinatoli, Salmora, Jorhat, Assam, he was an active participant in the Non-Cooperation movement. He was jailed for a period of six months and died in ill-health soon after his release, owing mainly to the atrocities perpetrated on him in the jail. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 137, 1920 DSAA]

Kamala Miri: Belonging to Assam, residence not known. Kamala Miri was an ardent follower of Gandhiji and a moderate Congress worker. He was arrested by the British during the "Quit India" movement from the district Congress office. During the historic hunger strike of 1943 by Mahatmaji, he used to fast at night that rendered him very weak. Gradually his condition became worse and the jail authorities tried to persuade him to sign a bond of good conduct and go out. But he was determined not to betray the movement, whatever be the cost. At last the jail authorities decided to release him on the 23 April 1943 and this decision was intimated to him and his family. But on the night of 22 April at 10:21 p.m. he succumbed to his deteriorating conditions in the jail hospital. Two days prior to his death, on being asked to sign a bond, he said: "I am not suffering for my own self. My suffering is for all. Why are you troubling me by constantly asking for a bond". [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Kamala: An inhabitant of Sarabari, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, she joined in the peasant

- rising against the British authorities in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebel line-up, Kamala was killed in the police firing on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]
- Kamdev Pradhan:** Hailed from Contai Sub-Division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Participating in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was wounded in police firing on a demonstration he joined. He succumbed to his wounds on 5 August 1932. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI; RMIS, pp. 396-406]
- Kameshwar Singh:** Resident of v. Gogadih Mahuaban Tola, p.s. Madanpur, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Hari Charan Singh. An active Congress worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. Arrested and imprisoned in Gaya Jail, his health condition deteriorated due to constant tortures in the prison. On his falling seriously ill, he was released on health grounds, but died after some days in August 1930. [Report of the Political Conference, Jahanabad Sub Division, Gaya, 31 May 1931; Poll/Special, F. No. 50/1931, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 163]
- Kamli Bhog:** Resident of v. Peepariya, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Mokamaghat in reprisal against the establishment of a *Swaraj Sarkar* in the village Malpur (near Mokama). [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]
- Kammang Kuki:** A resident of Bongbal Khollen, about 35 Kilometers from Imphal, and an anti-British political activist, he was remanded to custody by the Political Agent on 11 September 1918. He died on account of tortures he suffered in Imphal Jail (as an under-trial prisoner) on 13 September 1918. [SLIB/Cabin No. 5, Kuki Rebellion Cases 1917-1918, p.113, SLIBI]
- Kamta Gir:** Resident of v. Daudpur, p.s. Manjhi, distt. Saran, Bihar. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the British police while taking part in a protest rally during the movement. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; AK, p. 414]
- Kanahiya Lal:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 8th P. Regiment of the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army where he was placed as Naik in the First Bahadur Group. Sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the British-Allied forces, he died at the battle ground in 1944 while confronting the enemy attacks on the INA in the Arakan Hills. [ROH, pp. 708-09]
- Kanai Lal Bhattacharya:** Hailing from v. Majilpur, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Nagend-

ranath, he was associated with the revolutionary groups. He shot and killed R.R. Garlick, the District Judge at Alipore, on 27 April 1930 for passing death sentences on Ramkrishna Biswas and Dinesh Gupta. He received fatal wounds in the firing by a British Sergeant in the Court compound and died on the spot. [KS, Alipore Judges Court Record; WWIM, I, p. 45; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 81]

Kanailal Datta: He was born on 30 August 1888 in v. Tantipara, p.s. Serampore (Srirampur), distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Chunilal Datta (accountant in Bombay in the Marine Department) and Brajamani Debi. He was raised at his uncle's house at village Chandernagore, district. Hooghly, and became a graduate from the Hooghly College, Bengal. As a student, he had imbibed the revolutionary spirit from his teacher, Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, joined the physical culture association and came under the influence of other revolutionaries. After his graduation, he joined the revolutionary group of Barin Ghosh and started living at Bhawanipur. Later he moved to 15 Gopi Mohan Dutta Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata), a place used primarily as a storage for arms, ammunitions and explosives. It was from this place he was arrested on 2 May 1908 and put on trial with others in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case. When Narendranath Gossain, one of the accused in the case, turned Government approver, Satyendranath Bose

and Kanailal decided to take the supreme risk of eliminating the approver inside the Jail premises. For killing Narendranath Gossain in the jail, Kanailal was sentenced to death, 1908; he died unperturbed on the gallows in the Alipore Central Jail on 10 November 1908. [The CSR, F. No. CU, 5/89, F. No. CU, - 5/89, 1908-09; IB Files, F. No. 1/1930, 1930; Proscription of the Issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29 December 1929; WWIM; I, p. 84; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 80]

Kanchan Mandal: Resident of Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement and the Salt Satyagraha. He was arrested in the course of the movement and put in Patna Camp Jail. He died in 1931 during his imprisonment on account of the barbaric police tortures. [SABY, pp. 47-73; RAAJKJS, p. 142]

Kanchan Mehta: Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took an active part in the Salt Satyagraha which had gathered momentum after Gandhiji's Dandi March. He was arrested and imprisoned in Patna Camp Jail. He died therein following a brutal assault by the police in 1931. [*Young India*, No. 4, Vol. 13, 22 January 1931; BMSAI, 1, p. 144; WWIM, I, p. 211]

Kanduri Parida: Belonged to v. Thuavari, distt. Puri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Lakhia Parida. A farmer, he joined the agitations launched by the Nayagarh Prajamandal Committee against the mal-administration of the

- Nayagarh State ruler from 1939 onwards. He was arrested in this connection and imprisoned. The police tortured him so severely that he could not bear it any longer and passed away in detention in 1939-40. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWIM, II, p. 236]
- Kanhananya:** Resident of Deogiri, Sahi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He was killed in the course of an encounter with the English East India Company's army in 1857 at Barhee Ghat. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Kanhi Singh:** Resident of distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar, he actively joined in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Taking part in a raid on Sonbarsa Police Outpost by a group of saboteurs, known as the Siam Dal, he was killed in the police firing on the spot on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch, CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]
- Kanhu Marandi:** Born in v. Garka, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand), he was active in the *Lathi-Pahar* movement of Dumka in 1943. He was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for his activities. He died in Buxar Jail shortly afterwards. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Kania Taimung:** Resident of Marongi Mouza, distt. Golaghat, Assam he was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement. Kania died in 1937, subsequent to his being badly beaten up by the police. [PHA Files, F. No. 40 (1935), DSAA]
- Kanka Majhi:** Hailing from distt. Mayurbhanj (the erstwhile Princely State), Orissa (Odisha), he took a leading part in the protest by the aggrieved Santhals against their ill-treatment by the State authorities. Arrested in this connection by the State police in 1917, he was hanged from a tree in public, along with others, by the State Government. [RAM, 1917-18, OSAB; OSS, p. 133]
- Kanaklata Barua:** Resident of Gahpur, distt. Sonitpur, Assam, Kanaklata was a young patriotic girl who sacrificed her life for the cause of her motherland at the age of 16. During the "Quit India" movement on 20 Septemeber 1942, Kanaklata, along with ten girls, was at the head of a procession that was proceeding to hoist the Tricolour flag at Gahpur Thana. When the procession was stopped, Kanaklata with the Tricolour flag in her hands requested the Police officer in-charge to allow the women processionists to go in and hoist the flag peacefully. But the Officer would not give in, and Kanaklata said, "Atleast you allow us the womenfolk to go into the *thana* compound. We will not create any trouble. We will simply hoist the flag and come out". To this, the Officer said: 'If you advance one step

more, we will fire'. But the threat could not dissuade the determined processionists and they went ahead. Immediately, one gunshot was fired without any warning. The shot hit the chest of Kanaklata and she dropped down, telling the policemen: "I will do my duty (hoisting the flag at any cost), you do your duty". She indeed did her duty unflinchingly. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Kanko Hansda: Resident of v. Sundarparlam, p.s. Shikaripara, distt. Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Tilee Hansda. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in Rajbandh Palasi police firing on 5 September 1942 at the age of 20. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

Kanowar Kushal: He was born in Sarupathar of Golaghat Sub-Division, Assam; studied up to the 7th standard and employed in a tea estate. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1920), the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), and in the "Quit India" movement (1942) as well. He was arrested for his taking part as a saboteur in the derailing of a British military train near Sarupathar Railway Station on 9 October 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. He was indicted, tried, and sentenced to death for sabotage. He was hanged in Jorhat jail on 16 June 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; WWIM, I, p. 184]

Kapil Deo Rai: Resident of Barhara, Koelwar, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Basant Dusadh. A prominent leader in the region during the "Quit India" movement, he participated in a demonstration on 14 August 1942 to press for the British ouster from India. He was shot dead when the police opened fire on the demonstrators. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; AK, pp. 413-426]

Kapil Dev Paswan: Resident of v. & p.s. Koilwar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Basant Dusadh. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 12 August 1942, the "Tommys" arrived at Koilwar in order to search and arrest the absconding activists of the agitation. He was present in Koilwar at that time and started running away to escape the clutches of the military. He was shot by the military men and died the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 259 & 416]

Kapil Muni Kamkar: Resident of m. Badka Angna, Dumraon town, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ram Prasad Kamkar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the procession which marched to raid Dumraon Police Station on 15 August 1942. When the demonstrators became restive and aggressive, the police opened fire on them. Kapil Muni

Kamkar received gunshot injuries in the firing and died the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38 (1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 152 & 413; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 164]

Kapildeo Narain Singh: Hailed from Muzaffarpur, Bihar, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement. Arrested during the movement, he was imprisoned in Patna Camp Jail. There, he fell seriously ill and died while being taken to Patna Medical College Hospital for treatment. According to the editor of the *Rashtravani*, around 60 prisoners died in Patna Camp Jail as the camp jail was overcrowded and lacked basic health facilities. [Poll/ Special, F. No. 484/ 1944, BSAP, cf. *Rashtravani*]

Kapildeo Singh: Resident of v. Ghataro, p.s. Lalganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Achhe Lal Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and imprisoned. He died on 11 April 1944 in Prisoners' Ward of Patna Hospital. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 166; AK, p. 424]

Karan Bihari: Born in 1920. Resident of v. Amratala, distt Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 30 September 1942 he joined a gathering of about 10,000 people for raiding

Nandigram *Thana* with a view to paralyze the civil administration. Confronting this popular upsurge, the police opened fire, killing four and wounding sixteen. Karan died along with Sheik Alauddin, Pulin Pradhan and Behari Hazra. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; H/Poll, Coll., 253/43 WBSAK; MTS, p. 309; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 367]

Kareem Khan: Hailed from Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand), he joined a mob, including the Congress volunteers, on 24 August 1942 in the village Sunsi near Godda, to attack the Government bungalow of Bokrabandh and set fire to it. Later, they burnt down the Forest Guard's quarters, the liquor shops and the Government-owned trees. Within an hour, the police force came up to the spot, surrounded the place and opened fire on the gathering. Kareem Khan, along with others, was shot and died on the way to the hospital. He was 38 years' old. [Case No. 24 of 1943, in the Court of R.D. Pandey, SDO, Godda]

Karelal Barma: Inhabitant of Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Bahru Koiri. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on the site and was killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna

(Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 419]

Karim Bhomech: Resident of Gujiya, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He died while fighting the English East India Company's forces in Porahat. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Karo Mian: Resident of v. Bishanpur, p.s. Dharahra, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Sobrati Mian. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received bullet injuries while raiding on 25 August 1942 Banmankhi Railway Station. He died of his injuries in a hospital. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Kartic: A resident of distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar, he was a labourer of Jamalpur Railway Workshop. He joined a crowd which had gathered to picket a local toddy shop on 13 November 1930 at the call of the local Congressmen. When the crowd, shouting "*Gandhiji ki Jai*", turned restive and hostile, the police opened fire on it. He received gunshot injuries, fell critically injured and died the same day. [Poll/Special (Conf.), F. No. 420/1930, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p.125]

Kartick Ch. Misra: Hailed from v.

Serampur, Bengal (now in West Bengal); a student and a Satyagrahi. On 1 June 1930, as the news of police loot and assault at Pratapdighi during the Salt Satyagraha spread around, he along with 200 persons gathered to protest against the atrocities. Amidst protestation, a few young men threw a clod of earth from the nearby cornfield at the police. This gave the police the pretext to resort to indiscriminate firing, killing two and wounding many. Kartick was killed in this shoot-out. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, NMML]

Kartik Bana: Hailed from v. Jogulia, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 14 years; s/o Braja Bana. He participated in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. On 7 September 1930 he accompanied other villagers to meet the Circle Officer, as well as the Police Officer at Chorepalia, Police Station Egara, Contai, for requesting them to desist from forceful realization of taxes. During the parley the police resorted to *lathi*-charge on the pretext that a clod of earth had been thrown at them. Kartik Bana jumped into the nearby pond to escape the brutal onslaught, but found the pond to have been encircled by the policemen who hit those who were trying to come out. Already severely hit, he stayed put into the pond, and died therein with a gaping and fractured wound on his scalp. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86/1930, *The Challenge*, No. 3, 25 September 1930, NMML]

- Kartik Girihi:** He was born at Sindrijola, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Surya Girihi. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Pakur Jail. There he died on 23 March 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Karyanand Misr:** Resident of v. Salempur, p.s. Surajghra, distt. Munger, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police on 9 August 1942 while joining a protest meeting against the British atrocities on the nationalist agitators at Surajgarha. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425; BMSAI, 3, p. 139]
- Kashi Nayak:** Belonged to the erstwhile Dhenkanal State, now in distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal volunteer, he actively participated in the resistance to the mal-administration of the State and also joined Gandhiji's Constructive Programme. He was killed in the State police firing at Kutumunia while joining a protest demonstration against the authorities on 2 November 1938. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; PMM, p. 75]
- Kasi (Kari) Goala:** Inhabitant of v. Jagnandanpur, p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Nanhaku Goala. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the agitators' setting up a *Swaraj Sarkar* (Independent Government) in Malpur village. When they were being suppressed and indiscriminately fired upon by the police on 18 October 1942, he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 170; BMSAI, 3, p. 91]
- Kasim Ali:** A resident of Jorhat, Assam, he was an active participant of the Non-Cooperation movement. Kasim Ali was arrested while participating in a rally organized by the Congress activists in Jorhat. He died in jail due to severe police tortures. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 131C, 1934, DSAA]
- Kasti Dakua:** Born in 1897 at v. Kushubida, Orissa (Odisha), s/o Arjuna Dakua. A participant in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 10 October 1942 the demonstrators marching towards the Nuagaon Police Station with the purpose of raiding it. When the marchers reached in front of the police station, a constable, Hinga Nayak, fired a shot that struck Kasti. He died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; SSOAS, p. 97; OSS, p. 133; OSAM, p. 179]
- Kat Daloi :** Hailing from v. Nartiang, the Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya state, a Daloi (head of an Elaka in the Jaintia Hills), he played a leading role in the armed resistance against the forceful British

imposition of house tax (1860), and their political and religious interferences in the Jaintia people's affairs in 1861-62. While struggling hard along with other Dalois to drive the British Raj away from the Jaintia Hills, Kat Daloi gave away his life in the battlefield in 1862. [H Pub, Proc., Nos, 51 (B), 24 July 1862; 55-57(B), 19 June 1862, 100-101 (B), 12 April 1862, January 1862 to February 1863, NAI; *RMNEI*, pp. 122-124]

Katru Mistri: Resident of v. Gupulichak, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Rahulal Mistri. Actively participating in the anti-British agitation in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 314-315]

Kauleshwar Singh: Residence not known. He belonged to the 7th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He actively participated in the Uprising of 1857 against the British and was arrested during the battle for the British recapture of the town of Arrah. He was convicted for his act and hanged on 10 August 1857. [Appendix-E, p. XXIX, in E.A. Samuels, (Commissioner of Patna), Report on the Police of the Patna Division, 1857, BSAP]

Kaushalya Kamarni: Residence not

known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared for a fight with them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Kaushalya was one of them. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *JDSKRRTS*, p. 111; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Kedar Chandra Jana: Belonged to v. Pindroi, Egra thana, Contai, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he tried to snatch away an important local political leader from the hands of the armed police. In the ensuing scuffle, he was killed in the police firing on 25 October 1942. [*AICC Papers*, F. No. 46, *Congress Prachar Patra*, cyclostyled & hand-written, 25 October 1942, *TSSICC*, *MSS*, *NMML*]

Kedar Nath Bakshi: Resident of v. Kespatt, Tamruk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A Congress worker, he was imprisoned in the course of the nationalist upsurge of 1942 and died during his detention due to epileptic attacks in June/July 1943. [*Biplabi*, 51, 5 July 1943]

Kedarnath Jana: Resident of Pindroi, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was an activist in the "Quit India" movement. On 12 October 1942, the Sub-Divisional Officer, with some armed constables and soldiers, were moving towards Khar village to make an enquiry into the destruction of Pataspore *Thana* building. To prevent them from entering the village, and committing atrocities on the villagers in the name of enquiry, a large crowd of eight thousand people, including Kedarnath Jana, assembled beside a small bridge near Khar. In the confrontation that followed, the armed constables and soldiers resorted to indiscriminate firing on the assemblage. Kedarnath Jana received bullet injuries and died of these on the same day. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 246; *QIMBSCSD*, p.94]

Kedarnath Tiwari: Resident of v. Nariar, p.s. Bangaon, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Vishwanath Tiwary. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement, and joined a large crowd that gathered to ransack the Supaual Sub-Treasury at Saharsa on 29 August 1942. When the British troops fired upon the gathering, he died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 418; *WWIM*, I, p. 211]

Kehar Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the British-Indian

Army in Malaya but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Placed on the same rank in its Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was sent on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight for the INA forces. His death in action against the British was reported in 1945. [*ROH*, pp. 714-15]

Kehar Singh: Resident of v. Khemonana, distt. Faridkot, Punjab; s/o Jhanda Singh. He was a passenger of the ill-fated Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took the Sikh migrants to Canada, but was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (Kolkata) (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed in the bloody shoot out with the police on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Kelu Das Baba: A resident of v. Chuchuri, block & distt. Nuapada, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. While taking part in an anti-British demonstration on 30 September 1930, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it and succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/15/1931, NAI; *RDG*, p. 82; *OR*, pp. 54-57]

Kelu Sahu: Born in 1900 at v. & p.o. Dalanga, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bharat Sahu. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined the demonstrators, demanding the British to

leave India, in front of Tudigadia Hata Police Station on 28 September 1942. At the height of the demonstration the police opened fire on it, killing Kelu Sahu and two others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 80; SSOAS, p. 74]

Kenda Sungharia: Born in v. Kiang, *teh.* Machh Kund, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the anti-British activities of the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested in this connection in August/September 1942. While in detention, he passed away in 1943 on account of the police tortures and unhygienic conditions in Koraput Jail. [MMCC List No. 65, 15 August 1963, p. 1, OSAB; *SLN*, p. 122]

Kesar Das: Residence not known. He was serving the British- Indian Army as a Store Keeper, but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Appointed Havildar in the First Bahadur Group, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to face the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy in the course of a fierce engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Keshab Chandra Bora: Resident of Dekaragaon, Tejpur, Assam; s/o Senai Bora; Keshab Chandra Bora was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. He was associated with the forming of the organization called "Seva Dal" in the year 1940. It was aimed at creating national awareness among the youths of

Dekaragaon in the year 1942. While organizing a mass rally with the help of the "Seva Dal" he was fired at by the police in 1942. He suffered from his injuries for a few days and died soon thereafter. [PHA Files, F. No. 327, DSAA]

Keshab Chandra Sarma: Belonging to Pumia, Sengliapara v. Rangamati Mouza, Darrang, Assam, he was a participant in the Civil Disobedience movement while in the school. He left his studies since then and was arrested in 1931 by the police for taking part in the picketing. He was initially detained for three months and was released. After his release, however, he again participated in Civil Disobedience movement. He died in 1935 when he was beaten badly by the police while participating in an anti-British procession. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 19 (1942), DSAA]

Keshab Lal De: Belonged to No. 3-1, Iswar Thakur Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Ganga Charan. Interned on 8 April 1916 for his revolutionary activities, he died on 10 November 1916. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III, WBSAK]

Keshav Kandu: Resident of v. Aurai, p.s. Kudra, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Janki Kandu. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops in the midst of his uprooting the railway tracks near Pusauli Railway

- Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 413]
- Kesho Ahir:** Resident of v. Dhakani, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sital Ahir. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and saw his village Lasadhi turning into a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in support of them. The "Tommies", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. Kesho was hit in the military firing and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 260 & 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92; WWIM, I, p. 175]
- Keshwar Ahir/Singh:** Resident of v. Chasi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Darbari Ahir. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and saw his village Lasadhi turning into a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village and started their search and arrest operations. This was opposed by the villagers and people rushed from nearby villages in their support. The "Tommies", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. Keshwar was hit by the army bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 260 & 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92; WWIM, I, p.175]
- Keshwar Paswan (Keshwar Ram):** Resident of v. Arwal, p.s. Jehanabad, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Budhan Ram. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was involved in the raiding of Arwal *Thana*. He was arrested by the police and beaten so brutally by them that he died in side *thana* on 22 August 1942. [Poll/Special, F. No. 273, 1946, BSAP; AK, p. 416; WWIM, I, p. 175]
- Keso Ram alias Keshwar Ram:** Resident of v. & p.s. Arwal, distt. Gaya, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the police firing while attempting to burn down the police station at Arwal on 16 August 1942 [Memo. No. 2456/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 175]
- Khagapati Amanatya:** Resident of v. Kongra, p.s. Papadahandi distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Gauda Guida. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942 he took an active part in it. His participation resulted in his arrest and imprisonment. He died in

detention due to severe police tortures. [HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88; WWFWO, KD, p. 50]

Khagapati Bhotra: Inhabitant of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Khagapati Bhotra, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Under these circumstances, he was admitted later on to hospital on 17 February 1943. Afterwards the Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Khagapati Bhotra died of heart failure on 20 March 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Khagapati Pujari: Inhabitant of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call

of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Khagapati Pujari, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery and debility after colitis, due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. For all these, he was hospitalized, first from 1 May 1943 to 23 May 1943 and then on 8 June 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Khagapati Pujari died of heart failure on 21 June 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Khagendra Nath Bose: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 28 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Khagendra Nath Bose participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. Shot, he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. [IB, F. No. 201/

46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Khaikhojam Kuki: He belonged to Bongbal Khollen, a village situated 35 kilometers from Kohima, Nagaland. He was under trial in connection with the Kuki Rebellion that broke out in 1917. The report signed by the Imphal Jailor indicated that four persons from Bongbal village were arrested. Out of them, Kuki was tortured to death in the police custody on 17 September 1918. [SLIBI/Cabin No. 5, Kuki Rebellion Cases 1917-1918, p. 114, MSAI]

Khairati Khan: Belonged to *m.* Solanganj, Chhapra, Bihar; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces. While defending the rebels' position, he was caught by the advancing Company's troops and tried for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion'. He was sentenced to the transportation for life, and sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858. His death in the custody was reported in August 1859. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1859), MSAM]

Khamba/Kmuba Singh: Resident of Yumnam Leiki, Assam; s/o Kajao, aged 27 years. He was a *Sipahi* and one of the *Santries* who escorted the

British Officers viz. Mr. J.W. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, Colonel Skene, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins to the scene of their murder. Tried before the Chief Political Officer, Manipur Field Force, he was sentenced to death. The order was later commuted to transportation for life, and he died on 17 December 1894 at Port Blair. [Assam Secretariat Foreign-A Proc., June 1895, No. 30; DAMU, Part-III, p. 130, MSAI]

Khan Saheb (Nawab Ali): Born on 1 July 1884 at Aberdeen Bazaar, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Wazir Ali. He played an important role in the formation of the Indian Independence League's Branch at Port Blair. During the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45), he protested against their top authorities' mass arrests of the members of the League. He was also arrested but released soon, re-arrested in October-November 1943 and imprisoned in Cellular Jail. Due to prolonged tortures during the confinement, he died in July 1945. [UHFS, p. 232]

Kharia Karma: Residence not known. The *Tebhaga* movement had spread to the Dooars area where the police fired on an assembly of peasants in what was known as Balgovinder Math in Neora-Majhialakhi. A number of tea-garden workers participated in the movement to express their solidarity with the peasants. Karma, a labourer from the Oodlabari Tea State, was killed in the firing early in 1947. [JDSKRRTS, p. 96]

Khazin Shah: Residence not known, residing in Malaya, he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. Placed as a Sepoy in the First Engineers Company of the INA, he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British-Allied forces. He was killed during a fierce engagement with the enemy in Burma in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Khedwa Bhagat: Hailing from v. Chetter, p.s. Kuru, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Loda Tana Bhagat. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British activities. Sent to Patna Camp Jail, he died there in 1943. [Poll (Special), 519/ 1942, BSAP; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]

Khelavan Roy: Resident of v. Shetalpur, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. While participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops in Bidupur village on 3 September 1942. The indiscriminate firing was intended to terrorise the local populace. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, 1, p. 309]

Khomboong Major: Hailing from Manipur, Khomboong Major was killed in action against the British at Khongjom during the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891. [RCM, p. 237]

Khudi Das: Hailed from of 8 B Priyanath

Mullick Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was a participant in the agitation in Calcutta over the INA trials and the police action on the students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received bullet injuries in the police firing on the procession he joined. He was admitted to Shambhunath Pundit Hospital, and died on 23 November (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Khudiram Bera: Hailed from v. Chingurmari, p.s. Mahishadal Sub-Division, Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A participant in the anti-British "Quit India" movement, he joined the Congress *Bidyut Bahini's* attack on Mahishadal Thana for hoisting the Tricolour flag on it. In the ensuing confrontation, he was killed in the police firing on 29 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Khudiram Bose: Born on 3 December 1889. Hailing from v. Mohbani, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was born to Lakshmi-priya Debi and Trailokya Nath Bose (a revenue collector). While studying in the 9th standard at Tamluk School, he gave up his studies to join the national struggle during the

Swadeshi movement. He finally joined the Secret Society of Bengal in Midnapore, and came to the notice of the police on 28 February 1906 when he was arrested for distributing 'seditious' leaflet, *Sonar Bangla*, in an agricultural-cum-industrial exhibition. However, the case was withdrawn by the Government in consideration of Khudiram's young age. He took part in the looting of mail-bags at Hatgacha in 1907 and participated in the bomb attack on the Bengal Governor's special train near Narayanganj Railway Station on 6 December 1907. He was also involved in the attempted killing of two Englishmen – Watson and Bamfylde Fuller—in 1908. In the same year Barin Ghose assigned to him and Prafulla Chaki *alias* Dinesh Chandra Roy the task of killing Douglas Kingsford, the Sessions Judge at Muzaffarpur, Bihar, for avenging the harsh sentences he passed on the nationalist patriots in Calcutta. They went to Muzaffarpur on their mission, and on 30 April 1908 threw the bomb at Kingsford's carriage which happened to be carrying a European lady, Mrs. Kennedy and her daughter, Miss Kennedy, and not Kingsford. The bomb killed the mother and injured the daughter. Night-long searches traced Khudiram at Waini Railway Station where he was arrested. After his arrest he accepted the entire responsibility for the incident. Sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Khudiram was hanged on 11 August 1908 in the Muzaffarpur Jail. [Poll(Poll) Deptt, Departmental

Enquiry into Midnapore Conspiracy Case, Part – IV, (Three files), 1908; IB, F. No. 1/1930, Year 1930, Proscription of the Issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29/12, 1929; IB, Secret Folder 1908, S. No. 16/1908; Midnapore Conspiracy Case, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 120; *BMSAI*, 1, p. 125; *ERMB*, pp. 63-64. *WWIM*, I, pp. 54-55]

Khundoo: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the Company's service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces, and pledged to fight till death for freedom from foreign yoke. He also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the British. Captured by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement, and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1858. He was deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he was shot dead in September 1859 while trying to escape from detention. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Khurkuchani: Resident of v. Ahirpura, p.s. Arrah, town Arrah, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; w/o Diwan Ahir. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, she was killed by the "Tommies" when they resorted to random firing to terrorize the villagers on 16 August 1942.

[Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38 (1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; BMSAI, 3, p. 91]

Khusru Manjhi: Inhabitant of v. Faridpur, p.s. Naugachia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Budhu Manjhi. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the military patrolling party at his residence on 28 August 1943. Apparently they took him to be the leader of the saboteurs' attack on Sonbarsa Police Station on 28 August 1943 at Tilakpur (Sultanganj). It was a case of mistaken identity. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 381 & 421]

Kinaram: Belonging to Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Dhahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Kinaram was hit in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Kirit Yadav: Resident of v. Zamira, p.s. Ara (Arrah) Muffasil, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Kopit Ahir. Since the inhabitants of his village were active participants in the "Quit India" movement, the British troops raided it and opened indiscriminate fire to terrorise the villagers on 28 August 1942. He received severe bullet

injuries in the police firing and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB/31 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; BMSAI, 3, p. 94]

Kirti: Hailing from the hilly region of independent Tippera (now Tripura), Kirti and his associate Parikshit organised an armed rising to oppose their tribesmen's deprivation of lands and subjection to undue taxes by the ruling family. They also joined the Uprising of 1857 at the time of the Chittagong mutiny, but concentrated on their fighting the Tippera raj. Dewan Balaram and his brother Sridam being responsible for suddenly raising the revenue rates on the tribal peasants, Kirti's men attacked Balaram's house and killed Sridam on the spot. When, however, the mutiny was blown over, Kirti was captured and killed by the Tippera royal forces, probably in 1858. [E1857UNEI]

Kishori Shahi: Resident of v. Rampur Chhapra, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Ram Prasad Shahi. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing while trying to destroy a road bridge in Minapur on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, pp. 331-32; AK, p. 412]

Kishun Patwa: Resident of v. Patwatoli,

p.s. Daudnagar, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Bhutai Ram Patwa. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was engaged in raiding and setting fire to the Government excise godown (store house) at Daudnagar. He died of serious burns when the kerosene containers caught fire and exploded in August 1942. [Poll/ Special, F. No. 273/1946, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 272]

Koka Handa: Born at v. Sundar Phalm, Santhal Pargana, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Tale Hansda. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was killed in a police firing on the agitators he joined at Rajbandh Palasi (now in Dumka District) on 5 September 1942. [H/ Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SBY, pp. 47-73; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Kokhia: Residence not known. A Sepoy of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left his service during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebels and fought the Company's forces on several occasions. While defending the rebel position in the battle, he was caught by the British and charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to be transported for life on 29 May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. He died there in custody on 7 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Kona Bhagaban Khura: Belonged to v.

Kiang, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. Actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, he was arrested in this connection by the British police. Kona Bhagaban Khura and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted influenza on 7 December 1943 and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) later conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Kona Bhagaban Khura died of heart failure due to septicemia on 13 January 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Koomar Sahai: Residence not known; s/o Nilambar Shah, the famous rebel leader of 1857 in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). The Chotanagpur Commissioner, in his letter of 14 March 1859, mentioned him as a particularly important rebel. He was captured in the impenetrable jungles

of Palamau and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died later in custody. [H/Pub, 1 April 1859, 15-16, NAI]

Kootob-ood-deen Nujeeb: Residence not known. A Sepoy in Danapur Cantonment in Bihar, he was accused of spreading rumours among the sepoys and inciting them to rebellion. Arrested and tried under Act XVII of 1857, he was hanged on 23 June 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 52 in No. 2, letter from the Assistant Magistrate to the Magistrate of Patna, July 14, 1857; Appendix (B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858, p. 22]

Kora Bhagat: Inhabitant of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he took an active part in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Kora Bhagat, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contracted pneumonia due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, when conditions worsened, he was admitted to hospital on 7 October 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded eventually his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It

indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Kora Bhagat died of heart failure on 17 October 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Kripal Das Sadhu: Resident of Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sardar Harkissen Singh of the Sikh Temple, Chittagong. Interned for 1 year under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code on 4 October 1921 for his political activities, he died during the internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1145, WBSAK]

Kripanath Thakur: Resident of v. Patari, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar. He was a political worker and took active part in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned for his role, he died in jail. [WWIM, I, p. 361]

Kripesh Chandra Dutta: A renowned leader of Sylhet, Assam, and an active participant in India's freedom movement in 1932, he courted arrest and died in Gauhati Jail due to prolonged illness. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Krishna Kumar Chakravarty: Hailed from v. Basudeopore, Egra p.s., Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An assistant teacher in Bhimeswari M.E. School, who renounced his job to take part in the "Quit India" movement, he participated in

Bhagwanpur *Thana* attack on 29 September 1942 (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Krishna Kumar was shot dead at the time of his pouring water from a nearby pond into the mouth of a wounded colleague. His dead body was found floating in the pond the next day. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 37 & 245; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Krishna Kumar Choudhuri: Born in 1912. Resident of v. Patiya, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Harendralal Choudhuri; a revolutionary who participated in the Chittagong Armoury Raid and in the Jalalabad Hill battle, he successfully escaped from the clutches of police. He was one of the youths assembled at a cricket match in the Paltan Maidan to avenge the death of Surjya Sen and Tarakeswar Dastidar by killing Mr. Peter Cleary, the Superintendent of Police of Chittagong. After Cleary's narrow escape from the bomb attack, Krishna Kumar and his friend, chased him firing indiscriminately. Both, however, were captured, tried by the Special Tribunal and sentenced to be hanged. He died on the gallows in the Midnapore Jail on 5 June 1934. [IB, F. No. 935/36(8) S. No. 187; IB, Confid., F.No 935/36(7), List of Outrages 1934, Part A, S. No. 732, 7 January 1934, WBSAK; *CYAM*, p. 105; *WWIM*, I, p. 69, see also Bengali leaflets *Chittagong Astragar Lunthan Jyanti and Jalalabad Judher Purna Smriti*]

Krushan Mahalik: Belonging to v.

Rajuali Bindha, p.o. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in a protest rally over the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia. Failing to disperse the rallyists, the police opened fire on them and killed Krushna Mahalik, along with few others, on the spot. He was cremated on the bank of the Salandi River. [DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13 September 1942, DM to CS, OSAB; H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; *LMQIMO*, p. 11; *SSOAS*, p.17]

Krushna Swain: Born at v. Kumarpur, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bindu Swain. He actively took part in a number of agitations during the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Krutartha Pradhan: Resident of Talcher, distt. Angul, Orissa (Odisha), he was an active worker of the Prajamandal movement in Talcher State, and later actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out in August 1942. Following the death of a Government *Chowkidar* in a clash with the demonstrators on 4 October 1942, the police opened fire on them in which Krutartha Pradhan was killed on the spot, along with few others. [*HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 130; *SSOAS*, p.

- 103; OSS, p. 160; OGDG, p.71; WWIM, II, p. 250]
- Kuarsing Munda:** Belonging to v. Janumpiri of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active member of the Birsaite agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, refer to the entry on Birsa Munda). He was involved on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the colonial police force on the the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village. He was seriously wounded in the clash and succumbed to his wounds next day, 10 January 1900. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901; 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, 1, p. 238; DSHM, p. 29; SAMAY, p. 128; SBY, pp. 43-73]
- Kukru Mandal:** Resident of v. Kachira, p.s. Biosi, distt. Purnea, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in a police firing in 1942. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423; WWIM, I, p.212]
- Kul Bahadur:** Residence not known, stayed in Malaya where he joined the Indian National Army as a soldier in the Bodyguard Battalion. He died in action in Burma (now Myanmar) in 1944 where he was sent to counter the Allied forces. [WWIM, II, p.165; FMRIN, p. 127]
- Kulachandra (Maharaja Kulachandra Dhaja):** He was s/o Maharaja Chandrakirti and Chongtham Chanu Naha Lukeswari. Following the rebellion of General Thangal and Tikendrajit against the reigning King Surchandra, and his consequent abdication, his half-brother – Kulachandra Dhaja – ascended the throne of Manipur on 23 September 1890. He was a man of noble and mild manners, and according to Meitei Puwari, "Kulachandra Singh always tried to adjust his brothers with one another". He also wanted to distribute land to the landless people, but could not make much progress because of the outbreak of the Manipur war of 1891. After the war, Maharaja Kulachandra was arrested on 8 May 1891, and tried before a Special Commission under the presidency of Lt. Col., St. John Mitchell. He was charged with 'waging war against the Queen Empress' and transported for life with forfeiture of properties. He died on 26 January 1934 at Radhakund, Uttar Pradesh. [WIW, 1891, MSAI]
- Kuldeo Mishra:** Resident of v. Laloo Chhapra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Deepnarain Mishra. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and imprisoned in Bhagalpur Jail. There he was shot dead in the police firing for participating in of prisoners' revolt on 4 September 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 22]
- Kullo Khan:** Residence not known, he

took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the English East India Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857 Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers(No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858]

Kumroodeen: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it to join hands with the rebels during the Uprising in 1857. He also incited his fellow-sepoys to turn their arms against the British for overthrowing their oppressive foreign rule. He was caught by the Company's army in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to transportation for life, he was deported to the Andaman Islands in April 1858. He died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Kumud Nath Bhattacharji: Resident of v. Dhopadaha, p.s. Santhia, distt. Pabna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Lalam Chandra Bhattacharji, he was brought up in Kurigram at Rangpur from where he passed the Matriculation Examination. Taking admission at Victoria College, Cooch Behar, he stayed in Chhatra Bhandar

and joined the Anushilan Samiti, a revolutionary group. For his participation in the Dharail Political Dacoity in Rajshahi District on 20 February 1915, he was interned *vide* Government order dated 9 May 1916. He died at Egra on 14 December 1918 while under internment. [IB, F. No. 293/1915, S. No. 1/1915 & F. No. 256/1915, S. No. 19/1915; Poll/Deptt, Special Intelligence Branch, Register 1, F. No. CLVIII of 1916, WBSAK]

Kunbyee Singh: Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 after deserting from the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the British East India Company's army. He was tried, sentenced and ordered to be hanged on 8 July 1857. [Letter from H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June, 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffarpur; *RBRSC*, p. 150]

Kundan Lal: Residence not known, he was serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army where he was placed as Lieutenant in the Second Guerrilla Regiment. Deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the British-Allied forces, he died during an enemy offensive on the INA position in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI]

Kundu Kachari: A resident of Dhekiajuli, Assam, he was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement. He took part in the procession that was proceeding to Dhekiajuli Thana to hoist the Tricolour flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana* it was stopped by the police. Following some argumentation, the police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the processionists. When it failed, and two of the processionists sneaked into the *thana* and hoisted the Tricolour flag, the police suddenly opened fire. In this firing Kachari was seriously injured and died shortly of his injuries. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/10, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Kunjabehari Shit: Belonging to distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he joined on 22 September 1942 the large crowd to resist to the police 'zoolum' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia, who were forced to fill up a road without payment (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). In course of the resistance, Kunjabehari Shit was shot dead on the spot in the indiscriminate firing by the police. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Kunwar Singh: Born about 1782 at v. Jagdishpur, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sahibzada Singh; he was the owner of the large Jagdishpur Estate which he developed and expanded. Kunwar Singh had some reason for his growing animosity towards the

British. He had originally been very deeply in debt, and his estate was heavily mortgaged. In 1853-54 the Bengal Government stepped in with the intention of saving him from ruin and took over the management of his land. But just before the Uprising of 1857 the Government, finding the task of management to be difficult, abruptly decided to give it up—to the utter discomfiture of Kunwar Singh. Later, a law suit by the debtors also went against him in the Sudder Courts, leaving him practically resourceless. He joined the rebel forces as they reached Arrah on 26 July 1857, entered into correspondence with prominent rebel leaders like Nana Saheb and persuaded other Chiefs in Bihar to join the Uprising. His assumption of leadership of the three rebellious Dinapur Regiments, and the siege of the English garrison at Arrah, constituted an open challenge to the English East India Company's authority in Bihar. By July 1857 Shahabad passed virtually under his control, and he established his own machinery of administration there with the assistance of Hare Krishna Singh, who had taken a leading part in the siege of Arrah. Kunwar Singh proclaimed himself the ruler of Shahabad, and set up two *thanas* at Arrah under the control of Sheikh Ghulam Yahea as Magistrate, Sheikh Muhammad Azimuddin as Jamadar of a *thana* and Turab Ali and Khadim Ali as Kotwals. Eventually, however, he failed to stop the advancing Company's forces in Shahabad. Dislodged from Jagdishpur, he marched towards

Mirzapur and threatened Rewa and parts of Allahabad District from a position of vantage. Moved to Banda, where its Nawab had already identified himself with the rebels' cause, he went to Kalpi on Nana Saheb's invitation to participate in the assault on Kanpur. Visiting Lucknow, where he was warmly received by Birjis Qadr (whom the rebels proclaimed as the ruler of Awadh), he was invested with a high position of honour and granted a *farman* for taking over Azamgarh. He occupied the town after defeating the Company's forces, but decided to return to Jagdishpur as he saw little chance of retaining Azamgarh against the Company's superior military power. He fought a series of heroic and brilliant rear-guard actions during the withdrawal. While crossing the Ganga River, he lost one of his hands which was shattered by a cannon ball. Returned to Shahabad with hardly 2000 battle-weary and ill-armed men, he led another attack on the Company's forces and inflicted a crushing defeat on them in April 1858. He expired as a result of the severe wounds received during the battles. The deeds of valour performed by Kunwar Singh immortalised him among his people, turning these into subject matters of folk songs and legends around him. [*The Friend of India*, 6 January 1859, Vol. XXV, NLK; *FSUP*, IV, pp. 403-94; *BKSAS*; *DGS*, p. 81; *WWIM*, III, pp. 78-79]

Kurnah Ghurtea: Resident of Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in the

Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Sambalpur. He also took part in plundering the Government properties, and in inciting his neighbours to seize the British belongings. He was caught by the British troops in the course of an encounter and tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death in 1858 and his properties were also forfeited. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 14 of 1858 (19), Vol. 46, 6 March 1858, WBSAK]

Kurup Behera: Born in v. Sankharu, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhagu Behera. He actively participated in the various agitations of the "Quit India" movement in and around his locality (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Kushal Konwar: Residence not known. President of the Sarupathar Congress Committee, was a strict Gandhian and abhorred violence. He was hanged for his alleged participation in the Sarupathar Derailment Case. Sarupathar was a small railway station on the Bengal-Assam railway line, a few miles east of Manipur road. On 9 October 1942, a military train was derailed a few yards from the station. Three American officers and also quite a good number of soldiers died in the accident.

Suspecting sabotage behind the accident, mass arrests in the locality began. Some 42 persons were arrested in connection with this derailment, including Kushal Konwar. Konwar was arrested because he happened to be the president of Sarupathar Congress, because his office happened to be at Sarupathar and lastly he admitted of his going out of his office at times and his being absent from it on the 9 of October. The case was tried by the District Magistrate, Sibsagar, and the appeal was heard by the Governor of Assam. As Sarupathar is situated in the partially "excluded" area, the High Court has no jurisdiction over it. Kushal was given the highest punishment on the basis of the evidence adduced by an approver. No convincing proof of his connection with the case had clearly been established. On 15 June 1943, he was hanged at 4:30 a.m. in Jorhat Jail. The day previous to the fateful day, he said to his jail colleagues smilingly: "Death is inevitable to living beings, I am glad God has chosen me, God likes me". Next morning, with firm determination, and an unforgettable smile on his lips, he went up the gallow and said, "I am innocent" and sang the Assamese *Bargeet*, 'Parkara he Dinanath Sansar Sagor' (Oh God, transport me to the other side of the ocean like world). [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Kushdev Goswami: Belonging to Tosomguri Mouza, Jorhat, Assam, he was an active participant in the Non-

Cooperation movement of 1921. He had set up a volunteer organization for its furtherance. While the movement was on, he was arrested by the police in the course of a meeting. He died in detention as a result of atrocities committed on him in the jail in 1924. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 15, 1929, DSAA]

Kusum Lal Acharya: Resident of v. Barahkona, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Babulal Acharya. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot by the police while engaged in a raid on the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. Severely injured, he died soon thereafter. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Kutkun Shah: Residence not known. He was an associate of the Nilambar brothers during the Uprising of 1857 in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was charged with 'rebellion, wilful murder and plundering of the coal factory'. He was presumed dead during the rebellion, as the charges against him were classified as 'not to be pardoned'. [*Palamau Gazette*, pp. 86-87]

Kuwwal Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it at the time of the 1857 Uprising. He fought the British forces

on several occasions, and was caught following an encounter with them. Put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour in chains' and

deported to the Andaman Islands on 12 January 1858. He died there in custody on 26 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

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Labanya Bhotra: Hailing from v. Kumuli, *teh.* Borigumma, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Jagat Patro. Joining the Congress in 1936, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. He was arrested in this connection by the British police. Labanya Bhotra and other agitators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted with lobar pneumonia and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be hospitalized on 22 April 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political

prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Labanya Bhotra died of heart failure on 13 May 1943 in detention. [H/Deptt. (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 53]

Lachhmi Poddar: Resident of v. Barbighai, p.s. Ballia, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Ram Tahal Poddar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he received serious bullet injuries in the police firing at Khagaria town on 13 August 1942 while joining a procession to protest against the British atrocities on the activists. He died of his injuries afterwards. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]

Lachman Dass Sankwa: Born on 28 December 1905 at Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Chintamani Sankwa. He was employed as a Clerk by the British authority, and later on promoted to the post of *Tehsildar*. He

joined the Indian Independence League in April 1942 and was elected as the Secretary for its Port Blair Branch. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested on 27 October 1943 on the charge of 'spying for the British', imprisoned in Cellular Jail and finally shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. [UHFSA, p. 234]

Lachman Singh: Resident of v. Mano Chahal, distt. Amritsar, Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took the Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead in the scuffle between the passengers and the colonial police at Budge Budge on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; Proc. of the Comm. of Komagata Maru Enquiry, Exhibit No. 13, Calcutta, 1914; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Lachmee Prasad: Residence not known. He was serving in the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the British East India Company's army. He left his services and joined the Uprising of 1857. Arrested by the Company's troops in his native area, he was tried for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to be hanged on 8 July 1857. [Letter from H. L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, dated 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June, 1858,

District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; *RBRRSC*, p. 150]

Lachua Oraon: Residence not known; a peasant(owner of five acres of land), he participated in the *Tebhaga* movement, and joined the poor peasants – workers group at Mahabari, near Mangalbari *hat* (Chalsa area) under Matialli Police Station in Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal) on 4 April 1947. The group came under indiscriminate police firing because of the authorities' apparent intention of smashing the spread of peasants' and workers' rebellion against their exploiters. [*PA*, 9 May 1947; *ESPB*, p. 235; *PWFSJ*, pp. 415-458; *LWCEI*, p. 293]

Lagu Hembaram: Born in p.s. Rangamaslia, Santhal Parganas (now in Jharkhand); s/o Paru Hembaram. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. His health so deteriorated due to tortures in the jail that he died one day after his release in September 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, *NAI*; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73; *AK*, pp. 413-26]

Lakhan Lal Singh: Belonging to distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar, he took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and detained in Begusarai Jail, he was released when seriously ill and died soon thereafter, perhaps in 1930. [*WWIM*, I, p. 191]

- Lakhan Soren:** Belonged to v. Bhagwanpur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Godda Jail where he died in detention in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Lakhara Dusadh:** Resident of Multola, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Aghani Dusadh. A participant in the anti-British agitation in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement at Sarmati *hat* on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 415]
- Lakhi Bhagat:** Resident of v. & p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Mangru Bhagat. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha as a saboteur on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 37; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]
- Lakhi/Lakhimi/Kanta Hazarika:** Belonging to Berhampur, distt. Nagaon, Assam and well-known as a very dedicated Congress worker in the "Quit India" move-ment, he joined a public gathering on 18 September 1942 for a religious purpose. Although purpose was explained, and the authorities had been assured that the crowd would disperse after taking the "prasads", the military unit did not wait and started kicking the people and trampling the sacred "prasads". By these acts of the police, the people got infuriated and started shouting "*Bande Mataram*". In the ensuing melee, the neighbouring villagers also joined it, headed by Ratnabala Phukan. She was carrying a Congress flag in her hand which the military Captain tried to snatch away. It resulted in a scuffle and in the army men's resorting to firing. In this firing Lakhi Kanta Hazarika lost her life. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 275, 287, 325, DSAA]
- Lakhiram Mahuli:** Resident of v. Patra, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Faudiram Mahuli. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested in this connection and put in Dumka Jail, where he died soon after, at the age of 35. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; BSKS, pp. 83-97]
- Lakho Sahi:** Resident not known. He was a member of the "Parshuram Dal" in Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). This Dal, active in Dumka, attacked and tortured the officials loyal to the British Government in the 1940s. Later, he became an aide of Mahender Gope, and joined his Gope Dal Party with

similar objectives. He was caught by the police and hanged by the government in 1945. [AK, pp. 413-426; QIMB, p.114]

Lakshman Mallik: Resident of v. Nilakanthapur (in erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Derabish Block, distt. Kendrapara, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Dadlu Mallik. A Prajamandal activist, he took active part in the agitations for responsible government in his State. On 10 October 1938 night, he joined a protest rally against the killing of a boy, Baji Raut, by the police at the Nilkantha Ghat. The demonstrators were fired upon by the military in which Lakshman received severe bullet injuries and died on the spot. [NF, 23 October 1938; *The Samaj*, 14 October 1938; AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; SFSO, p. 187; SSOAS, p. 40; WWFWO, DD, p. 65; WWIM, II, p. 183]

Lakshman Nayak: Born on 22 November 1899 in v. Tentuli Gumma, p.s. Boipariguda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Padalam Nayak. He joined the Congress in 1936 and took a leading part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. In the course of the movement, he led an aggressive procession, consisting mostly of tribal people, to Mathili (now in Malkangiri District) Police Station with the intention of hoisting the Congress flag on its building on 21 September 1942. Many people, who were taking part in this march, had been killed when the police opened fire on them. Laksh-

man Nayak was arrested, tried for his leading role in the demonstration and was sentenced to death. Imprisoned in Behrampur Jail, he was hanged there on 29 March 1943. [MMCC List, Acc. No. 1360, S. No. 1, 15 August 1963, p. 1, JPHALN, No. 4, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, V, p. 48; WWFWO, KD, p. 55; UP p. 42; SLN, p. 122; LNSTP, p. 154; SSOAS, p. 89]

Lakshman Prasad: Hailed from Ghazipur (now in Uttar Pradesh) and resided at Tirhut, Bihar. As a soldier in the 23rd Regiment of the English East India Company's army, he participated in the mutiny by his regiment during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught by the Company's forces and hanged on 9 July 1857. [WWIM, III, p. 80]

Lakshman Samrath: Born at v. Sarangapalli, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). He actively joined the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was arrested for his participation in the anti-British government activities in the movement and was sent to imprisonment. He died in jail owing to police tortures in custody in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; JM, 148; SLL, p. 123]

Lal Hembaram: Born at v. Bara Pipra of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Guhiya Hembaram. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and awarded three years' imprisonment. He died in Bhagalpur Jail on 4

September 1942 owing to tortures by the police. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Lal Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 3048) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Lal Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Lal Mohan Sen: Resident of Sandwip, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he came from an affluent business family. He was a student of the Normal School in Chittagong town and had been drawn into the revolutionary movement by Debaprasad Gupta. Entrusted with the charge of disrupting the railway and telegraph connections with Chittagong during the rising on 18 April 1930, he executed his responsibilities with success. He was arrested later and sent to the Andaman Islands on life-term. Released and returned to Sandwip in 1946, he was killed when

he tried to stop a communal riot in the town. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 501; *Alekhyamala*, p. 109]

Lala Bhagat: Resident of v. Khurotoli, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). An active participant in the nationalist agitation; he took part in the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and the "Quit India" movements. He was arrested during the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and put behind the bars, where he died subsequently. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; BSKS, p. 81]

Lala Gope: Resident of v. Rashilchak, p.s. Poonpoo, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Ganauri Gope. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the British soldiers on the eastern side of the railway lines near Phulwari Police Station on 14 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 117]

Laldev Kahar: Resident of v. & p.s. Mokama, distt Patna, Bihar; s/o Bajo Ram. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed when the "Tommys" fired on the crowd he joined in raiding and looting Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 420]

Lalit Chandra Chaudhuri (Ray

Chaudhuri): Resident of v. Baghbari, p.s. Kalipara, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Shashi Bhushan Chaudhuri. A member of the Routhbhog Samiti, Dacca, he was an intimate friend of Pulin Behari Das of Dacca Anushilan Samiti. It was suspected that he was involved in Dashani-Mohanpur political dacoity of 11 December 1909. Arrested on 5 September 1910 in connection with the incident of bombing at Munshiganj, Dacca, he was convicted under section 4 (b) of Act VI (Explosive Substances Act) of 1908 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and transported to Montgomery Jail (Punjab) on 10 April 1911. He died there in September 1917. [IB, F.Nos. 38/1911, S. No. 17/ 1911 & IB, CID, LPB, 1930, Index 3, S. No. 561, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 69; *Charitabhdhan*, 1, p. 497]

Lalit Mohan Sarkar: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 35 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Lalit Mohan Sarkar participated in one such delirious protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He was shot and later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. Nos. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February

1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Lalji Gope: Resident of Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Kanchan Gope. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on the site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 117; *AK*, p. 419]

Lalji Mandal: Resident of v. Dumaria, p.s. Barari, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Gena Lal Mandal. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while sabotaging the railway lines between Kursela and Karahgola Railway Stations at Debipur. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 423]

Lall Khan: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it to join hands with the rebels during the Uprising in 1857. He also incited his fellow-sepoys to turn their arms against the British for overthrowing their oppressive foreign rule. He was caught by the Company's army in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and rebellion

against the British'. Sentenced to the transportation for life, he was deported to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858. He died there in detention on 4 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Lall Singh: Resident of Phoenix Bay, the Andaman Islands, he joined the Indian Independence League at Port Blair, and worked for its organisational development along with other League members. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45) on the charge of 'being a British spy'. He died in Cellular Jail on 23 January 1944 due to prolonged tortures and lack of proper medicine and food. [UHFSA, p. 229]

Lalla Basaunt: Residence not known. He was serving the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in it. He participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the British forces and charged with 'desertion and taking part in plundering the Government properties'. He was sentenced to transportation for life on 29 May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. He died there in detention on 28 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Lallagauree Sankar: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal

Army of the English East India Company, but left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising to join hands with the rebel forces. He fought the Company's army at several places in north India, and was finally caught by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement. He was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' against the British authorities and sentenced to transportation for life on 29 May 1858. He was deported to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858 where he died in detention on 24 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Lalsingh Deka: Residence not known. On 29 August 1942 village Mikirgaon of Barapujia (Assam) was raided by a military party with a view to arrest the "Quit India" activists hiding there. At the time of the raid, Lalsingh Deka – a youth of 25 years – attacked a Military Sepoy and when the Sepoy fired at him he was killed on the spot. His dead body was later handed over to the relatives for funeral. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 121, 325, DSAA]

Lambodar Mukherjee: Resident of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand) and connected with the *Sapha-Hor* movement of the district, Mukherjee was a Forward Bloc leader in the area whose activities were restricted mostly to Dumka Sub-Division. At his instance in the Kadma village in Dhanbasa Circle, the Santhals started worshipping an image of the *Bharat Mata* from

December 1940. Later, he and his companion, Sarbanand Misra, were forced by the Government to leave the Santhal Parganas in February 1942. Thereafter their political activities were restricted to the towns of Motihari and Arrah. He was arrested during the "Quit India" movement and died in jail in August 1942. [Deputy Commissioner's Letter to the Chief Secretary, 7 September 1942; WBSAK; *FMB*, 3, p. 186]

Lapsa Hembaram: Born at v. Narayanpur, Dumka, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Sugda Hembaram. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Dumka Jail, he died in detention in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Lataru Kohra: A resident of Mangaldoi distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Lataru Kohra was hit by the bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Laxman Mahto: Resident of v. Hussaina, p.s. Sarmera, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Rupal Mahto. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the military patrol in his village while crossing the

river on a boat. The indiscriminate firing was aimed at terrorising a local populace into submission. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 201; *AK*, p. 422]

Laxman Paswan alias Laxmi Paswan: Resident of v. Tewarichak, p.s. Naubatpur, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Sujhawan Paswan. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined the procession which raided Naubatpur Police Station on 14 August 1942. When the police opened fire on the demonstrators, Laxman was killed on the spot. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 411]

Laxman Singh: Resident of Oodlabari, Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). The *Tebhaga* movement spread to the Dooars region where in the Neora-Majhialakhi area took place firing on an assembly of peasants at what was known as Balgovinder Math. A number of tea-garden workers participated in the movement to express their solidarity with the peasants. Laxman, a labourer from the Oodlabari tea estate, was killed in the firing early 1947. [*JDSKRRTS*, p. 96]

Laxmi Narayan Das: Hailed from v. Mathuri, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). While actively participating

in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 one of the five batches of volunteers (of the *Bidyut Bahini*), constituted by the *Samar Parisad* (War Council) at Tamluk, to 'capture', under the leadership of Matangini Hazra, Tamluk Thana and hoist the Congress flag over it. On the way to the *thana*, they were stopped by the soldiers, led by one Anil Kumar Bhattacharya, and heavily *lathi*-charged. Failing to disperse the large gathering thus, the soldiers resorted to firing in which Laxmi Narayan Das, aged 13, was shot dead. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, pp. 24-25 & 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Layanu Koch: Hailed from Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took active part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Layanu Koch was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Leela Neogani: Belonged to North Lakhimpur, Assam. An active Congress worker, she used to take part in every Congress activity. She also participated in most of those huge protest demonstrations that were frequently taken out in different parts of North Lakhimpur. When a procession was taken out on 14 September 1942, during the Quit India movement, by the Congress-

men at Bihpuria, she enthusiastically joined it. The procession was heavily *lathi*-charged by the police and about a dozen people received serious injuries. Neogani was among those badly injured in it and died of her injuries soon thereafter. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 121, 325, DSAA]

Lekua Munda: Hailed from v. Gutuhatu, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was a domestic help of Mangan Munda, and took part in the Birsaite agitation against British rule led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was shot by the colonial police force on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village and died soon afterwards. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900, 528-529, 1901, 348-349, May 1901, NAI; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, p. 29; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]

Lenkhokam: He was formerly *Mouzadar* of Tolen Mouza, North Cachar Hills Sub-Division, Assam. Convicted for joining the Manipur Kuki rebels, he was sentenced to a five year term in jail. He, however, was tortured in Kohima Jail and died shortly after the hostilities on 16 November 1918. [Cabin No. 26, Kuki Rebellion Cases, F. No. 338, p. 102, SLIBI]

Lerela Kachari: Hailed from Assam, residence not known, he was a

Congress worker who sacrificed his life in the Dekhijuli (Assam) firing incident during the "Quit India" movement. He took part in a procession that was proceeding towards Dhekiajuli *Thana* on 20 September 1942 to hoist the Congress flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, the crowd explained the purpose of the procession to the police. While some arguments were taking place, the Officer in-charge of the police suddenly ordered, first a lathi charge, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' success in hoisting the Congress flag atop the *thana*. A number of people died in the firing on that day, including Lerela Kachari. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Lianphunga: Born in about 1850 at v. Chwangno Aijal (Aizawl), the Lushai Hills, Assam (now in Mizoram), he was a chieftain who valiantly fought against the British occupation of Lushai Hills during their 'Chin-Lushai Expedition' of 1889-90. With the assistance of Sentlang village Chief, Kalkhama, he led an ambush of the British expeditionary force around Changsil in September 1890 and killed Captain Browne (Political Officer) on the spot. Though he managed to escape from the scene, he was captured by the British later, tried for killing the British officer, for taking part in an anti-British rebellion and sentenced to imprisonment in the Andamans' Cellular jail. In the meantime, he was put behind the

bars in Tezpur Lunatic Asylum and Hazaribagh Jail before being sent to the Andamans. He had been subjected to relentless physical and mental tortures by the jail officials. In utter exasperation, he killed himself along with his comrade Kalkhama, inside the jail premises in September 1891. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. & CB-1, G-II, & CB-2, G-25, A Political Report on the Northern Lushai Hills for the Year 1890-91 & 1893, MSAA]

Lilawati Varma (Miss): Born in 1909 at v. Hoshiarpur, Punjab and resident of Central Avenue, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); d/o Sudaram Varma. A member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, she was arrested on 26 March 1932 for her revolutionary activities and interned from Bengal on 26 March 1932. She died in internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939 Index 2, S. No. 1887, WBSAK]

Linga Bhunia: Born at v. & *teh.* Timasput, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). A tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. He had been hit by police bullets while taking part in a raid on Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942. He died on the spot along with nine others. [JPHALN, No. 4, 1942, OSAB; UP p. 42; SLN, p.122; LNSTP, p. 154; SSOAS, p. 89; HTTP, p. 206; SLL, p. 122]

Linga Katia: Resident of v. & *teh.* Timasput, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa

- (Odisha). A tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. He had been hit by police bullets while taking part in a raid on Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942. He died on the spot along with some others. [MMCC List, S. No. 146, Acc. No. 1360 (F), 15 August 1963, OSAB; JM, 147]
- Lochun Gowalla:** Residence not known. He was Sepoy in the Native Infantry Regiment of the English East India Company's army. He left his service and joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 in southern Bihar (Jharkhand) region. He was caught by the Company's troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to death on 28 July 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-1858, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]
- Loda Munda:** Hailing from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Seeing the lightning spread of the agitation, the Rani of the State invited the tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, about 3000 tribals, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground. Panicked by the assemblage's largeness, she gave the British police the order to disperse the gathering. When the police opened firing suddenly on it, Loda Munda was killed along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52; ROSEC, p. 52; DC, File No. 5, 1939; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137; OR, WWCC, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]
- Lodhra Bura:** Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He was involved in a clash with the police in the *Tebhaga* movement in Mal in the Dooars. He was killed by the police early in 1947. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]
- Loitongba Jamdar:** Hailing from Manipur, he was killed in action against the British at Khongjom during the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891. [*RCM*, p. 327]
- Lokhono Votra:** Resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), aged 25 years, he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. An active participant in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi), he was arrested for his anti-British activities by the local police. Lokhono Votra and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted acute intestinal obstructions as a result of thrombosis of the superior mesenteric veins, and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-

Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Lokhono Votra died on 8 July 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Luis Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Gangpur State. Seeing the escalating agitation, the Rani of the State invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the matter. Consequently, they under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked by the large number, the Rani gave the British police orders to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened firing on it, killing Luis Munda and

some others on the spot. [The statesman, 9 May 1939; HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52; ORWWCC, p. 62]

Lunkholal Kuki: Belonging to Sitlhou clan of the Kukis of Manipur, he was the Chief of Chongjang village when the Anglo-Kuki War (1917-1919) broke out. He was imprisoned for his anti-British role in the war. He died at Kohima Jail on 15 May 1919. [Cabin No. 26, F. No. 388, Kuki Rebellion Cases and SAI, F. No. R-1/S-D/230, Kuki Rebellion 1920, SLIBI]

Luthu Tudu: He was a native of v. Amoro, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Mangal Tudu. He was active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation. He was arrested for his agitational activities and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He died in Munger Jail on 29 May 1943. [42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]

M

M. Raju: Residence not known. He served the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army. Shifting his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya, he joined its First Engineer Company as a soldier. He fought the British-Allied forces on several occasions in Burma, and died in action against them in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 258]

Madam Mohan Roy: An active freedom fighter from Gauhati (Guwahati) Assam, he took part in the agitation against the British Government. During the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he was arrested and imprisoned in Gauhati Jail. He died there in 1930 due to the ill-treatment meted out to him by the jail authorities. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Madan Chandra Barman: Residence not known, a student of Balaji M.E. School. On 25 September 1942, a public meeting was held at Jalah (in

Assam) to observe the Nowgong Martyrs' Day during the "Quit India" movement. At the end of the meeting Toola Ram Keot, the Officer-in-Charge of Patacharkuchi Police Station, arrested the president of the meeting, Girish Chandra Choudhury, and two other volunteers. The police act infuriated the gathering who demanded their immediate release. During the argumentation over it, the police resorted to firing, injuring two persons. Thereafter, while taking the arrested towards the *thana*, the crowd followed the police and surrounded them at Rahabari village. The police fired again to disperse the crowd in which two were killed, including Madan Chandra Barman. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Madan Jha: Resident of v. Mahanar, p.s. & distt. Vaishali, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested on 3 September 1942 and tortured severely in detention. He fell ill in the jail and was consequently released, but died

soon thereafter. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 153; AK, p. 419]

Madan Pali: Hailed from Padhuan, distt. Baleswar, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the various agitational activities of the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76; SSOAS, p. 61]

Madan Ray: Resident of Sylhet, Bengal, (now in Assam). A volunteer of Chatak Congress Camp and an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was arrested in the course of his taking part in it. Imprisoned in Guwahati Central Jail, he was infected with Malaria which later turned into Meningitis. He could not recover and died of it in May 1932. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4/1932, NMML; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 392]

Madhab Majhi: Born at v. Maghiguda, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madhu Sira. He actively participated in the anti-British activities during the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested in this connection in August/September 1942. He passed away in 1943 in detention owing to police tortures and unhygienic

conditions in Koraput Jail. [MMCC, List. No. 65, dated, 15 August 1963, OSAB; HFMO, V, p. 48; WWFWO, KD, p. 58]

Madhab Patra: Hailed from v. Patapur, p.s. Tentulikhunit, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). Joining the Congress in 1936, he started taking part in the anti-British activities, and ran into the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. He was arrested for his agitational acts and subjected to severe tortures, he died in detention. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/1942, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 58]

Madhab Singh: Residence not known. He was Jamadar in the Ramgarh Battalion and joined the rebel ranks and became a leader during the Uprising of 1857. He was recalled as the prime 'mover' of the Ranchi mutiny, Jharkhand. He revolted on 31 July 1857 and refused to march towards Hazaribagh, as directed by the Commanding officer. He sent sepoy Kutub Singh to Thakur Bishwanath Sahi, with a message: 'Well, I have rebelled, what do you intend to do?' When asked again to march to Hazaribagh, he reported that he had nothing to eat for two days. He got some grains and sweetmeats, which he decided to distribute among the sepoys. He took an oath to kill the 'sahibs'. He marched towards Ranchi with the rebel forces. A report from Captain E. T. Dalton to the Secretary of the Government of dated 5 August 1857 confirms that Madhab Singh, a Jamadar, was the leader of the

mutinous body in Hazaribagh. He evaded capture for a long time, and the Company had to announce a reward of Rs. 1000 over his head. Probably, he was killed at a later stage, long after the rebellion had been crushed. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Madhaba Dhoba: Hailing from v. Maliguda, p.s. Chitrakonda, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha), he joined the Congress in 1936 to take part in the nationalist struggle, and later participated actively in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing at Papadahandi along with others on 24 August 1942. [HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88, ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94; WWFWO, KD, p. 57]

Madhav Singh: Born in 1899, resident of v. Mahtodih, p.s. Sarawaan, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kuto Singh; he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Dumka Jail. He died there on 17 June 1943 owing to the tortures that he suffered in the hands of the jail authorities. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; Poll/Special, F. No. 484/1944, BSAP; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Madho Singh: Zamindar of Guess in Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in

association with Surendra Sai, the rebel leader in Sambalpur. He was caught by the British troops during an encounter and tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 31 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc, January 1859, WBSAK]

Madhusudan Datta: Belonged to v. Bidgram, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Manindra Kumar Datta. Belonging to the Chittagong Revolutionary Group, he took part in the Non-Cooperation movement of 1921. When most of the leaders were arrested in 1924, he kept the revolutionary organisation active among the school students. His family sent him to Jamshedpur for removing him from the political turmoil of Chittagong. But he worked there, and sent money to his organization. He returned to participate in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. Receiving bullet wounds while fighting British troops on the Jalalabad Hills, Chittagong, he died on 22 April 1930. [IB, F. Nos. 29/31, S. No. 33/1931; 493/1931 & 176/30, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 394; *Alekhyamala*, p. 94]

Madhusudan Dhandaar: Born at v. Jolboi, p.s. Lakra Pahari, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); aged 40 years. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Dumka Jail. There he died shortly. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Maga Mahalik: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. Actively participating in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, he was arrested for his anti-British role by the police. Maga Mahalik and other agitators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted malignant tertian malaria and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, when conditions worsened, he was hospitalized on 20 August 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Maga Mahalik died of heart failure on 21 August 1943 in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Magha Mahalik: Born in 1920 at v. Padhuana, p.s. Basudebpur distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Nidhi Mahalik. He actively participated in the uproarious "Quit India" agitation in 1942 (for details, see the entry on

Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76; SSOAS, p. 62]

Magru Gope: Resident of Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Lalji Gope. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on the site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 117; *AK*, p. 419]

Maguru Majhi: Born at v. Umarigaon, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Pada Majhi. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he actively joined in all its proceedings. He was killed along with others in a police firing on a demonstration he joined on 24 August 1942 at Papadhandi (for demanding the British ouster from India). [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 63]

Maha Singh alias Mahan: Born in 1908, v. Kamalpur, p.s. Jagram, distt. Ludhiana, Punjab and resident of 65 Sambhu Nath Pandit Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kissen Singh. He was a

- member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. He was arrested on 1 September 1931 for his revolutionary activities and detained in Presidency Jail. Externed from Bengal on 19 December 1931, he died in externment on 11 November 1933. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1884, WBSAK]
- Mahadeo Parihar:** Resident of Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bansi Parihar. Actively participated in the anti-British agitation in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 414]
- Mahadev Desai:** Resident of Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his agitational activities and poisoned to death within the jail in August 1942. When the news of his death spread in Ranchi, a *hartal* was observed and a procession was taken out on 19 August 1942 in his honour. [Report on the Political Events in Bihar during the first-half of September 1942 & Report of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamu to the Chief Secretary, 18/20 December 1942, WBSAK; FMB, 3, p. 140]
- Mahadev Teli:** Inhabitant of v. Behea Bazar, p.s. Behea, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Dukhit Teli. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the crowd which had assembled to witness the destruction of Behea Railway Station by the saboteurs. When the "Tommies" opened fire on the gathering, he was critically injured and died on the way to hospital on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; WWIM, I, p. 32]
- Mahadev Teli:** Resident of Rohiar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Thithar Teli. He actively participated in the retaliatory acts against those pilots of the crashed British fighter plane who machine-gunned the "Quit India" agitators from above. In the process, he was confronted by the police on the site and killed in their firing at Rohiar on 2 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 197; AK, p. 419]
- Mahadev Yadav:** Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ramdheni Yadav. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his village was turned into a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village and tried to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers, and people from the nearby villages rushed in support of

them. The "Tommyes", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 260, 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92; WWIM, I, p. 380]

Mahanta Jani: Hailed from Duspalla (earstwhile Duspalla State), distt. Nayagarh, Orissa (Odisha). He was arrested in 1915 for his rebellious activities against the State and was hanged till death within the few days of his arrest. [DP, Acc. No. Misc./10D, 56/1, 5 July 1915, OSAB]

Maharani Orain: Residence not known; a peasant woman, she participated in the *Tebhaga* movement, and was shot dead in the police firing while raiding the *jotedars'* granaries at Neoramajhiali near Mathachulka under Mal Police Station in Jalpaiguri, Bengal, on 1 March 1947. [PA, 30 March 1947; ESPB, p.235; PWFSJ, pp. 415-458]

Mahato Sahadeb: Inhabitant of v. Saramba, distt. Purulia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Gobardhan. Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Purulia, he joined a demonstration that came under police firing for violating Section 144 in Satyamela. He died in 1931. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 566]

Mahavir Gope: Resident of v. Baheda, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was injured in the police firing on a crowd he joined at the local bazaar (*haat*) in Pupri on 25 August 1942, and later died in a hospital. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 117; AK, p. 424]

Mahender Gope: Residence not known. He, along with Pashuram Singh, formed the "Parshuram Dal", which physically attacked the government officials excessively loyal to the British in Dumka in the 1940s. He also organised his own group within this Dal, known as the Gope Party. A desperate type, he once snatched away the revolver of a Baluchi police, who had come to arrest him. He played an aggressive underground worker's role during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested in September 1944 and hanged in Bhagalpur Jail in 1945. [AK, pp. 413-426; QIMB, p. 114]

Mahendralal Biswas: Residence not known. He was the father of the revolutionaries, Suresh Biswas and Bimal Biswas. His house was a sanctuary for the absconding revolutionaries. This 60 year-old ailing man provided shelter to the revolutionaries belonging to Surjya Sen's group in Chittagong. Arrested in 1936, he went on a hunger strike, protesting against the ill-treatment of political prisoners. He died in jail in 1936. [CYAM, p. 114; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 408]

- Mahendranath Ray:** Residence not known. An active member of the revolutionary movement, he was arrested for his involvement in Mechuabazar Bomb Attack Case. He was sentenced to several years' rigorous imprisonment and got acquittal on appeal. He was arrested again in 1930 and detained in the Deoli Detention Camp. He died there due to lack of proper medical care in 1936. [RNPP in Bengal 1936-1937, p. 32, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 306; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 407; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 68]
- Mahesh Chandra Barua:** Born in 1908, inhabitant of v. Satgaria, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Gour Kishore. An active participant in the freedom struggle, he joined the Non-Co-operation movement in 1921 and the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. He was also a member of a secret revolutionary group. Caught and convicted for Bathua Political Dacoity Case, he was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to the Andamans. Later, he was transferred to Rajshahi Jail in 1936 where he died in January 1938. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 409]
- Maheshwar Singh:** Resident of v. & p.s. Sonapur, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Gambhir Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the armed police on 15 September 1942, while join a mob for subversive acts. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 412]
- Maheswar Maity:** Resident of Rajma, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); 33/34 years old. On 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Maity was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 June 1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]
- Maheswar Pradhan:** Resident of v. Jarada, p.s. Talcher (earstwhile Talcher State), distt. Angul, Orissa (Odisha), s/o Ganeshwar Pradhan. A participant in the Prajamandal movement in Talcher State, he later took an active part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. Following the death of a British *Chowkidar* in a clash with the demonstrators on 4 October 1942, the police opened firing on the mob killing Maheshwar and a few others on the spot. [HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 130; SSOAS, p. 103; OSS, p. 160; WWIM, II, p. 250]
- Mahindra Singh:** Residence not known. On an Indian National Army's secret mission, he was arrested after

landing in the Puri Coast from a submarine. He was later incarcerated in Orissa Jail, where he died. [IB, F. No. 2068/50, WBSAK]

Mahipal Singh: Belonged to v. Ramchaon, p.s. Amarpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting Congress Flag over it on 15 February 1932, since this day was declared the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned them to disperse and then opened indiscriminate firing. Mahipal Singh was critically injured in it and succumbed to his injuries on 21 February 1932. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443; *WWIM*, I, p. 199]

Mahiram Koch: Hailing from Assam, resident not known. Mahiram Koch was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement who sacrificed his life for the cause of the country's independence. On 20 September 1942, he took part in a procession which was proceeding towards Dhekiajuli *Thana* to hoist the Congress Flag on it. When the procession reached the *thana*, some argumentation took place between the police and the crowd, leading to the *thana* in-charge's ordering, first a *lathi*-charge, and then, the firing especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' being able to hoist the Congress Flag atop the *thana*. A

number of people died in the firing, including Mahiram Koch. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Mahmood Ackber: Hailing from Patna region, Bihar, he was arrested by the Company troops in Patna on 3 July 1857 and was tried on the charge of 'mutiny'. He was ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Commissioners Correspondence Vol., Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix(B), further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure Nos. 2]

Mahmud Bachchai: Resident of v. Khagakharibari, p.s. Dimla, distt. Rangpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). Landlords attacked the houses of the sharecroppers (*bargadars*) to pre-empt attacks by peasants and to instil fear in their minds. They were later joined by the police as well. Tatnarayan, a peasant leader, was killed on the spot as the attackers opened fire on the peasants. Instead of discouraging the peasants, it galvanized them into united resistance. When the peasants led the counter-attack, there was further firing. Mahmud, leading the peasants, was killed in February 1947. [*TAI*, pp. 40-47; *CBBK*, pp. 70-72]

Mahngu Ram Pasi: Resident of *m.* Alamganj, p.s. Sasaram, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a procession with Tricolour flag in

hand, and took part in surrounding the Sasaram Sub Divisional Officer's bungalow. When the processionists turned restive and hostile, the "Tommys" opened fire on them. Hit by bullets in the firing, he died on the spot on 14 August 1942. [Memo No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 97; WWIM, I, p. 198]

Mahomed Baksh: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2463) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Mahomed Baksh was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Mahoo: Residence not known. A Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left service at the time of the 1857 Uprising, and fought against the British at different places in north India. He was captured by the Company's troops in the course of an armed engagement and put on trial for 'desertion

and mutiny'. He was sentenced to be transported for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859. He died there in custody in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Mahummad Bhuksh: Residence not known. He actively participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was caught by British forces in the district of Gaya on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1]

Maisnam Gopal Singh: Hailing from Lamshang, distt. Imphal, Manipur, he joined the Nikhil Manipuri Hindu Mahasabha (in 1938 'Hindu' word was omitted by its new leader, *Jananeta* Hijam Irabot Singh) and participated in the political agitations and debates against the British Raj and its puppet Manipuri King during the outbreak of the World War II. Right after the Japanese air bombings on the Imphal valley (10 and 16 May 1942), Manipur started suffering from an economic crisis, prompting the Manipuri youths to move towards a new wave of freedom struggle led by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. When his armed forces (the INA) were reaching the Manipur border, Gopal and his comrades joined them as over-ground workers. He was arrested, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and put behind the bars at Langthabal Jail of Manipur. Due to severe and

persistent physical tortures, he passed away as soon as he was released after the war. [ATI, p. 29; *Ningsing Chefong*, (a vernacular journal published in 1981 by CPI, Manipur on the 85th birth anniversary of Hijam Irabot Singh); SMM]

Majhi Patras: Resident of Oodlabari, distt. Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). When the *Tebhaga* movement spread to the Dooars in the Neora-Majhialakhi area, there was firing on an assembly of the peasants at what was known as Balgovinder Math. A number of tea-garden workers participated in the movement to express their solidarity with the peasants. Patras, a labourer from Oodlabari Tea Estate, was killed in the firing early in 1947. [JDSKRRTS, p. 96]

Majhi Soren: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Majhi was one among them. [PA 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Makar Lenka: Born in 1920 at v. Badapokhari, p.s. Oupada, distt. Bahasare, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhagi Lenka. He actively joined the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and participated in its demonstrations, demanding the British to leave India. He was killed in the police firing at Khiradhia (in Balasore District) on 28 September 1942 while taking part in one such anti-British rallies. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 80; TASSJ, p. 70]

Makhan Lal Ghosh: Resident of v. Alam Bazar, p.s. Baranagar, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Akshay Kumar Ghosh. He was involved in the revolutionary movement and participated actively in the struggle for freedom. Interned *vide* Government order dated 1 June 1916, and imprisoned thereafter he died in Jail in 1919. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 976; List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 110; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 410]

Makhan Lal Nandi: Born in 1916, resident of v. Sultanpur, p.s. Raozan, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sarada Prasad Nandi. A member of the Anushilan Samiti, he was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 30 May 1935 and detained in Dacca Jail. He was subjected to village domiciles at Sahabog (Kaunia), Rangpur from 5 August 1935 and at Chilmari, Rangpur from 6 November 1936. He died of typhoid on 18 December 1936

- while under internment. [IB, CID, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 2723, WBSAK]
- Makhan Sen:** Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 17; participated in the agitation over the INA trial on 21 November 1945. He was accompanying Joytirmoyee Ganguly in her car to join the funeral procession of the martyred Rameshwar Banerjee on 22 November 1945. The car collided with a military truck and both Joytirmoyee and Makhan were seriously injured. Admitted to a hospital, Makhan succumbed to his injuries on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]
- Makram Ali:** Resident of v. Nautala, Bengal; a farmer, he joined on 17 February 1932 a gathering of fifteen thousand farmers to celebrate the 'Farmers Day' at the district level in village Hasnabad near the Tripura border. Unable to control the gathering, the police opened fire on it, killing Makram Ali and injuring fifty one. [AICC Papers, F. No. 1 (Part 1) 1932, NMML]
- Malka Munda:** Resident of v. Temna, distt. Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was active in the tribal movement of Birsa Munda during 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). In an official note of 30 January 1900 he was described as a 'leading Birsaiter'. He was arrested, tried and jailed. He died subsequently in the jail. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1902; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, Appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABC, pp. 43-73]
- Matla Santal :** Born in 1910, resident of v. Katakole, p.s. Kumarganj, distt. Dinajpur, Bengal; s/o Ram Santal; a member of the Jugantar Party. Taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, he was arrested and imprisoned. Later, he was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on 19 March 1935 in the Talini/Kakna dacoities under Section 120B, read with Section 395, Indian Penal Code. He died in Dinajpur Jail in 1936. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 4669, WBSAK; WWIM, I, pp. 319- 320; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 411]
- Man Kumar Basu Thakur:** Born on 28 June 1920, resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Bhupati Mohan Basu Thakur. A Jemadar [Jamadar] in British-Indian army, he was indicted, tried and sentenced to death for trying to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defense Battery on 18 April 1943. He refused to turn approver and was subsequently hanged at Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; WWIM, I, p.31; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 70]

- Mana Singh Nayak:** Resident of v. Sanagumma, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ramasingh Nayak. A tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. He was arrested for taking part in an anti-British demonstration near Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942 which had indiscriminately been fired upon by the police. Mana Singh Nayak was put behind bars where he could not bear the police atrocities and died. [MMCC, List, Acc. No. 1360, S. No. 146, dated 15 August 1963, OSAB; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88]
- Manbar Nath:** Hailed from Dhekiajuli, Assam, and a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, he sacrificed his life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident. On 20 September 1942, he took part in the procession that was proceeding towards Dhekiajuli thana to hoist the Tricolour Flag on it. When the procession reached near the *thana*, some argumentation took place between the police and the crowd, leading to the *thana* in-charge's ordering, first a *lathi*-charge, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' being able to hoist the Tricolour flag atop the *thana*. A number of people died in the firing, including Manbar Nath. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]
- Mandal Mishri:** Resident of v. Mirhadi, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in jail in 1930. [WWIM, I, p. 212]
- Mandev Munda:** Hailed from v. Lohajami, Topra Block, distt. Khunti, Jharkhand. He took active part in the Birsait movement of 1895-1900. He was arrested for his anti-British role in the agitation. Following a trial, he was convicted for the murder of Chakardharpur *Daroga* (Police Inspector) and sent to jail. He died in jail. [SAMAY, p. 128; DSHM, Appendix]
- Mandol Chandra:** Residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata), protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. Receiving fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined, he died of his injuries at Sambhunath Pandit Hospital on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]
- Mangal Kurki:** Hailing from Dhekiajuli, Assam. A Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, he sacrificed his life in Dhekiajuli firing. He was among the people who went to Dhekiajuli Thana in a procession on 20 September 1942 to hoist the Congress Flag on it. When they reached the *thana* some argumentation took place between the police

and crowd, leading to the thana-in-charge's ordering, first a lathi charge, and then the firing especially after his discovery of the sneaking the processionists, hoisting the Congress Flag atop the *thana*, a number of people died in the firing, including Mangal Kurki. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325 DSAA]

Mangal Madkami: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out in August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Mangal Madkami, with other demonstrators, was arrested in this connection and put in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoner. There he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the unhygienic living condition and lack of medical care. Consequently, he had to be admitted to the hospital on 18 February 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Mangal Madkami died of heart failure due to acute obstruction of an old chronic dysenteric bowel on 18 December 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945; MMCC

List, Acc. No. 1360, S. No. 35, 15 August 1963, OSAB; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88]

Mangal Murmu: Resident of v. Karma-taar, Ranesar, Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in Rajbandh Palasi Police Firing on 5 September 1942 at the age of 30. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, 1942, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; AK, pp. 413-26]

Mangal Pande: Hailed from Ballia, the North-Western Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh); a Sepoy of the 34th Infantry stationed at Barrackpore near Calcutta (now Kolkata) and had a good record of about seven years' service. He was aware of the mutinous behaviour of his compatriots at Berhampore and learnt about the greasing of cartridges with pig's and cow's fat – an idea most repugnant to the sepoy's religious feelings. He also heard the rumour that the Government suspected the sepoys of treachery and called for European troops to disarm them. On 29 March 1857, Mangal Pande created a commotion by appealing to his comrades in arms to oppose the use of the greased cartridges. The Sergeant-Major ordered for his arrest but the Indian soldiers refused to carry out the order. It was at this point that Mangal Pande struck a blow at the Sergeant-Major and wounded him and one Lieutenant Baugh in a fight. Pande was immediately surrounded by the guards and other European Officers,

in the presence of the Commanding Officer, General Hearsay. When he came to realize that his end was near Mangal Pande called upon his comrades to come to his aid and, seeing that nobody was responding, he tried to commit suicide by shooting himself. But the wound was not fatal and Pande was sent to the hospital. He was Court-martialled on 6 April 1857 and hanged at Barrackpore on 8 April 1857. He was the first martyr of the Revolt of 1857. [Mill/Deptt, Regarding Execution of Mangal Pande (Letter to Court), No 119 of 8 April 1857; Mill/Deptt, Tr. Proc. of Mangal Pande, Nos. 527-28 and 535 of 7 April 1857, NAI; MOM, p. 16]

Mangaraj Nayak: Born at v. Kaliguda, p.o. Boriguma, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), s/o Arjuna Nayak. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, he joined the march under Lakshman Nayak's leadership towards Mathili Police Station to unfurl the Congress Flag on it on 21 August 1942. Arrested in this connection, he was sent to jail where he died owing to police tortures few months later. [MMCC List, Acc. 1360 (F), S.No. 125, 15 August 1963; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88]

Manglanya: A resident of Doranda, distt. Saran, Bihar. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places. He was killed in Raghoi Ghat in 1857 during an encounter with the British troops. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Mangra Bhagat: He was born at v. Hudu, p.s. Kuru, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Murha Bhagat. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested in this connection and put in Patna Camp Jail on 15 September 1942 where he died on 20 April 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/33/42 & H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, 1942, NAI; Poll/Deptt (Special), 523/1942, BSAP]

Mangu Bhagat: Resident of v. Khukhera, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kala Bhagat; he was a political activist and took active part in the "Quit India" movement. For this, he was put in jail where he died of physical tortures, perhaps in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Mangua: Hailed from Jharkhand, residence not known. He was an accomplice in the Birsait attack on the British forces in Khunti. For his being an aide of Birsa Munda, he was pursued by the police. In his tour diary of 14 January 1900, the Ranchi Deputy Commissioner mentions the shooting of him, while he was hidden under a pile of mats in Managhada. His two sons were already killed on 9 January 1900. [H/Pub, A, August 1900, Proc. Nos. 326-355, NAI]

Mangulu Bhatra: Resident of v. Umarigaon, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in

August 1942. Participating in an anti-British demonstration on 24 August 1942 at Papadahandi, he was killed, along with few others, in the police firing on it. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88; ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94]

Mani Behera: Born in v. Taharpur, p.s. Korei, distt. Jajpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Hadi Behera. He actively participated in the various demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Mani Kachari: Hailing from Dhekiajuli, Assam, he was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement. On 20 September 1942, he took part in a huge procession at Dhekiajuli that was proceeding towards Dhekiajuli Thana to hoist Congress Flag on it. When it reached the *thana* some argumentation took place between the police and the processionists, leading to the *thana* in-charge's ordering, first a *lathi-charge*, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' hoisting the Congress Flag atop the *thana*. About 13 people died in 29 rounds of firing, including Mani Kachari. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 121, 325, DSAA]

Mani Pradhan: Born in v. Sudarshanpur, p.s. Subdega, distt. Sundergarh, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Madhu Pradhan.

He actively took part in various demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Manigopal Mullick: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Monigopal Mullick participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 11 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his bullet injuries. [IB, F. Nos. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Manik Deka: An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Manik Deka was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, Nos. 294 (1894) and 128, (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Manik Lal Sen: Born in Beharampur,

distt. Murshidabad, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A political activist, he died in Benares Jail in 1930 while on a hunger strike over ill-treatment for two months. [IB, CID, Confidential, Political and Labour Unrest week ending 14 November 5 December 1931 & RNPP in Bengal, 1930, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 415]

Manindra Datta: Belonging to v. Sahjal nagar, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he joined the revolutionary movement and took part in many revolutionary activities. He had in fact 35 cases against his name in the police records. Absconding to avoid arrest, he fell very sick while hiding, and committed suicide in 1944. His dead body was later cremated by his friends. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 388]

Manindra Mohan Ghatak: Hailing from v. Mirzapur, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Madhabchandra. Taking active part in the freedom struggle as a student, he participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and also participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested during the course of the movement and imprisoned in Mymensingh Jail. He died in prison due to police tortures in 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1930, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 389]

Manindra Nath Lahiri: Resident of 9 Monohor Pukur Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Harendranath, a revolutionary. He made an attempt

on the life of Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of *The Statesman*. To avoid the arrest he committed suicide by swallowing sodium cyanide, along with his comrades, Atul Sen and Anil on 28 September 1932. [IB, CID, Bengal 1932 Volume, Report on the Political Situation and Labour Unrest for the fortnightly ending the 8th October 1932; IB, F. No. 1322/32; IB List of Outrages 1907-1927; Addenda to the List of Outrages, 1930 & 1931, S. No. 488, 23 September 1932, WBSAK]

Manindra Nath Sett: Resident of House No. 64/1, Rattan Sarkar Garden Street Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Bhut Nath Sett. As a lecturer of Rangpur College, he took active part in the nationalist activities. He was dismissed from his post in June 1917 by the District Magistrate on the basis of secret police reports. Arrested on 28 August 1917, and interned *vide* Government order dated 26 September 1917, he died on 16 January 1918 at Calcutta Medical College Hospital as internee. [Poll/Deptt, Special Intelligence Branch; Register 1, F. No. 708-C of 1917; List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III, 1924, S. No. 1748; IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1748; WBSAK; KS, Alipore Judges Court Record, Alipore; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p.388; *WWIM*, I, p. 330]

Manindra Nath Ukil: Born in 1911 in v. Kamarkhara, p.s. Tangibari, Dacca,

Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and a resident of v. Senpara distt. Rangpur, Bengal (in Bangladesh); s/o Parsa Nath. He was a member of the Jugantar Party and took active part in nationalist movement against the British rule. He was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 26 September 1930 and detained in Presidency Jail Calcutta. He was transferred to Hijli Camp on 3 May 1931, and then to Darjeeling Jail on 11 March 1932. Brought to Presidency Jail on 7 October 1935, and to Suri Jail on 1 November 1935, he suffered home domicile at Gaibandha Town, Rangpur on 11 December 1935 and died in internment on 11 May 1936. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939 Index 2, S. No. 4510; RNPP, 1936-37, p. 32, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 369]

Manindra Samanta: Belonged to Arambagh, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An active Congress worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, and was shot dead by the police in the course of the movement, probably in 1932. [AICC Papers, F. No. P-30/1935, NMML]

Manindranath Banerjee: Born in 1911, resident of Benares (Varanasi), Uttar Pradesh; s/o Dr. Taracharan Banerjee. He was arrested for shooting Jiten Banerjee, the Superintendent of Police, who was in charge of the investigation of Kakori Conspiracy Case, despite the victim's being his maternal uncle. Sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, he died in Fatehgarh Jail on 20 June 1934 after a

continual hunger strike of 66 days, in protest against the brutal treatment of political prisoners inside prisons. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; WWIM, I, p. 25; Charitabhidhan, 1, p. 388]

Maniram Dewan: Hailing from Assam, Maniram Dewan, once a loyal officer of the British, was the first to raise the standard of revolt against them in 1857 in Assam. He initially served the British as the *Tahsildar* of Upper Assam. He also served Purandar Singha, the deposed king of Upper Assam. However, he was disgusted to witness the deposition of Purandar Singha and the British annexation of Assam. His final disaffection with the local authorities came up when Brodie, the Principal Assistant, Sibsagar, confiscated the *mauza* which Purandar gave to him as a personal gift. Thereafter, he joined the Assam Tea Company at Nazira as Dewan. But here also he was infuriated by the overbearing attitude of the small-minded *sahibs* subordinate to him, and took retirement from his office. He then opened his own tea gardens, but unlike the European planters, he was deprived by the British of the benefit of getting wastelands at concessional rates. Thereafter in 1851, Charles Holroyed, the Principal Assistant, took away from him the remaining *mauzas*, which his family had been enjoying for more than a generation, and gave these to a person, who was hitherto a subordinate to him. Maniram now realised that there was no future for him and his countrymen under the colonial

rule. From this time onwards he became an enemy of the British. In 1853 when A.J. Moffat Mills, the Judge of the Sadar Diwani Adalat, came to Assam, Maniram submitted to him two memorandams: in one he prayed for some favours from the Government in recognition of his past services, and in the other, he pleaded for the restoration of the Ahom monarchy in the person of Ghana-kanta Singha. These also contained a long list of grievances. In his report, Mills made an adverse comment on Maniram and described him as an 'untrustworthy and intriguing person'. Maniram's disaffection with the local authorities being complete, he made a final effort and went to Calcutta in April 1856 to convince the higher British authorities the need for restoration of Kandarpeswar Singha. In the meantime, the Sepoy Mutiny started in North India, and Maniram calculated the possibility of organizing a similar insurrection in Assam with the help of the sepoys posted in different parts of the region. He wrote secret letters to Kandarpeswar Singha and other reliable persons to make preparation for a military revolt with a view to oust the British from Assam. But, unfortunately some of his letters were intercepted by the Principal Assistant of Sibsagar, Captain Holroyed, through the instrumentality of Haranath Parvatia Barua, the police *Daroga* of Sibsagar. Maniram was arrested in Calcutta, and detained in Alipur jail and then sent to Assam on 31 December 1857 for trial in the special court of Mr. Holroyed, who

had meanwhile been invested with the powers of a Commissioner under Act xiv of 1857. Holroyed, who bore strong ill-will against Maniram, was only waiting for an opportunity to fall upon him with his vendetta and insisted that Maniram should be brought to Assam for trial at his court. He had already set himself upon collecting evidences against Maniram and his associates necessary for thir indictment. Maniram reached Jorhat on 22 February, faced trial by Holroyed on 23 February as Commissioner under Act XIV and was sentenced to death by hanging. The sentence was executed by Holroyed himself as magistrate of Sibsagar on 26 February 1858. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 110, DSAA]

Maniram Nath: Belonging to Beseriagon, Sonitpur, Assam, Maniram Nath was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience and "Quit India" movements. He joined the Congress in 1930 and continued to work for it without a break. When the "Quit India" movement was launched in 1942, he went forward to unfurl the Congress flag in the court premises. The police beat him up so mercilessly that he was paralysed and died soon afterwards. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 319, 1943, DSAA]

Manjhi Sibram: Hailed from distt. Dinajpur, Bengal; a poor peasant. On 4 January 1947, he joined a large *Tebhaga* gathering of about 12,000 villagers (of Chiribandar *Thana*), for chasing away a raiding armed police party. Frightened by the mob, the

police party while retreating shot a few rounds to scare away the pursuers. Manjhi Sibram received gunshots in this police firing and died. [PA, 12 January 1947; ABP, 22 January 1947]

Manjhi Soren: Inhabitant of v. Sindhatad, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Man Singh Soren. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Rajmahal Jail, he died there under detention on 25 March 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Manka Tewary: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the anti-British forces. He also encouraged his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments and seize their treasuries. Caught by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to transportation for life in April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died there in detention in September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Manki Ram Rewani: Resident of m. Piparpanti, p.s. Kotwali, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Ramdhani Ram. Actively participating in "Quit India" movement, he was critically injured by gunshots in the course of a police

firing. He succumbed to his injuries in Gaya Central Jail later. [Poll/Deptt, F. No. 273/1946, BSAP; AK, p. 422; WWIM, I, p. 217]

Mankrishn Namadas alias Mohan Kishore: Residence not known. He was a member of a Revolutionary Party and took part in various revolutionary activities. He was arrested for these and sentenced to transportation for life. Imprisoned in the Cellular Jail in the Andaman Islands, he resorted to hunger strike on 16 May 1933 in protest against the inhuman treatment of political prisoners in the jail. He died in jail on 26 May 1933. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; Charitabhihan, 1, p. 413]

Manoj Mohan Das: Born in 1908, resident of v. Madra, p.s. Madaripur, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Nitish Kanta Das. He was a member of the Jugantar Party, and took part in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested on 17 November 1932 and detained in Presidency Jail, Calcutta (Kolkata). He died in Jail on 8 January 1939. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 4944, WBSAK; KS, Alipore Judge Court Record; Charitabhidhan, 1, p. 394]

Manoranjan Bhattacharjee: Born on 21 July 1910, resident of v. Erikathi, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kali Prasanna. He took part in the revolutionary activities from his school days and participated in the Chittagong

Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930, as well as in the Charmaguria Mail-Bag Robbery. Arrested in March 1931 and detained in the Faridpur Jail, he was sentenced to death and died on the gallows in Barisal District Jail on 22 August 1932. [IB, F. No. 935/36(7); IB, CID Bengal, 1931, Report on the Political and Labour Unrest for the seven days ending 3 September, 1932, WBSAK]

Manoranjan Das: Born in 1914, hailed from v. Chhondandi, p.s. Boalkhali, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Satish Chandra Das. He took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Chittagong, joined the Chittagong Armoury Raid and absconded thereafter. On 19 May 1933, the police surrounded the house of Purna Talukdar where a few of the absconders were believed to have taken shelter. Three persons attempted to break through the police cordon, but two of them were shot dead. Manoranjan was one of them. [List of Outrages, S. No. 612, 19 May 1933; IB, F. Nos. 591/33, 880/33, 493/1931&493/1931, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 80; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 398]

Manoranjan Dutta: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 35 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Manoranjan Dutta participated in one

such protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. Receiving the severe bullet injuries, he later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42& 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Manoranjan Sen: Hailed from v. Barma, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rajanikanta Sen. A member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Party, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930, and also in the fighting against the British soldiers on the Jalalabad Hill on 22 April 1930. A participant in the abortive plan to raid the European residential area in Chittagong on 5 May 1930, he was chased by the military guards, surrounded and killed in the encounter. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 67; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 399]

Manoranjan Sengupta: Hailed from v. Khayerbhangra, p.s. Madaripur, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Haladhar Sen. A revolutionary, he had been sentenced to be hanged in the Balasore Murder Case on 30 August 1915. [H/Poll, F. No. 430 of 1915; List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III, WBSAK]

Manraj Koeri: Resident of v. Jogiya Talab, distt. Sahebganj, Jharkhand. He took an active part in the *Lathi Pahar* movement in Dumka in 1943. He died of bullet injuries on 28 August 1943 while confronting the colonial police force. [BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Mansee: Residence not known. A Sepoy of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company's forces on several occasions. While defending the rebel position in the battle, he was caught by the opponents and charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to be transported for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died there in custody. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Manu Singh: Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and deserted from the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Captured and tried, he was ordered to be hanged on 8 July 1857. [Letter from H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, 22 May 1858 Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June, 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; RBRRSC, p. 150]

Maran Dusadh: Residence not known. An active participant in the "Quit

India" movement, he along with huge a mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa (Fatuha) Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into Poonpoor River. Later, some people, including Maran Dusadh, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Maran Dusadh was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Marasha Munda: Hailing from the erstwhile Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of the Gangpur State. Seeing the agitation gathering momentum, she invited the agitating tribals on 25 April 1939 for discussion to resolve the issues. Responding to the invitation, the tribesmen, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicking at the large number, the Rani gave the British police (in presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob. Suddenly the police opened fire on it which killed Marasha Munda along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; DC, F. No. 5, 1939, ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137; RSOSEC, p. 52, OSAB; ORWWCC, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]

Masta Singh: Belonged to v. Lil Margi, p.s. Raikot, Punjab. s/o Bishen Singh. He was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried the Sikh passengers to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, refer to the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead while standing up against police high-handedness on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Matangini Hazra: She was born in 1870 in a Mahisya family of v. Hogla p.s. Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A widow of Trilochan Hazra, she was an active participant in various movements of the freedom struggle like the agitation against *Chowkidari* tax and Salt Satyagraha. She also faced imprisonment for her anti-British activities. She was a staunch Gandhian and was fondly called as 'Gandhi Buri'. On 29 September 1942, she led one of the five batches of volunteers (of the *Vidyut Bahini*), constituted by the *Samar Parisad* (War Council), at Tamluk to 'capture' and hoist the Congress Flag on the Tamluk Thana. On the way to the *thana* they were stopped by the soldiers under the command of one Anil Kumar Bhattacharya. The initial *lathi*-charge by the soldiers failed to disperse the large gathering and so they resorted to firing. Matangini Hazra, aged 72, who firmly held the Congress Flag in her hands, was shot

dead in the firing – the first "Quit India" movement martyr in Tamluk and Midnapore. (A 13 ft. high bronze statue of this valiant fighter has been installed at the crossing of Red Road and Guru Nanak Sarani in Calcutta Maidan.). [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish handwritten account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, pp. 24-25 & 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Matasarn Pariah: Resident of 180 Dharamtolla Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on students (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. Receiving fatal bullet injuries in one of the police firings, he died at the Campbell Hospital, on 25 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172]

Mathura Mandal: Resident of v. Rewari, p.s. Sitamarhi, distt. Muzaffarpur, now in distt. Sitamarhi, Bihar; s/o Isai Mandal. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the military police on the suspicion of his involvement in digging up the road in his village in August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar,

BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 212; *AK*, p. 424; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 108]

Mathura Thakur: Resident of Baheri, p.s. Bhagwanpur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the police near Bhagwanpur Railway Station on 16 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/142 (KW) NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 361; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 104]

Matilal Roy: A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 26; he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Matilal Roy participated in one such protest demonstrations between 12 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He was shot and succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Mattaden Tewary: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the English East Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under Section 4, Regulation

X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Matukdhari Singh: Resident of v. Bihat, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Badri Singh. He was an active participant in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. He picketed the liquor shops and was arrested and detained in Hazaribagh Jail. He died in the jail in 1932. [*WWIM*, I, p. 235]

Mauji Jha: Resident of v. Amba, p.s. Majorganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the indiscriminate firing by a military patrol at the time of his crossing a railway line. [*WWIM*, I, p. 153; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 109]

Maulavi Musamia: He was an eminent freedom fighter of the Surma Valley, Assam. On 15 February 1922, he along with about 300 people gathered at Kanaighat, Sylhet, to celebrate ostensibly the anniversary of a National Madrassa School, but in reality to discuss the future course of political action. The meeting was convened after permission was obtained from the local police Sub-Inspector. The Commissioner of Surma Valley, Mr. Wester, and Maulvi Mohammad Ali, E.A.C. of Karimganj, along with the Gurkha Sepoys, appeared in the meeting and ordered the people to disperse within seven minutes. For their failing to do so, the firing was

- ordered. In that firing, Maulvi Musamia received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]
- Mayadhar Bhuyan:** Born at v. Sunal, p.s. Binjharpur, distt. Jajpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Ghanashyma Bhuyan, he joined the Congress in 1932 and started taking part in the nationalistic activities. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, he actively took part in its various agitations, and was killed in the British police firing on an anti-British demonstration he joined at Kaipada village on 26 August 1942. [Misc. F. No. 1942, 12, 28 August 1942, OSAB; SSOAS, pp. 80-81]
- Md. Alim Sheikh:** An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, he was hit by bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Md. Barlikira Seikh:** An inhabitant of Ghopa, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Happened to be in the forefront of the rebels, Barlikira Seikh was killed in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. . 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Md. Behba Sheikh:** An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in forefront of the rebels, Bheba Sheikh was shot dead in the police firing on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. . 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Md. Boli Seikh:** A resident of Ghopa, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Md. Boli Seikh was hit by the bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Md. Fazil Sheikh:** Hailed from Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, he was struck by bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Md. Ismail:** Hailed from distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Md. Kasim. He actively joined the agitations of the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He died on 1 September 1942 in a police firing on the agitators.

- [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 419]
- Md. Ismail:** Resident of v. Kasba, p.s. Maner, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Imam Bux. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the British soldiers (who had surrounded Maner Police Station during the agitation) while trying to run away from them on 28 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 141; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 88]
- Md. Katau Sheikh:** A resident of Ghopa, Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, he was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]
- Md. Omair:** Resident of v. Simri, p.s. Bihta, distt. Patna, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the firing by the "Tommies" on a crowd he joined to attack the Bihta Railway Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 410]
- Meghu Tanti:** Resident of Mirjugouri, p.s. Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Butan Tanti. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined attacking and burning Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 356]
- Meharban Goala:** He belonged to the 2nd Company of the 7th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He participated in the rebellion of 1857 and was arrested by the British East India Army at Shahabad (Bihar). Charged with the offence of 'mutiny', he was sentenced to death on 5 October, 1857. [Parliamentary Papers; Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper, No. C. 2449, p. 55, Inclosure 46 in No. 1; IM 1857 Appendix, p. 167; WWIM, III, p. 46]
- Mehdi Ali Khan:** Born at Navada (Nawada), Bihar, he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces at different places. He was killed in 1857 during an encounter with the Company's Sikh Regiment under Captain Rattery. [USBMT, p. 72; WWIM, III, p. 91]
- Mehurvan Gwallah:** Residence not known. He belonged to 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army and participated in Uprising of 1857.

He was arrested during the battle with the British troops who came to recapture the town of Arrah. He was charged with "mutiny and rebellion" and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad, 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume July, 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Mia Ramzan: Resident of 7, Wellesley Street, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Mia Ramzan participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 11 and 12 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He received bullet injuries and later succumbed to these in Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 12 February 1946. [IB, F. Nos. 201/46, S. No. 237; WBSAK; SB F. Nos., KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05; KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Mihiram: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he participated in 1894 in a peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoli Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Mihiram

was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. (1894) and 128, and (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Mir Abdulla: Resident of v. Pokhiraia Singhia, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Mir Rauha Ali. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a firing by the "Tommies", while brick-battling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 413; *WWIM*, I, p. 223]

Mishir Lal Noonia: Born in 1918 and belonging to Robertson Road, Naihati, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Baswan Noonia; a worker. There were widespread and angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students' agitation in Calcutta protesting against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946 he, along with other workers of the Naihati area, marched towards the railway station seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain. They even attacked the police outpost and ransacked the station. An 80-strong military force led by a Major was sent there around 13:30 hours. It fired three blank shots, but these did not deter the protesters. The Major then

ordered firing and three rounds were fired, killing three men. Mishir Lal was one of them. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Mitthu Mahto: Resident of v. Narwirpur, p.s. Koilwar, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Ramkul Mahto. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. On 12 August 1942, the "Tommies" arrived at Koilwar in order to search and arrest the absconding activists of the movement. He was present in Koilwar at that time and started running away to escape falling into the hands of the military. He was shot, and he died the same day. [Memo No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, pp. 259 & 416; *WWIM*, I, p. 201]

Mogal Singh: Resident of v. Rawaich, p.s. Bakhtiarpur, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Ramphal Singh. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was seriously wounded when the "Tommies" hit him with the butts of their guns in a meeting at an inn near Bakhtiarpur Railway Station on 12 August 1942. He subsequently died of his wounds on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 227; *AK*, p. 411]

Mogaro Munda: Belonging to the erstwhile Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the irregular levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of the Gangpur State. Sensing strong reactions, she invited the tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the issue. Responding to the invitation, the tribesmen assembled, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked at this large number, she gave the British police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob forthwith. Suddenly the police opened fire on the gathering resulting in the killing of some people, including Mogaro Munda. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; RSOSEC, p. 52; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137, OSAB; *WWCC*, Acc. No. 11, p. 62; *SSOAS*, p. 52]

Mohammed Yusuf: A resident in Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), and aged 25 years, he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Yusuf participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 11 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946 and his dead body was recovered from 7/2 Baripara Road by Campbell Medical School Hospital team. [IB, F. No. 201/

46, S. No. 237; WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05, KPM & KPM / SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Mohan Chandra Maity: Belonging to v. Khar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of much hated sub-inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of it Mohan Chandra Maity was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Mohan Mahato: Born in 1914, resident of v. Saramba, distt. Purulia, Bengal (now in West Bengal), and s/o Binod. Taking active part in the Civil Disobedience movement and defying section 144 clamped on an assemblage at a fair, he was shot dead at the height of the movement in 1931. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 409]

Mohan Murmu: Born at v. Lakhipur, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Karan Murmu. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement and was put in Rajmahal Jail for his anti-British activities. His house was also burnt

by the vindictive local police force. He died in jail 1942 on account of the barbaric tortures he suffered in the police hands. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Mohan Singh Gurkha: Residence not known. A soldier in the 2/1 Gurkha Rifles of the British- Indian Army, he left it to join the Indian National Army in Malaya as a Havildar. He was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar) in April 1944. [*WWIM*, II, p. 202; *FMRIN*, pp. 127-28]

Mohan Singh Thapa: Residence not known, he was a Havaldar- Clerk in the 2/1 Gurkha Rifles of the British- Indian Army. He left it to join the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as a SO in the First Bahadur Group. He was killed in action against the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar). [*WWIM*, II, p. 329; *FMRIN*, pp. 127-28]

Mohendra Nath Deb: Resident of v. Jagotsi, Maulvibazar Sub-Division, Sylhet, Assam (now in Bangladesh). Mohendra Nath Deb, Principal of Habiganj National School and a follower of Thakur Dayanand, was an active participant in the Swadeshi movement. He established a branch of Dayanand's Arunachal Ashram in the village Jagotsi. In 1912, the Government suspected the inmates of Jagotsi Ashram to be disguised revolutionaries. The SDO of Maulvibaazar, Mr. Gordon with

some sepoy, and the guards of the local zamindar, came to encircle the Ashramites and opened fire. In this firing, a bullet passed through Mohendra Nath Deb's body and after a few days he died in Sylhet hospital. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Mohima Singh: Resident of v. Dundas Point, the Andaman Islands, he became an active member of the Indian Independence League in his locality. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested by them during October- November 1943, put into the Cellular Jail and subjected to inhuman tortures to extract the confession from him of 'his being a British spy'. He was shot dead by the Japanese army on 30 January 1944. [UHfSA, p. 229]

Mohini Mohan Roy: Born in 1915 at p.s. Bisnupur, Tripura; s/o Ashwini Roy. A student of Comilla School, he was involved in the Belur Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was subsequently imprisoned, detained at Rajarhat Thana and later transferred to Barasat Sub-Jail. He fell ill during the trial and died on 2 February 1931 in jail. He was about 16 years of age when he died. [IB, F. No. 53/50 S. No. 105A/30; *Satyagraha Sangbad*, Thursday, 19 February, 1931, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 306; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 429]

Mohit De Sarkar: Residence not known. Detained in the Deoli detention camp, Bengal for his involvement in revolutionary activities, he died there

in 1936 due to the lack of proper medical attention. [RNPP in Bengal 1936-1937, p. 32, WBSAK]

Mohit Maitra: Belonged to Notun Bharenga, distt. Pabna, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); resident of Calcutta (Kolkata); s/o Hem Chandra Maitra. He was arrested in February 1932 on suspicion of his involvement in the revolutionary activities. One revolver and some ammunitions were seized during a search from his house. Sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and transported to the Andamans, he died on 28 May 1933 in Cellular Jail in the course of forced feeding during a hunger strike. [*IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943*, 1, p. 205; *Charitabidhan*, 1, p. 428]

Mohit Roy: Belonging to Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o a Chemist and a schoolboy, aged 15 years. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Mohit Roy was mortally wounded by the bullets while manning a barricade to stop the military movements in Central Calcutta on 12 or 13 February 1946. Taken immediately to Campbell Medical School Hospital, he succumbed to his injuries there on 13 February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05,

KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Mohit Singh: Residence not Known. He was a Havaldar in the 53rd Regiment of Native Infantry (with headquarters at Cawnpore) of the English East India Company's army. He participated in the mutiny against the British authorities during the Uprising of 1857. Arrested on the charge of 'mutiny' on 5 June 1857, he was sent to Danapur Cantonment, Bihar, where he was tried under the Act XVII of 1857. He was sentenced to death on 30 June 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 54 in No. 2, letter from the Session Judge of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B) Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies 1858, pp. 23-24]

Mohubat Ali *alias* **Muhubar** *alias* **Mohibath:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company's army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught during an encounter and tried under Section XI of 1857 for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to death at Patna, Bihar. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-1858, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Moman: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2856) in Singapore.

When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Moman was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Mon Daloi: Belonging to Rymbai, the Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya State; a Daloi (head of an *Elaka* in the Jaintia Hills), Mon was against the British imposition of house tax (1860) and political and religious interferences in the Jaintia region since its annexation in 1835. He was actively involved in uniting the Dalois in 1861 and organising the armed Jaintia resistance in 1860-63. He sacrificed his life while confronting the British forces in 1862. [H/Pub, Procs, Nos. 51 (B), 24 July 1862, 55-57(B), 19 June 1862, Nos. 100-101 (B), 12 April 1862, from January 1862 to February 1863, NAI; *RMNEI*, pp. 122-24; HCKP]

Mongal Burman: Hailed from Dinajpur, Bengal. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small

village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and the vehicle fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Mongal was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Moni Baba: Resident of Koeridih near Deoghar, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). At the height of "Quit India" movement in Santhal Parganas in September 1942, he was shot dead by the unsparing British police forces. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; AK, pp. 413-26]

Moni Lahiri: Hailed from Bengal. Residence not known. He accompanied Anil Bhaduri in a Chevrolet car in 1932 for making an attempt on the life of Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of *The Statesman*. Despite his injury from their revolver shots, Watson survived. On being chased by the police, both the Occupants of the Chevrolet, however, swallowed Potassium Cyanide to avoid arrest. [IB, F. No. 1322/32; IB, CID Bengal, 1931 Volume, Report on the Political and Labour Unrest for the seven days ending 3 September, 1932, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 35; KS, Alipore Judges Court Record]

Monjhia Munda (Mrs.): Resident of v. Jiuri of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now

in Jharkhand); w/o Monjhia Munda. She took part in the tribal rising against the colonial rule, led by Birsa Munda, between 1895 and 1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). She was killed while fighting the British police on the Sail Rakab Hills on 9 January 1900. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900, 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, p. 29; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Monohur Sing: Residence not known. During the Uprising of 1857, he took a leading role in organising the rebels in Sumbalpore (Sambalpur), Orissa (Odisha). He led the rebels near Bara Pahar Hills in September 1858 for a surprise attack on the British and their allies, resulted into a battle with the English East India Company's army at Cheotakhai village where Monohur Sing was killed along with other rebels. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt Proc., July 1860, WBSAK]

Monoranjan Sen Gupta: He was born in 1898. Hailed from v. Khayerbhanga, p.s. Madaripur distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); resident of No. 24 Shib Narain Das Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata) (now in West Bengal); s/o Haladhar Sen; Student of Madaripur English School and New Indian School. A member of Purna Das's group of revolutionaries in Faridpur, he took part in

the political dacoities in Bharakir (3 February 1913), Gopalpur (2 April 1913), and Kawakuri (28 May 1913) and made arrangements to conceal the loot taken and arms used in the Gopalpur dacoity. Arrested and sentenced to jail for the Faridpur Conspiracy Case, he, on release became a close associate of Jatindra-nath Mukherjee. He took part in the Garden Reach Political Dacoity in February 1915, and the Beliaghata political dacoity, Calcutta, in February 1915. He was also involved in the murder of Inspector Suresh Chandra Mukherjee at Cornwallis Square, and an informer, Nirode Haldar at Pathuriaghata in February 1915. Taking active part in the encounter with the police at Kaptipoda, Balasore, known as Balasore Shooting Case, he was arrested on the spot and later sentenced to death. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924 Index 1, S. No. 1659; Poll, Secret File - Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, Vol. VI, 1917; IB, F. Nos. 130F/1915, S. No. 9/1915 & 289/1915, S. No. 8/1915, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 399]

Mookee Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in attacking the British establishments on several occasions in north India, and was caught by the Company's army during an encounter. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities,' and sentenced to

transportation for life in February 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858 where he died in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Moorabaram: Residence not known. A Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising and fought the Company's army at several places in north India. He was caught eventually by the Company's army during an encounter and accused of 'desertion and mutiny'. Sentenced to be transported for life on 29 May 1858 he was deported to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. He died in custody there on 10 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Moorad: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it at the time of the 1857 Uprising. He fought the British forces on several occasions, and was caught during an encounter with them. Put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour in chains', and deported to the Andaman Islands in 1858. He died there in custody in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Mopna Manjhi: He hailed from the town&distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar, (now in Jharkhand). He took active part in

the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested for his participation in the movement and kept in Patna Camp Jail, where he died in February 1932. [RAAJKJS, p. 142]

Moti Mandal: Resident of v. Chandrahi, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar, s/o Panchu Mandal. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the police while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), the 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 212; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Moti Qunango: Born in 1913, hailed from v. Jyesthapura distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Durgamohan Qunango. A student of the Collegiate School, he was a member of Surjya Sen's revolutionary group that raided the Auxiliary Force Armoury, Chittagong on 18 April 1930. He also fought the British troops on 22 April 1930 at the Jalalabad Hills. He was wounded in the encounter. The British soldiers burnt him alive on 22 April 1930. [IB, F. No. 507-26 extract folder, WBSAK; CYAM, p. 96; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 390]

Moti Ram Tiwary: Belonged to v. Baikatpur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Jogiya Tiwary. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined a large crowd of about 7000 people

assembled outside the Sheohar Police Station to hoist the Congress Flag on the *thana* building on 28 February 1932. As the crowd became restive, the Gurkha military police opened fire on it. He died of the gunshot injuries on the same day while being taken to the hospital. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 41 (II)/1932, 1932; D.O. No. 239-42-A (Confid.), Letter from District Magistrate Muzaffarpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 11 March 1932, BSAP; BO1931-32, p. 14; BMSAI, 2, p. 180. WWIM, I, p. 359]

Moti Ram: Born on 16 November 1895 at v. Aberdeen, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Babu Ram; he was a High School teacher. He became an active member of the Indian Independence League and worked for its growth and popularity. Moti Ram was arrested by the Japanese forces on 19 November 1943 during their occupation of the Islands and kept confined in the Cellular Jail. He was tortured for extracting a confession from him of 'his being a spy of the British'. He was shot dead in 1944. [UHFSA, p. 231]

Motilal Mallick: Born in 1912, resident of v. Deobhog, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Raj Kumar Mallick. A revolutionary and a member of the Jugantar Party, he was accused of complicity with the shooting of a police constable, Ramjan, in Deobhog. He was convicted under Indian Arms Act (19) a, (20) a, and sentenced to death under 302/34. He was hanged on 15

December 1934 in Dacca Jail in connection with this shooting case. [IB, F. No. 935/36(7); IB, CID, List of Outrages -1934, Part A, S. No. 740; IB, F. No. 574/34 & F. No. 90/28, WBSAK; *IG Prison Records MOMCIF 1883-1943*; *WWIM*, I, p. 208]

Motiram Tiwary: Resident of v. Banbir, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Jagta Tiwary. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while hoisting the Congress Flag on Sheohar Police Station on 28 August 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 359]

Mrigendra Nath Datta: Born on 27 October 1915 at v. Paharipara, distt. Midnapore, Bengal, (now in West Bengal); s/o Beni Madhab Datta; student; a member of a Revolutionary group. During a football match in Midnapore, Mrigendra and others shot at the District Magistrate, B.E.J. Burge at the Police Grounds, Midnapore, on 2 September 1933. One of the revolutionaries escaped in a bicycle, but Mrigendra Nath and another companion were seriously wounded in the firing by the police guards. Mrigendranth died in the Midnapore Sadar Hospital on 3 September 1933. [H/Poll, F. No. 1047-33, Part I, Report of the SP, Midnapur, WBSAK; *MTS*, pp. 244-49; *Mrityun-jayee*, p. 71; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 423]

Mrinal Kanti Roy Choudhuri: Born in 1903, resident of Jessore town, p.s. Noapara, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal

(now in West Bengal); s/o Durga Roy Choudhuri. A member of the Anushilan Samiti, he was arrested for revolutionary activities on 10 October 1930 and detained in Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Transferred to Hijli Camp on 16 May 1931, and then to Deoli Camp on 26 May 1932, he committed suicide on 5 June 1932 in the Deoli Camp Jail. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 5722, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 423]

Mrs. Sukur Chand: Belonged to distt. Dinajpur, Bengal; w/o Sukur Chand; she joined a group of people on 21 February 1947 at Thumnia village to prevent the police from arresting their leader, Doma Singh. Following a tussle with peasants, the police resorted to firing, killing her on the spot. [Bengal Assembly Proceedings, Vol. 72, No. 1, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 March 1947; *ASB*, 1946-47, (Appendix Two)]

Muchiram Das: Born in 1900 and hailing from Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the "Quit India" movement in Midnapore. On 8 October 1942 at Gholpukur (Nandigram Police Station), the police opened unprovoked and indiscriminate firing upon people, unleashing a reign of terror in the locality. Muchiram Das, a forty-two years old man, died in the police firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 253/43 Coll. 3, WBSAK; *MTS*, p. 309]

Muddoo Khan: Residence not known. While serving the Bengal Army of the East India Company, he left it

during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company's troops at several places in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. He also accompanied the rebel forces in attacking the British establishments and killing the Company servants. He was caught at the time of a British offensive against the rebels and sentenced to the transportation for life on the charges of 'desertion mutiny and murder'. He was deported to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858 where he died in detention on 25 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Mudi Mian: Residence not known. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he along with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. The raiders carried the dead bodies and threw them into Poonpoo River. Later, some people, including Mudi Mian, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Mudi Mian was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Mudi Nayak: Born at v. Tala, p.s. Baipariguda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Lakshman Nayak. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. While taking part in one of its uproarious agitations in

1942 he suffered serious physical injuries in a clash with the police and expired soon thereafter. [WWFWO, KD, p. 65]

Mudia Karumi: Resident of v. Kama-guda, p.s. Kotagarh, distt. Phulbani, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British role. Sent to imprisonment, he died in detention in 1942 owing to severe police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWFWO, KD, p. 65]

Mudma Tuddu: He hailed from v. Kushpahari, Shikaripara, distt. Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Kundu Tuddu. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in police firing towards the end of the stormy agitation. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; AK, pp. 413-426]

Muhammad Hiramn: Belonged to Dinajpur, Bengal. On 25 February 1947, the Kisan Sabha organized a big demonstration in the town of Thakurgaon to protest against the police firings earlier on the peasants in Dinajpur. Several thousand peasants marched to Thakurgaon demanding 'tebhaga chai'. The procession was declared illegal, and the police had already taken position in the *maidan* to deal with it. As the peasants began to disperse, the police opened fire on the peaceful demonstrators. Hiramn a poor Muslim peasant, was killed on the spot in the

firing. [PA, 30 March 1947; ABP, 26 February 1947; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Muhammad Kadam Rasul: Residence not known. A worker in the gas factory, he was involved with the trade union movement. He was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta (Kolkata) to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Muhammad Kadam Rasul participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 11 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He later succumbed to his injuries in February 1946. [IB, F. Nos. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Muhana Munda: An inhabitant of the erstwhile Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the illegal levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of the Gangpur State. Faced with the strong agitation, she invited the tribals on 25 April 1939 for discussion to resolve the issue. Responding to the invitation, the people, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked by this large number, she gave the British

police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob forthwith. Following the order, the police suddenly opened firing on the gathering resulting in the killings of some people, including Muhana Munda. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; RSOSEC, p. 52; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137, OSAB; WWCC, Acc. No. 11, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]

Muktu Singh: Belonged to Dinajpur, Bengal. During the *Tebhaga* movement in Dinajpur the militant peasants frequently clashed with the police. On 21 February 1947, the police entered the Thumnia village in Dinajpur in search of Doma Singh, a Rajbanshi leader of the Kisan Sabha. The peasants, in anticipation, had assembled in front of Doma's house to prevent the arrest. Seeing their militant mood the panicky police opened fire. Muktu Singh, a Rajbangshi peasant, was injured in the police firing and died later in the hospital. [PA, 30 March 1947; Bengal Assembly Procs., Vol. 72, No. 1; *The Statesman*, 1 March 1947; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Mukund Ahir: Resident of v. Ahirpura, p.s. Arrah town, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sanichar Ahir. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, he was killed on the spot by the 'Tommies' when they resorted to random firing for terrorizing the villagers on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom

Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; BMSAI, 3, p. 91]

Mukunda Mahato: Hailed from v. Gholhura, distt. Purulia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Milan Mahato. While taking part in the "Quit India" movement (1942), he was arrested and detained. He died in the Saraji Detention Camp at Patna in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 419]

Mukundaram Kakati: Hailing from Assam, residence not known he was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement. On 20 September 1942, a huge procession was taken out at Gahpur to hoist the Tricolour Flag at the Gahpur *Thana*, which Mukundaram Kakati joined enthusiastically. When the procession reached the *thana*, the *thana*-in-charge prevented the processionists from entering inside and warned; 'if you advance one step more, we will fire.' But the threat could not dissuade the people from their objective and they moved forward in the face of the police firing. The police's first shot killed a young girl, and the second pierced through Khargeswar Baru's shoulder and struck the head of Kakati. But he did not die on the spot and could have been saved, had Mr. Munroe, the manager of Daflagarh T.E. not stopped the people carrying Kakati on the way, brought them back one mile on foot and then lifted him up in his car and drove to his garden, causing jerks to the seriously wounded man. The Gahpur Local

Board doctor was present at the time of firing, but he did not render any first aid to the victim. When people went to call him, he mysteriously disappeared. Kakati actually died more for willful neglect rather than of his bullet injury. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Munbodh Singh: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Second Company, 9th Battalion Artillery of the English East Indian Company's army, stationed at Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He left the Company's army service and joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught during an encounter and tried for 'desertion and rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death in 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 10 of 1858 (26), Vol. 46, 13 February 1858, WBSAK]

Mungul: Residence not known. He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it at the time of the Rising of 1857 to join hands with the rebel forces. He fought the Company's army on several occasions and was caught in the course of an engagement with them. Charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to be transported for life in February 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 and died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Munia Kahar: Born in 1928 and hailing from Gauripur, Telipara, Naihati, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Jamuna Kahar; a worker. There were widespread and angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students' agitation in Calcutta, protesting against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946 he, along with other workers of the Naihati area, marched towards the railway station seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain. They even attacked the police outpost and ransacked the station. A 80-strong military force led by a Major was sent there around 13.30 hours. The force fired three blank shots, but these did not deter the protesters. The Major then ordered firing and three rounds were fired, killing three men. Munia was one of them. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Munshi Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Naick (Naik) having No. 2112 in Singapore. He took part in the Singapore Mutiny that broke out on 15 February 1915 (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Munshi Khan was arrested, charged 'to have

broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Munshi Sao: Resident of v. & p.s. Naughachia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Parmeshwar Sao. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead near the goods-shed, Naughachia Railway Station, while joining in the looting and burning of the railway station on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 312; *AK*, p. 75]

Munsub Ally Khan: Residence not known. He belonged to the 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested during the battle for the British recapture of the town of Arrah. He was charged with 'Mutiny and Rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume July, 1858, BSAP; *BKSAS*, Appendix-XIII]

Munsuram: Residence not known. He belonged to the 7th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested during the battle for the British recapture of Arrah. He was charged with 'Mutiny and Rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume July, 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Munzu Ali: Resident of Sylhet, Assam, he was a Khilafatist and a militant. In 1932, he died from serious injuries in a room of the Khilafat office Karimganj due to the explosion of a bomb he was making. [PHA Files, F. No. 55, DSAA]

Murari Mohan Bera: Resident of v. Alingiri, p.s. Egra, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Observing the initial success of the "Quit India" movement volunteers and the villagers in capturing various government offices, including the Bhagawanpur *Thana*, the local British administration was determined to teach the agitators and their supporters a lesson so that they refrain from further acts of aggression. When Murari Mohan Bera and some of his colleagues stood by the side of a tank, near Alangiri/Alingiri village, defying the prohibitory order against any kind of assembly, they were presumed by the police to be prepa-

ring themselves for an offensive. Apprehending an immediate attack, the police team resorted to indiscriminate firing in which Murari Mohan Bera was shot dead. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 65 & 94]

Murari Mohan Bhattacharya: Born in about 1902; hailed from Bengal, but was a resident of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, he was a salesman in a chemist's shop. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and received bullet wounds in firing by the British soldiers on a procession he joined, protesting against the Government at Allahabad on 13 August 1942. He died the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/1942, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 422.]

Murid Ali Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Havildar (Havaldar) having No. 1352 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Murid Ali Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Murla Oraon: Residence not known. A

landless peasant, he participated in the *Tebhaga* movement, and was shot dead in the indiscriminate police firing on 4 April 1947 on a group consisting of peasants and adjoining tea-garden workers near Mangalbari *hat* (Chalsa area) under Matiali Police Station in Jalpaiguri, Bengal. Apparently, the sole intention behind the firing was to smash the spread of peasants' and workers' joint rising against their exploiters. [*PA*, 9 May 1947; *ESPB*, p. 235; *PWFSJ*, pp. 415-458; *LWCEI*, p. 293]

Musafir Singh: Resident of v. Baghni, Bhabua, Sub-Division, Shahabad, Bihar, he was a veteran *kisan* activist who organised the local poor sharecroppers into the *Bakasht* movement against ejections in Bhabua Sub-Division. Sensing the oncoming peasant protest over the *Bakasht*, the landlords reinforced their private armies by engaging *lathials* from Mirzapur and Ballia. When on 11 July 1946 the agitation broke out in Bhabua, the landlords' *lathials* attacked the peasants unsparingly and seriously injured Musafir Singh. He died of his injuries soon thereafter. [*PA*, 6 October 1946]

Musahar Pasi: Resident of v. Baro, p.s. Teghra, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o

Daho Pasi. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing, intended for terrorising the local people at Barauni Railway Junction, on 18 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 266; *AK*, p. 414; *BMSAI*, 3, p.144]

Musha Malik: Born in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State (now Baliguda, distt. Kandhamal), Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. He was arrested and tried for his role as a saboteur in setting the State Arms Store on fire on 26 August 1942. Soon after his arrest, he was hanged till death by the order of Dhenkanal State ruler. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/90/42, NAI; *SSOAS*, p. 100]

Muslim Mohammad: Resident of v. Awapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Sheikh Fakhruddin. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was critically injured in a firing by the British troops at Bajpatti Railway Station in August 1942, and died soon thereafter. [*WWIM*, I, p. 243]



Naba Jivan Ghosh: Born in 1916 and resident of Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Jamini Jiban Ghosh and b/o the martyr Nirmal Jiban Ghosh; a member of the Revolutionary Party. Following the murder of Burge, the District Magistrate, there were indiscriminate repressions and large scale arrests of all suspected young men. He was arrested and externed from Midnapore for his involvement in revolutionary activities, and was re-arrested in Calcutta (Kolkata) in February 1934. He was later transferred to Gopalgunj Police Station, Faridpur (now in Bangladesh), in 1936 where he suffered brutal tortures at the hands of the police and died consequently on 23 September 1936. [RNPP, 1936-37, WBSAK; *SO*, p. 244; *WWIM*, I, p. 110; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 243; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 48]

Nabakumar Nayak: Resident of Lunia, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); he took part in a protest rally against the British Police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a

nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia, during the "Quit India" movement. When the police opened fire on the demonstrators without provocation, Nabakumar Nayak was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, 1942, NAI; D.O. No. 1260C, 13 September 1942, DM to CS, OSAB; *LMQIMO*, p. 11]

Nadeer Bux: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces for fighting against the oppressive foreign rule. He participated in several attacks on the British at different places and was caught by their troops during one of the operations against the rebels. He was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life in February 1858. Sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858, he died there in detention in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Nadir Ally Khan: Resident of v. Churkasa, Jharkhand; s/o Awahdad Khan. He was a Subedar in the Ramgarh Light Infantry and in-charge of the artillery operations of the regiment. He was one of the leaders of the regiment which rebelled during the Uprising of 1857, refused to march to Hazari-bagh and returned to Dorandah. He was considered to be the main 'conspirator' and was captured by the English East India Company's troops after the rebel sepoys were outnumbered, defeated and massacred at the Battle of Chatra. The 'Battle of Chatra' was fought on 2 October 1857 near 'Phansi Talaab'. It lasted for an hour in which the mutineers were routed. He was injured in the fight between the sepoys and the Company's forces, and according to his confession, he was doing duty near the guns while receiving a wound on his left foot from a bullet. Subsequent to the battle, Nadir Ally Khan and Jaimangal Pandey were caught and brought before Major Simpson on 3 October 1857. They were sentenced to death on 4 October 1857 under the provision of the Act of XVII of 1857. At Shaheed Park in Chatra, there is a tank named 'Mangal Talao' which is popularly known as 'Phansi Talab' where all the rebels were executed by the British authorities. Jaimangal Pandey and Nadir Ally Khan were hanged from a Mango tree under the supervision of Major Simpson himself. An inscription in the vernacular immortalises the two brave Subedars in these words: "*Jay Mangal Pandey*

Nadir Ali- dono subedar re, dono milkar phansi charhe- harjivan talab re". [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP; Special Narrative No. 29 of 1857 (51), Vol. 45, 24 October 1857, WBSAK]

Nagen Burman: Hailed from Dinajpur, Bengal. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had previous knowledge of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed, including Nagen Burman. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two],

Nagendra Nath Samanta: Resident of v. Thalinan, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 one of the five batches of volunteers (of the *Vidyut Bahini*), constituted by the *Samar Parisad* (War Council) at Tamluk, to 'capture', under the leadership of Matangini Hazra, Tamluk Thana and hoist the Congress flag over it. On the way to the *thana* they were stopped by the soldiers led by one Anil Kumar

Bhattacharya and heavily *lathi*-charged. Failing to disperse the large gathering thus, the soldiers resorted to firing in which Nagendra Nath Samanta, aged 33, was shot dead. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, pp. 24-25 & 243; *QIMBTJS*, p.25]

Nagendranath Datta *alias* **Girija Babu:**

Resident of Sunamgunj, Sylhet, Bengal (now in Assam); s/o Gobinda Chandra Datta. While studying Law, he joined the revolutionary movement and took part in the agitation against the partition of Bengal. Worked with Rashbihari Bose, Datta was reported later to have accompanied him to the Calcutta port at the time of his escape from India. He was arrested in 1915 in connection with the bomb attack on Lord Hardinge in Delhi and the bomb explosion in Lawrence Garden, Lahore. Arrested again as an accused in the Banaras Conspiracy Case, he died in Agra Jail on 28 September 1917. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part III; IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20/1930, Proscription of the issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29 December 1929, WBSAK]

Nageshwar Prasad Singh: Resident of v. Sultanganj, distt. Patna, Bihar. He was the publisher of *Tarun Bharat*, a nationalist magazine of Patna, and took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. Arrested and detained in Hazaribagh Jail for

publishing an inflammatory anti-British article in his paper, he died in Hazaribagh Jail in 1924. [*Mere Sansamaran*, p. 58, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 340]

Nagesia Latai: Resident of Oodlabari, distt. Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). As part of the *Tebhaga* movement in the Dooars, a group of peasants raided the house of Goyanath, a landlord, in the village of Mahabari. Police, led by the SDO, fired on them from a hidden position. Nagesia, a worker of the Oodlabari tea garden, died on the spot in April 1947. [*Swadhinata*, 4 May 1947]

Nagulbul Haokip: Hailed from Manipur, he was the grandson of Vumngul and son of Vumhoson, the Chief of Longya—head Clan of the Mangvung—an offshoot of the Haokip Clans. He was one of the elven rebels on the special list of the British Government. Early in 1918, when Captin Montifiere, who led the British Indian Forces from Burma, was ordered to move on the Manipur South, Lenakot, to retrieve the Captain Stedman's column from its difficulties. Nagulbul—along with other Kuki warriors—had attacked them at Longya. He was killed with his little son in his arms on the battle ground. [F. No. /R-1/S-D/230, Kuki Rebellion 1920, MSAI]

Nahar Ali Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 3051) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke

out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Nahar Ali Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Naheer Khan: Residence not known. He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company before joining the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857. He took part in plundering the British properties at different places in north India, and was finally captured in the course of a bloodied engagement with the British troops. He was sentenced to the transportation for life on the charges of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British' and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 January 1858. His death in custody was reported on 24 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Naju Rawat: Born in 1904 at v. Chakrama of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Fauji Rawat; he was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested for his agitational activities and put in Dumka Jail, where he died in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; SBY, pp. 47-73]

Nakku Sadhu/Nanku Ahir: Resident of v. Zamira, p.s. Arra Muffasil, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Dasrath Ahir. Since the inhabitants of his village were active participants in the "Quit India" movement, the British troops raided his village and opened indiscriminate firing on 28 August 1942 to terrorise the villagers. He was hit by a bullet while sitting on a *Machan*, watching his maize crops. He died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; BMSAI, 3, p. 94; WWIM, I, pp. 248-49]

Nakul Madkami: Born in v. Sariguda, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha), a tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while taking part in a march towards the Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942 and succumbed to his wounds on the spot, along with a few others. [JPHALN, No. 4, 1942, OSAB; HTTP, p. 206; SLL, p. 122]

Nakula Pujhari: Born in v. Barubeda, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sana Pujhari. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was killed at Papadahandi, along with many others, when the anti-British demonstration he joined was fired upon by the police on 24 August 1942.

- [MMCC, List No. 79, Acc. No. 1360(f); dated 15 August 1963, OSAB, WWFWO, KD, p. 67]
- Nalini Bagchi:** Born in 1896 at v. Dhulian distt. Murshidabad, Bengal (now in West Bengal), passed Matriculation in 1914. He won a scholarship and attended Berhampore College. Becoming a member of the Revolutionary Party, he actively participated in various revolutionary activities using the pseudonym, Lakhi Kanta Ray, *alias* Publisher. He was believed to be the Mymensingh organizer, possibly along with Prafulla Ray. A raid was carried on his hiding place in Dacca on 15 June 1918. Two men armed with Mauser pistols opened fire on the raiding police party and the police also retaliated. He died in this shooting affray at Kalta Bazaar, Dacca, on 16 June 1918. [IB, F. Nos. 262/30 & 645/18; IB, F. No. 206 of 1918, S. No. 90/1918, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 50]
- Nalini Ranjan Das:** Resident of Burdwan, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was an activist in the "Quit India" movement in Burdwan. While addressing a public meeting that had been fired upon by the police there, Das was killed in the firing on 27 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *JOB*, p. 684]
- Nand Kumar De:** Born in 1918 in Bengal, residence not known, and an Army employee, he took part in the nationalist activities. He was arrested on the charge of conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery on 18 April 1943. Sentenced to death by the court-martial, he died on the gallows in the Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [*IG Prison Record, MOMCIF 1883-1943*]
- Nand Lal *alias* Sepahee:** Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took part in the resistance against the British on 3 July 1857. He was caught by the English East India Company's troops and accused of 'plunder and rebellion'. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Commissioner's Correspondence Series, July 1857; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2 letter from the commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B) Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies 1858, pp. 23-24, BSAP]
- Nand Roy:** Resident of v. Udhaman, distt. Saran, Bihar. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in Patna Camp Jail in 1932. [*WWIM*, I, p. 309]
- Nandua Kahar:** Resident of Bihar (place not known), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces in Bihar. He was arrested by the Company's troops in the course of their attack on the rebels, and tried for 'taking part in the rebellion'. He was sentenced to death in 1857 and executed by hanging. [*USBMT*, p. 72]

Nanhe Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 1499) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Nanhe Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Nanhee Khan: Residence not Known. He served the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in plundering and seizing the Company treasuries at several places, and was finally captured by the advancing Company's army. Charged with 'desertion, mutiny and plundering the Government properties', he was sentenced to be transported for life in 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859 where he died in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Nanho Mian: Resident of v. Raghunathpur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. A domestic worker, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was critically injured while resisting the entry of military patrol

into his employers' house at Majorganj. He died within two months of the incident owing to those injuries. [WWIM, I, p. 249; AK, p. 424; BMSAI, 3, p. 109]

Nani Gopal Bhattacharji: Born in 1916, resident of v. Habilashadwip, p.s. Patiya, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Akrur Bhattacharji; a member of the Jugantar Party. He was arrested on 18 July 1934 and detained in Chittagong Jail. Transferred to Dacca Central Jail on 23 August 1934, then to Berhampore Camp on 24 November 1934. He was made a village domicile at Pirgacha, Rangpur, on 7 May 1936. Sentenced to home domicile at Habilashadwip, Patiya, Chittagong, on 20 September 1937, he was released unconditionally on 2 June 1938. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested again and detained in Dacca Central Jail, where he died in November 1943. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1992, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 45]

Nani Gopal Sarkar: Born in 1914, resident of v. Kaichal, p.s. Tangibari, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sarada Charan Sarkar. A member of the Jugantar Party, he was arrested on 10 November 1931 for his revolutionary activities and detained in Dacca Central Jail. He was transported to Berhampore Camp on 22 December 1931 and put under village domicile at Kotachandpur, Jessore, on 27 March 1933. He died on 23 December 1935 while

- under internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 4313, WBSAK]
- Nanku Keswani:** Resident of v. Tatar, p.s. Daudnagar, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Biseshwar Keswani. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined in raiding and arsoning the Government Excise Godown (store house) at Daudnagar. He died of serious burns when the kerosene containers in his hands caught fire and exploded in August 1942. [Poll/Deptt, F. No. 273/1946, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 175]
- Naoman:** He was an inhabitant of v. Dompanch/ Domchanch, Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He participated in a demonstration on 14 August 1942 to press for the British departure from India during the "Quit India" movement. He was shot dead in the police firing in Domchanch, Hazaribagh. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI]
- Nar Singh Rai:** Resident of v. Asambani Chak, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bachan Rai. He took active part in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in jail in 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 252/1/1930, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 285]
- Narada Gauda:** Resident of v Malagaon, distt. Puri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Srikrushna Khadi Kar. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British role. Sent to jail, he died in detention in 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 67]
- Narahari Tanti:** Resident of the erstwhile Dhenkanal State (now distt. Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took part in all the nationalistic agitations, as well as in those against the mal-administration of the State. On 21 October 1938, he was killed along with two other activists in a police firing at Srimula village. [ABP, 6 November 1938; OI, p. 158]
- Narain Mandal/Yadav:** Belonged to Mokhtarpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the police firing on a mob that he joined in attacking and burning the Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 213; AK, p. 425]
- Narain Panduraj Nath:** Born in Maharashtra and residing at Balha Bazar, p.s. Chautham, distt. Munger, Bihar, s/o Hari Panduraj Nath. He actively participated in the "Quit India" 1942 movement of 1942, and was killed in a police firing at Pasraha Railway Station while breaking the railway wagons on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 253; AK, p. 419]

- Narain Ram:** Resident of v. & p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the firing by the "Tommys" on the saboteurs he joined for raiding the Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 419]
- Narain Sao:** Belonged to v. Neemgela, p.s. Badh, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Mewa Sao. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed during the police firing on a public meeting he joined on 16 August 1942 near Barh Inspection Bungalow (located near Congress Maidan) to protest against the British atrocities on the agitators. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 321; AK, p. 413]
- Narain Singh:** Resident of v. Raziana Luage Dewa, distt. Jullundhur, Punjab; s/o Bachan Singh. A passenger of Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried the Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead in the mayhem that broke out between the passengers and the colonial police at Budge Budge on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]
- Narasingh Bhumia:** Resident of v. Kotiguda, p.s. Chedenga, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Budu Bhumia. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement, he joined the march towards the Mathili Police Station, under Lakshman Nayak's leadership, to unfurl the Congress Flag on its building on 21 August 1942. When the British police opened fire on the marchers, Narasingh Bhumia received severe injuries and died on the spot, along with a few others. [MMCC List, S. No. 125, Acc. 1360 (F), 15 August 1963, OSAB]
- Narasingh Bitanga:** Resident of v. Sanugumma/Siriguda, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement and joined an anti-British demonstration on 21 August 1942, marching towards the Mathili Police Station, under Lakshman Nayak's leadership, to unfurl the Congress Flag on it. The police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing some of them on the spot, including Narasingh Bitanga. [MMCC List, S. No. 35, Acc 1360 (F), 15 August 1963, OSAB; *HFMO*, V, (Supp.), p. 88; *SSOAS*, p. 122]
- Narasingh Durba:** Born at Kotameta p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha), he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. Arrested on the charge of participating in anti-British activities, he was sent to

imprisonment and died in detention on account of police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; *SLN*, p. 122]

Narasingh Harijan: Resident of v. Luleru, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha), s/o Rupachana. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement of August 1942, he joined the anti-British activities and was arrested. Receiving a sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, he was sent to jail where he died in detention in the midst of his term. [MMCC List, S. No. 52, Acc. No. 1360(F), dated 15 August 1963, OSAB]

Narayan Baniya: Residence not known. He was an associate of Nilambar brothers in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took active part in the 1857 Uprising. He was caught by the British during an encounter and charged with the 'murder of government officials and also [of] burning of coal mine in Plamau and rebellion'. He was presumed dead as there was no clemency for anyone accused of murdering the government officials. [*Palamau Gazette*, pp. 86-87]

Narayan Kar: Hailing from Duspalla (the earstwhile Duspalla State), distt. Nayagarh, Orissa (Odisha), he was arrested in 1915 for his taking part in the tribal revolt against the State in 1913-14. The State administration sentenced him to death, and he was hanged within few days of his arrest. [DA No. MISC/10D, 56/1, Meli Case No. 1, 5 July 1915, OSAB]

Narayan Murmu: Belonged to v. Dumariyan, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Binod Murmu. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested on 9 May 1943 for his anti-British role and put in Rajmahal Jail. He died in jail on 18 February 1944 at the age of 32 years. [42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SBY, pp. 47-73]

Narayan Murmu: Hailed from Dinajpur, Bengal. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947 the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Narayan was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Narayan Pandey: Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company's forces at several places in Bihar. He also openly denounced the British policies, and encouraged the people around him to raise their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. He was captured by the Company's troops during their operations against the rebels. Charged with 'sedition and

rebellion against the British' he was sentenced to the transportation for life in April 1858. He was deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859, where he died in custody in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Narayan Rai: Resident of v. Jokhari, p.s. Barahara, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sablayak Rai. An active Congress worker, he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. When the "Tommys" entered his village in search of the August rebels, the villagers took them to be dacoits and attacked them. In retaliation the "Tommys" opened firing. Narayan Rai was killed in the firing on the spot. [Memo. No. 3268/SB/31 (1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Narayan Singh: Resident of v. Malkhachak, p.s. Dighwara, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Baseo Singh. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the British troops on 14 October 1942, while he was trying forcibly to release the co-activist, Harishchand Bhagat, from arrest and detention. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 249; AK, p. 264-65]

Narendra Nath Das: Belonged to distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); an active participant in the

Civil Disobedience movement. The success of the "no-tax" campaign in Midnapore so unnerved the administration that they, with the help of police, often resorted to forceful tax collection, leading to lootings and shoot-outs. In one such incident on 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd pleaded with the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Without paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi* charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed in it, they opened fire without any warning. Ten persons died in the firing and Narendra Nath Das was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 December, 1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal; *Young India* 26 June 1930, NMML]

Narendranath Bera: Hailed from Contai Sub-Dvision of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement. Arrested in the course of the movement, he died in prison in September 1932. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI]

Naresh Chandra Choudhury: Resident of v. Nandina, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Prasanna Chandra Choudhury. He participated in the formation of the revolutionary group under the guidance of Arabinda Ghosh and

Jatin Mukherji in his student days. After being released from long imprisonment in the Kishoregunj Conspiracy Case, he participated in the Non-Cooperation movement and the Tarakeswar Satyagraha. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for hoisting the Congress Flag on 26 January 1927 atop a Government building. An author of a number of books like *Koriar Chhatra*, *Nirbasiter Desh* etc, his patriotic writings were published in *Manasi* and *Marmabani*. His health broke down in jail and he died soon after release in November 1928. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 251; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 129]

Naresh Chandra Roy: Resident of v. Noapara, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Girish Chandra Roy. He was associated with Surjya Sen's group of Chitagong revolutionaries, and took part in the planned attack on the Chitagong Armoury, occupation of the Police Lines, and the declaration of a free Chittagong on 18 April 1930. On 22 April, an armed confrontation occurred between the British troops and Sen's group of revolutionaries on the Jalalabad Hills. Many lives were lost on both sides, and the 19 dead rebels included Naresh Chandra Roy. [Poll/Deptt, Political Branch, F. No. 243/1930; H/Poll, F. No. 174/32 Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930 Chittagong, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 665; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 252; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 49; *Alekhyamala*, p. 91; *CYAM*, p. 92]

Nari Paruri: Resident of Khirai, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Not paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi* charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Nari Paruri (in his 50s) was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 June 1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Narsing Domb: Belonged to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); actively involved in the "Quit India" agitation that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined the public demonstration (organised to demand the British exit from India) at Koraput on 11 October 1942, wounded in the police firing on the rallyists on that day, and was arrested. Narsing Domb and other under-trial political prisoners were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he lived under unhealthy conditions. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrang-

pur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners with health problems were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Narsing Domb died on 17 October 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Narsing Munda: Inhabitant of v. Janumpiri of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He was an active member of the Birsaite agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was wounded on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the colonial police force on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village. He succumbed to his wounds soon thereafter. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901 & Proc. Nos. 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900; Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, p. 29; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Narsingh Gope: Belonged to Abhani Ramnagar, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bhandhoo Gope. A participant in the anti-British agitation in 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a procession he joined to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement at Sarmatihahat on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43,

Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 414]

Nata Mallika: Resident of Bhuban (the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Rasika Mallika. A Prajamandal worker, he had joined the movements of the freedom struggle. On 11 October 1938, he participated in an agitation against the mal-administration of the State that had been organized by the Prajamandal activists at Nilakanthapur. The agitators were fired upon there by the police, resulting in the killings of probably six persons on the spot, including Nata Mallika. [*The Samaj*, 14 October 1938; AICC Papers, F. No. G- 35, 1938, NMML; *WWFWO*, DD, p. 79; *SFSO*, p. 187; *SSOAS*, p. 40]

Natai Oraon: Residence not known. A worker in Oodlabari Tea Estate, he participated in the *Tebhaga* movement, and joined the poor peasants' agitating along with the workers of the nearby tea estate labourers on 4 April 1947 at Mahabari, near Mangalbari *hat* (Chalsa area) under Matiali Police Station in Jalpaiguri, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was shot dead in the indiscriminate police firing on the group consisting of peasants and the adjoining tea-garden workers, apparently with the sole intention of smashing the spread of peasant's and workers' joint struggle against their exploiters. [*PA*, 9 May 1947; *ESPB*, p. 235; *PWFSJ*, pp. 415-458; *LWCEI*, p. 293]

Natai Tiar: Resident of v. Samili, p.s.

Korha, distt. Purnea, Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" (1942) movement and was shot dead while sabotaging the railway tracks at Debipur between Kursela and Karahgola Railway Stations. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Nathnaram: Residence not known. He participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata) against the INA trials and the police firing on students (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firings on the processionists and died of his injuries in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 24 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Nathu Prasad Yadav: Resident of v. & p.s. Bakhtiarpur, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Sital Mahto. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he died in the police firing while hoisting the Congress flag on Bakhtiarpur Police Station on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 380; AK, p. 410]

Nathun Prasad: Resident of v. Raghupur, p.s. Bakhtiarpur, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Tilak Rai Yadav. Actively participating in both the Civil Disobedience as well as the "Quit India" movements, he was shot dead by the police while raiding Bakhtiar-pur Police Station on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 380]

Nathuni Mahto: Resident of v. Bairia, p.s. Motihari, distt. Champaran, Bihar; s/o Dhanpat Mahto, he was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the large crowd that had assembled around *Banjaria Pandal*, a popular name for the Congress Ashram in Motihari. As the *Banjaria Pandal* was vacated by the police, the crowd wanted to re-occupy it and hoist the Congress Flag on it on 26 January 1932. When the crowd turned unruly the police opened fire and he was killed on the spot the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 58/32, (II)/1932, 1932; Memo No. 2636/43 - D(1) - 32 (Confid.) CID, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 180; WWIM, I, p. 201]

Nathuni Sah: Resident of v. Dullipatty, p.s. Jaynagar, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Rabi Sah. A student, actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the police in front of the Jaynagar *Thana* compound on 13 August 1942 for his throwing brick-bats at the police. He was aged about

20 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 312; *AK*, p. 410]

Nauhal Sing: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857. He took part in several attacks on the British establishments at different places in Bihar and Bengal, but was eventually caught by the British in the course of an engagement. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to be transported for life with 'labour and irons' on 10 June 1857. Deported to the Andamn Islands on 1 March 1859, he died there in detention on 8 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Naujadh Singh: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a Congress party rally at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 253; *AK*, p. 418; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 103]

Nawab Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army

as Sepoy (No. 1886) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Nawab Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Nawal Kishore: Resident of v. Bhawarpur, p.s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Dasrath Missir. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot by the military near Durga Asthan, Bhawarpur. Later, he succumbed to the injuries in the Sadar Hospital, Bhagalpur in November 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Nazu Raut: Born in 1904, resident of v. Chakrama, p.s. Mohanpur, Deoghar, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Fauji Raut. A Congress worker, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his agitational role in it. Detained in the Dumka Jail, he died in 1942 on account of police tortures. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-

December 1942, WBSAK; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362]

Nebi Thakur: Resident of v. Narardh, p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the British troops on 22 August 1942 at Khajauli at the time of his raising slogans against the British Government. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 416]

Nem Narayan Singh: Resident of v. Kawakol, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Baidyanath Singh. Actively participating in "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and convicted in 1942. While in jail, he was brutally assaulted by the police, and died of his injuries there. [AK, p. 151; WWIM, I, p. 254]

Nendeli Singh: Hailed from Dinajpur, Bengal. During the *Tebhaga* movement in Dinajpur the militant peasants frequently clashed with the police. On 21 February 1947 the police entered Thumnia village in Dinajpur in search of Doma Singh, a Rajbangshi leader of the Kisan Sabha. The peasants in anticipation had assembled in front of Doma's house to prevent the arrest. Facing resistance, the police opened fire and Nendeli Singh, a Rajbangshi peasant, received bullet injuries in the police firing and died later in the hospital. [Bengal Assembly Proc., Vol. 72, No. 1, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 March

1947; PA, 30 March 1947; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Nepal Mukherjee: Hailed from v. Nagarbhag, p.s. Srinagar, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rash Bihari Mukherjee. A prominent member of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, as well as the Jugantar party, he took part in several outrages, notably the Chandrakona Political Dacoity in 1916 and the murder of Deben Ghosh thereafter. He was also a custodian of the arms and ammunitions being procured for the Indo-German Conspiracy. He was in close touch with Atul Ghosh and other leading members of the Jugantar Party. Interned *vide* Government order dated 11 September 1916, and made a state prisoner on 5 May 1917, he was released on 4 January 1919 on guarantee. Later arrested again and interned in Comilla, he died in June 1926 while in internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1344, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 236]

Newaji Lal: Resident of Kharagpur, p.s. Kharagpur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and received gunshot injuries while trying to blow up the bridge over the river Mani at Kharagpur. He died of his injuries after some time. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]

Ngurbawnga: Hailing from the Northern part of the Lushai Hills (now

Mizoram) and belonging to Talu Clan; s/o Dokuala, this *Pasalathra* (warrior) kept shifting his place of residence, but finally settled down near Reiek. When the British forces invaded this region in 1889-90, he joined the conglomerated forces of the Mizo Chiefs and fought in the company of his close friend, Khuangchera. While trying to storm the British fort at Changsil, he was shot dead by the enemy, along with Khuangchera, in October 1890. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-48, GG-13, G-14, CB-49, G-1-8, 14-18, 22-24, 27-28, MSAA; CLL, TRI; TMH]

Nidhi Mahallick/Mahalik: Belonging to distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in a "Quit India" protest rally over the British police's surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a nationalist activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia. Failing to disperse the rallyists, the police opened indiscriminate firing on the demonstrators, killing Nidhi on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, 13/9/42, DM to CS, OSAB; RI, p. 64; RD, p. 168]

Nidhi Malik: Born in v. Adhuan, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Parsu Malik. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Nidhiram Koch: A resident of Dhupidhara, distt. Goalpara, Assam, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 16 October 1942, more than a dozen Gurkha Sepoys under one European officer visited the Dhupidhara locality. The Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO), left on the way three policemen to realise the collective fine of Rs 8/- or so from Nidhiram. Since he could not pay his share of the collective fine, his pair of plough bullocks was seized. Seeing his only means of livelihood being taken away, he obstructed the policemen. When the matter was reported to the SDO, he directed the armymen to surround Nidhiram's cottage. When Nidhiram refused to surrender, the sepoy broke into his cottage and bayoneted him the same day. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 25, DSAA]

Nihal Nath: Resident of Taltola, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was a N.C.O. in the Frontier Force Battalion of the British-Indian Army at Lashio, Burma, but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. He was deployed to fight for the INA in Burma where his death in action against the British forces was reported in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 276]

Nikku Sahu: Resident of Dumraon town, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An activist, and a participant in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large gathering in Dumraon on 19 August 1942 for taking out a

protest procession. When the military intervened and opened fire to disperse the crowd, Nikku received severe injuries in the firing. He died the same day. [AK, pp. 258 & 415; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 332]

Nikuala Zahau: Born in about 1839, distt. Aijal (now Aizawl), Mizoram; Chief of a small county (village), he took an active role in the armed resistance against the British expeditionary force in 1871. He was captured by the British forces, tried and imprisoned in Rangoon (now Yangon) Jail. Transferred later to Calcutta Central Jail, he passed away in detention in 1896. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-48, GG-13, G-14, CB-49, G-1-8, 14-18, 22-24, 27-28, MSAA; CLL, TRI]

Nilambar Sahi: Born in v. Hasser, distt. Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took a leading part in the resistance against the British rule in 1857. He organised the Bhogtas and Kherwars living in Palamau District into a large fighting force, attacked Chainpur (situated 2 miles west of Daltonganj) on 21 October 1857 and came into a tussle with its proprietor, Thakurai Raghubar Dayal Singh, who allied himself with the British. On 2 December 1857, the forces led by Nilambar and his brother attacked the *thanas* of Manka and Chhatpur and fought a guerrilla warfare against the British from January 1858. On 21 January 1858 Colonel Dalton and Lieutenant Graham seized the Palamau Fort and discovered letters written to Nilambar and his brother

by Amar Singh, promising immediate assistance from Kunwar Singh. He fought against the British and expelled them from Chotanagpur region in 1858-59; later he worked in close collaboration with Kunwar Singh. The British Commissioner could neither capture him nor his brother till February 1859. After the defeat of the rebels, he was caught eventually and executed by hanging. His estate was also confiscated under Act XXV of 1857. [Letter from E. T. Dalton to A. R. Young, 21 June 1858 & 8 November 1858 & 2 December 1858, WBSAK; Letter from J. S. Davies to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur, 11 December 1857, BSAP]

Niranjan Barua: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. An Army employee at Madras, he was arrested in April 1933 for conspiring to sabotage the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery. Sentenced to death by court-martial, he died on the gallows in the Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; Charitabhidhan, 1, p. 265]

Niranjan Ghosh: Born in v. Jamalpur, p.s. Jagatpur, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha). A student of Ravenshaw College (Cuttack), he left his studies to join the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested for his active role in the movement and for defying the British laws. Following his arrest, he was sent to Hazaribagh District Jail where he died in detention in the 1930s. [H/Poll, F.

No. 23/58/30, NAI; OSS, p. 149]

Niranjan Lall: Born on 15 August 1916 at School Line, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Madhusudhan. He joined the Indian Independence League and became its active member. Subsequent to the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested in September 1944 on the accusation of 'his being a British spy' and incarcerated in the Cellular Jail. Due to continuous tortures, he died in the Jail on 28 November 1944. [UHFS, p. 232]

Niranjan Singh: Resident of Tikuamoh, Manipur; s/o Daria Singh Chetti—a Gurkha, he was 35 years old at the time of his sentence to death by the British. Earlier he served as residential guard at Manipur for few years and then as a soldier in the British Indian Army. He joined thereafter the Manipur forces as a *Subedar* and fought sincerely for his master, the Senapati. He was accused of being a leader of the revolt against the British authority and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until death on 12 May 1891. He was hanged in front of the West Gate of Manipur Fort on Friday, 15 May 1891. [Empress *versus* Niranjan, Accession No. B-2/105, pp. 2-4, MSAI]

Nirendra Das Gupta: Born in 1896, hailed from v. Khairabhang, p.s. Madaripur, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Lalit Mohan Das Gupta. A student of Madaripur and Shibchar English High schools, he became a member of a revolutionary group and partici-

pated in the political dacoities in Kawakuri in 2 April and in Gopalpur on 28 May 1913, and also arranged the concealment of the loot taken and arms used in the dacoities. Arrested and convicted in the Faridpur (Madaripur) Conspiracy Case of 1914, he served a jail term. Following his release, he participated in the Beliaghata Dacoity, Calcutta, in February 1915. He shot and killed Nirode Halder, a CID Officer, in Calcutta, in 1915. He was a participant in the revolutionary plan (under "Bagha" Jatin) to unload arms and ammunitions from the German ship "Maverick" on the Orissa coast. Wounded and arrested in the encounter with the armed police at Kaptipoda, distt. Balasore, Orissa, on 9 September 1915, he was caught, tried and sentenced to death. He was executed on 22 November 1915 in Balasore Jail. [IB, F. Nos. 130F/1915, S. No. 9/1915 & 289/1915, S. No. 8/1915; Poll (Poll.), Secret File - Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, I.C.S. VI, 1917; IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 643, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 82]

Nirendra Lal Adhikari alias Bhattacharji: Born in 1915, resident of v. Dharala, p.s. Boalkhali, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Sashi Kumar. A member of the Jugantar Party, he was arrested on 23 May 1934 for his revolutionary activities and detained in Dacca Central Jail. On 9 October 1934 he was transferred to Hijli Camp where he committed suicide on 26 February 1936. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1903, WBSAK]

Nirendralal Bhattacharya: Belonged to v. Dharla, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Nanimohan Bhattacharya and a tenth-grader at Saroyatoli English High School, he later joined a revolutionary group and was entrusted with the task of delivering messages to the revolutionaries and guarding their arsenal. He was arrested in 1933 and was imprisoned at Hijli Jail where he later hung himself to death. [CYAM, p. 116]

Nirendramohan Mukhopadhyay: Residence not known. He was a soldier in the Fourth Madras Coastal Defence Battery which revolted during the World War II. Following its suppression, 9 members of this defence cell were sentenced to be hanged. He was one among them who were all hanged together on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943; Charitabhidhan, 1, p. 271]

Nirmal Jha: Resident of v. Kathail, p.s. Naugachia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Kutai Jha. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the military patrolling party at his residence on 28 August 1943 on account their taking him to be the leader of the saboteurs' attack on Sonbarsa Police Station of Tilakpur. It was a case of mistaken identity. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 153; AK, p.381, 421]

Nirmal Jiban Ghosh: Born on 5 January 1916 and hailing from v. Dhamasin, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Jamini Jiban Ghosh. A student of Intermediate Class at Midnapore, he became a member of the Revolutionary Party, and took part in the shooting of the District Magistrate Burge at the Police Football Ground, Midnapore, on 2 September 1933. Arrested and tried for conspiracy and murder, he was sentenced to death and died on the gallows in Midnapore Central Jail on 26 October 1934. [List of Outrages, 1933, Part A, S. No. 626, 2 September 1933; IB, F. No. 1047/33; IB, F. No. 90/28 WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, 1, p. 267]

Nirmal Kumar Sen: Born in 1900 and resident of v. Gucchi, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rasik Sen. A senior member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Party, he went to Burma in 1920 for securing arms and ammunitions. He also took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921). Arrested later in 1925 under BCLA, he was detained without trial for 3 years. Subsequently, he played an important role at the preparatory stage of the Chittagong rising, especially in raising funds for the party. A leading participant in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930, and in fighting against the British troops on the Jalalabad Hills on 22 April 1930, he escaped after the raid and remained in hiding for long. Detected, he was surrounded by a military squad in the house of Sabitri Chakrabarty at Patiya on 13 June

1932. Known as the battle of Dhalghat, Nirmal shot dead a British officer, Captain Cameron, in the encounter, and also himself a little later. [Poll/Dept, Poll Branch, F. No. 174/32(1-32), WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 267; *Alekhyamala*, pp. 77-78]

Nirmal Lala: Born in 1916 in Coxbazar, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he joined Surjya Sen's group and participated in the Jalalabad Hill armed confrontation. Finding Lala to be too young, Surjya Sena requested him to go back to home He replied: "*Masterda (Surjya Sen), morte eshechi, fire jabar jonye to ashini*". (I am here to die, not to go back). He did not return, and was shot dead in Jalalabad Hill armed confrontation on 22 April 1930. Only 14 years old, he was one of the youngest revolutionary martyrs of the Indian freedom struggle. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; SO p. 66; CYAM, p. 98]

Nirmul Geer Goshyn alias Mouj Baba: Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 against the East India Company's troops in Bihar. He was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 32-40, Inclosure 76 in No. 1, BSAP; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 174; *WWIM*, III, p. 47]

Nishan Singh: Resident of v. Baddi, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Raghuweer Sharan. He was a close associate of Kunwar Singh and fought along with him in the battles

of Jagdishpur, Jaunpur, Hajipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Banda. On account of the demanding strain of the battles, he fell ill. He was arrested in his village on 5 June 1858 and was blown to pieces by cannon on 7 June 1858. [*BKSAS*, pp. 216-18]

Nitai (Netai) Pores: Resident of v. Panchberia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of the much hated sub-inspectors of Daspur police station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the confrontation Nitai Pores was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Governemnt Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Nitya Gopal Bhattacharya: Born in Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he took active part in the nationalist activities, and later joined the revolutionaries. He attempted at shooting the British military officers in the Army Cantonment at Chittagong to avenge the death sentence passed on Sujrya Sen, the eminent revolutionary leader of Bengal. He was shot and killed by the security guards on 7 January 1934. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 261]

Nityaranjan Sen alias Master: Resident of v. Joara, p.s. Patiya, Chittagong,

Bengal (now in Bangladesh). A student of Chattagram Municipal School, he joined the revolutionaries of Chittagong in 1930. On 7 January 1934 Mr. Peter Cleary, Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, was returning in his car from a cricket match at the Paltan Maidan. He noticed a few youths moving suspiciously and tried to conduct a search. One of the youths threw a bomb which detonated with a tremendous noise and injured one of his orderlies. Mr. Cleary escaped, but asked his orderly to open fire. The firing wounded Nityaranjan, who was one of the youths seeking to avenge the death of Surjya Sen and Tarkeswar Dastidar. He later succumbed to his injuries and died the same day. [List of Outrages, 1934, Part A, S. No. 732, 7 January 1934; IB, F. Nos. 53/54; 1056(A)-1933 & 48A/34, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 261]

Niyamatullah *alias* **Ipham**: Resident of Kshetri Awang Leikai, Manipur State; s/o Ijatullah. Enlisted in the Manipuri State force, he participated in Anglo-Manipur War of 1891 (the last war of independence) under the command of Paona Brajabashi. Somewhere near the Kheba Hill (Thoubal District), while resisting the powerful British forces, he received serious bullet injuries and died after a few days. [PHA Files, F. No. 298, 1894, DSAA; TPMAMW]

Nizamuddin: A resident of Giri Babu Lane in Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 18 years. He was drawn into the students'

agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Nizamuddin participated in one of the protest demonstrations on 11 February 1946 and was shot dead by police firing on it in course of the agitation. Nizamuddin's funeral procession from Nakhoda Masjid was accompanied by a crowd of around 2000 Hindus and Muslims. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Noor Ahmed: Resident of Phoenix Bay, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands. He joined the Indian Independence League in June 1942 and worked for its political and financial well-being at Port Blair. During the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45) he was arrested by the Japanese forces on the charge of 'his spying for the British', and confined in the Cellular Jail. After being subjected to prolonged barbaric tortures, he was shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. [*UHFSA*, p. 232]

Noor Hussain Malik: Resident of North Bay, the Andaman Islands, he became a member of the Indian Independence League and actively worked for spreading its organisation and gathering political support in his area. He was arrested by the

Japanese forces in the first week of January 1944, following their occupation of the Islands. He was kept imprisoned in the Cellular Jail on the charge of his being a spy of the British, and shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese army. [UHFSA, p. 230]

Noor Mahi: Resident of Phoenix Bay, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands. He joined the Indian Independence League at Port Blair and actively participated in its affairs. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested in November 1943 on the charge of 'spying for the British' and confined in the Cellular Jail. He was subjected to inhuman tortures and finally shot dead on 30 January 1944. [UHFSA, p. 232]

Noora: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the Company's troops at different places in north India. He also encouraged many of his fellow Sepoys to turn their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. Caught by the Company's troops during one of their operations against the rebels, and charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British,' he was sentenced to transportation for life in February 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 and died there in detention on 15 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vols. No. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Nubee Bax: Residence not known. He

belonged to the 8th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Participating in the Uprising of 1857, he was arrested during the battle with the British troops over their recapture of Arrah town. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and was ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Nuhesh Munda: Inhabitant of the erstwhile Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the illegal levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of the Gangpur State. Sensing the strong reaction against it, the Rani invited the wronged tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the issue. Consequently, the tribal people, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked by their number, she gave the British police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob forthwith. Suddenly, therefore, the police opened fire on the gathering in which Nuhesh Munda was killed, along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52; ROSEC, p. 52; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137; WWCC, p. 62; SSOAS, p. 52]

Numali Nath: Hailed from Dhekiajuli,

Assam, Numali Nath was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement. On 20 September 1942, she took part in a procession at Dhekiajuli that was proceeding towards the Dhekiajuli *Thana* to hoist the Tricolour Flag on it. When the procession reached the *thana* some argumentation took place between the police and the processio-nists, leading to the *thana*-in-charge's ordering first a *lathi*-charge, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of the sneaking processio-nists' (led by Golak Neog) being able to hoist the Tricolour Flag atop the *thana*. A number of people died in the firing, including Numali Nath (Golak's mother). [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Numol Chandra Saikia: A resident of Sadiya, Assam, Numol Chandra Saikia was a school teacher there. He left his job to join the "*Mrityu Bahini*" – an underground revolutionary organization. He was arrested in 1921 for his revolutionary activities and sent to jail for nine months. He died soon after his release from jail in 1921, because of injuries and tortures he suffered there. [PHA Files, F. No. 40, 1921 DHAS, DSAA]

Nuna Murmu: He was born at v. Mahul, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Lal Murmu. Active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation of Dumka in 1943. He was arrested in this connection and given 5 years' rigorous imprison-ment. He died in Dumka Jail on 16 March 1944. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Nuna Soren: He was born at v. Talvida, p.s. Sikaripara of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Arjun Soren. Active in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested for his anti-British role in October 1942 and sentenced to 30 months' rigorous imprisonment. He died in 1943 in Bhagalpur Camp Jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Nunman Dhobi: He hailed from v. Domchanch, Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dhanu. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing at Domchanch, Koderma Police Station, in Hazaribagh in 1942. [AK, pp. 413-426; SABY, pp. 47-73; SAMAY, p. 135]

Nur Mohamed: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 3113) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Nur Mohamed was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

O

Oomdao: Residence not known. He took part in the resistance during the Great Rising against the British at Patna on 3 July 1857. He was arrested by the English East India Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857 on the charge of 'his participation in the rebellion'. [Patna Commissioner's Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B) Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2]

Oorun Pandya: Residence not known. He took active part in the fighting against the English India Company's army during the 1857 Rebellion. Arrested by the Company's forces in the district of Gaya, and charged with

'Rebellion against the British', he was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers; Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1]

Oossa Maratteang: Resident of Rumbai (Lal Rymbai), Meghalaya; s/o Ooriang, he took the main role in the Cossyah (now Khasi) and Jynteah (Jaintia) armed resistance against the British expeditions during January 1863. He, along with his own brother Soowar, was captured by the British authorities and put behind the bars on the charge of rebellion against the Crown. He was tried by Captain B.W.D Morton and sentenced on 16 January 1863 to be hanged till his death. [Bengal Jud. Proc., No. 351, January 1863; Tr. by the Special Commissioner under Act XI of 1857 held in Cossayah; *RMNEI*, pp. 122-124]

P

Pa Togan Sangma: Hailing from Tura, the Garo Hills, Meghalaya, he was a leading figure in the Garo resistance to British expansionism. Since 1775 the people of the Garo Hills had continuously been trying to protect their land from the British occupation. Their neighbouring areas of the Jaintia and Khasi people were annexed in the second half of the 1830s by the British, and their own opposition later, against the Raj in 1860-63 also ended in a failure. Despite the lack of success, the spirit of resistance persisted in the Garo Hills. When the British in fact tried to establish a firm control over the Garo Hills under the Act of XXII of 1869 in 1872, they had to send strong armed contingents from three directions. In fighting one of these, Sangma sacrificed his life in the battlefield of Rongrenggiri in December 1872. [The Memorial Stone of the Patriots of Meghalaya at Central Library, Shillong; *GHLP*, pp. 128-30]

Pabitra Dey: Hailing from Dacca, Bengal

(now in Bangladesh), he earned his living as an employee of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills in Narayangunj (Dacca). The mill-workers were agitating against their employers from February 1946 over the retrenchment of some in their ranks, and on the issue of the suddenly increased price of rice (from Rs.10 to Rs.14) per *maund* that the Mills supplied to them. The matters came to a head on 27 March 1946 when 8,000 highly agitated mill-hands demonstrated in front of the Mills and were fired upon by the police. Pabitra Dey was shot dead in the firing. [*PA*, 14 April 1946]

Padam Biswal: Hailed from the erstwhile Dhenkanal State (now distt. Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha); s/o Rasika Mallika, he was a Prajamandal activist who joined in all the major movements of the struggle for freedom. On 11 November 1938, he participated in a demonstration against the mal-administration of the State, organized by the Prajamandal workers at his village. The police

came and opened fire on the demonstrators in which six persons were killed on the spot, including Padam Biswal. [PMM, p. 307]

Padia Behera: Hailed from the erstwhile Talcher State (now in distt. Angul) Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined a vigorous protest rally on 7 September 1942 at Rajbati (in Cuttack). The British Police present there opened fire on the protestors in which some people were killed, including Padia Behera. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 23, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 130; SSOAS, p. 103; OSS, p. 160; WWIM, II, p. 30]

Padma Bishoi: Hailed from v. Malagaon, p.s. Jharigaon, Koraput, now in distt. Kalahandi, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sukru Bishoi. A Congress worker since 1936, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. Arrested and imprisoned for his anti-British activities, he died in detention due to severe police tortures in 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 23, 1942, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 72]

Padma Das: Belonging to Sagoli, Chuburi, distt. Sonitpur, Assam, Padma Das was a Congress worker between 1930 and 1932. He played a vital role in organizing the *Ryot Sabhas* in order to make the peasants aware of their rights. A committed freedom fighter, he devoted his time working for the emancipation of the peasants.

He was shot dead by the police while he was addressing a *Ryot Sabha* in 1932, and his body was thrown into the river Brahmaputra. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 319, 1943, DSAA]

Padumi Devi: An able woman activist, from Sonitpur, Assam, Padumi Devi participated in both the Civil Disobedience and "Quit India" movements. She received training as a Gandhian volunteer of the Congress. During the "Quit India" movement, she went forward to unfurl the Tricolour Flag and was badly beaten up by the police. She was also thrown into a drain. She succumbed to her injuries and died soon afterwards in 1942. [PHA Files, F.Nos. 319, 1943, DSAA]

Padumi Gogoi: Hailing from Sonitpur, Assam, Padumi Gogoi was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. She was jailed for a period of six months and died soon after her release on account of the atrocities meted out to her in the jail. [PHA Files, F. No. 76/10, 1926, DSAA]

Pahada Munda: Hailed from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the agitation against the unlawful levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of the Gangpur State. Seeing the strength of the agitation, the Rani invited the aggrieved tribals on 25 April 1939 to discuss the subject. Consequently, the tribal people, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at Simco Ground

nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked by the large gathering, she gave the police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the assemblage. Suddenly, therefore, the police opened fire in which Pahada Munda was killed along with others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; F. No. 1, p. 137, OSAB; HMFO, III, p. 68; SSOAS, p. 52; ROSEC, p. 52; DC, F. N. 5, 1939; ENC, WWCC, p. 62; OSS, p. 160]

Paika Murmu: Hailed from Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), residence not known, he took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). On 22 August 1942, he attended a meeting of the Santhals in Dumka which was held at Jabardaha. On 5 September 1942, he along with others burnt a liquor shop at Barmasia, Dumka. The party thereafter proceeded towards Plassey in the Rajbandh Circle and attempted at burning other liquor shops there. Obstructed and shot by the British troops there, he was seriously wounded but managed to abscond and tried to work from the underground. He died, after a brief encounter with the police. [Deputy Commissioner's Letter to the Chief Secretary, 7 September 1942, WBSAK; FMB, 3, pp. 186 & 195]

Pakash Ojha: Born at v. Goh, Gaya (now in distt. Aurangabad), Bihar, he actively participated in the resistance against the English East India Company's rule during the Uprising of 1857. He was captured in the course of an encounter with the

Company's troops and executed by hanging in 1858. [WWIM, III, p. 111]

Palorman Singh: Residence not known. He was a Jamadar in Ramgarh Battalion. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He probably died while fighting the British in the course of the rebellion in the Chotanagpur. His name cropped up during the interrogation of Nadir Ally Khan at Chatra in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Porahat papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Panchanan Das: Belonged to v. Hari-khali, Mahishadal, Tamruk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the "Quit India" movement, 1942, Das participated in an attempt to occupy the Mahishadal *Thana* and to hoist the Tricolour Flag on it. In the melee on 29 September 1942, Das was killed in the armed police's firing on the raiders. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Panchanan Ghosh: Residence not known. A participant in the "Quit India" movement in the district of Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was present on 11 October 1942 when a large number (172) of British soldiers raided the village in search of hidden arms. Seeing the troops, the scared villagers ran helter-skelter, and thus invited indiscriminate military firing. It

- resulted in the deaths of a boy of 14, a woman of 49 and Panchanan Ghosh aged 39. [H/Poll, 253/43, Coll. 3, WBSAK; MTS, p. 312]
- Panchanan Palit:** Resident of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and was arrested and detained in Midnapore Central Jail. Kicked in the chest by Peddie, the District Magistrate of Midnapore, he suffered broken ribs and died in the jail owing to his injuries in October 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 53; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 280]
- Panchanan Palit:** Born in 1920, resident of v. Patrasayer, distt. Bankura, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Saratchandra Palit and Shantashila Palit. A student of Patna University, he joined "Quit India" movement in 1942 while studying for his M.A. and was imprisoned. He was severely beaten in jail and died on account of his injuries in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 280]
- Panchlal Jha:** Resident of v. Deep, p.s. Madhepur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar, s/o Musahara Jha. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Jhanjharpur Station Bazaar on 28 August 1942 while raiding the railway station. [Memo. No. 558/SP, office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 8 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418]
- Panchu Dhobi:** Resident of v. Ajokhopa, p.s. Rupauli, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Tilai Dhobi. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while raiding the police station at Rupauli on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417]
- Panchu Jena:** Hailed from v. Nangudi, p.s. Baliapal, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sada Jena. A Congress worker, he took leading part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. He was arrested for anti-British activities and imprisoned for four months. Soon after his release in early 1943, he died of shattered health resulting from the tortures by the jail authorities. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWFWO, BD, p. 204]
- Pandit Bhuwal Pandey:** Belonging to v. Laxi Chaur, distt. Saran, Bihar, he took part in the nationalist activities and picketed toddy shops in 1928 along with fellow activists. Arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, he died in jail in 1928, following a brutal assault. [WWIM, I, p. 262]
- Pandu Murmu:** Born at v. Kashidih, Santhal Pargana, Bihar (now in distt. Dumka, Jharkhand); s/o Ani Murmu. He took part in the "Quit India" movement and also participated in the 'Lathi-Pahar' agitation of Dumka. He was arrested, sentenced to five

years' rigorous imprisonment and put in Buxar Jail. He died there on account of severe police tortures. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Pandu Naik: Resident of Keonjhar Princely State (now in distt. Kendujhar), Orissa (Odisha). When Ratna Naik declared an open revolt against the Bhanja rulers of Keonjhar State (one of the British tributary *Mahals* in Orissa) on 21 April 1868 and took up the economic and political grievances of the State people, Pandu Naik forthwith joined the rebels. The British forces promptly came in support of the Raja to suppress the rebellion. The clashes between the rebels and the British forces plus the State police continued almost for five months (from April to August). Finally, by August end the rebels were captured and tried for rebellion and murder. Pandu Naik was one among the 7 persons who received death sentence in the case on 30 November 1868 and was hanged in Cuttack in the following days. [UD, 10 October 1868; HFMO, II, p. 130; PUO, pp. 135-162]

Pankaj Krishna Goswami: Hailed from Malda, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Babu Krishna Sashi Goswami; he was a revolutionary. While his elder brother was a detainee at the Behram-pore Camp, he was interned at his own home. He committed suicide as an internee on 24/25 November 1936. [RNPP in Bengal 1936-1937, p. 253, WBSAK]

Panu Lenka: Resident of v. Nilakanthapur (in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Derabish Block, distt. Kendrapara, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sagar Lenka. A Prajamandal activist, he took active part in the agitations for responsible government in his State. On 10 October 1938, he was shot dead by the State Police for his role in the anti-State activities. [NF, 23 October 1938; *The Samaj* 14 October 1938; AICC Files, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; SSJ, p. 26]

Paona Brajabashi: Hailed from Manipur, residence not known; s/o Tulla Singh and Kunjeswori Devi. The word "Paona" indicates a male of Paonam family descending from the Ningthouja clans. He was trained in military tactics and sword fighting and received training from an expert in handling guns, bombs and heavy guns. He was about 58 years at the time of his death in the Khongjom War in 1891. On 24 March Paona Brajabashi heard the news of fighting and troubles in the palace. He was at his residence at Keishamthong Lison Leirat and rushed towards the palace to fight the intruders. The Chronicles of Manipur clearly state that Paona requested Wankheirakpa to send guns for Khongjom battle field. When the field guns failed to reach them, Paona said to his followers: "Our enemy's shell can land in our camp and our's cannot in their camp. The field guns too have not arrived. It is disgrace to die fleeing. Death is now certain for us. But we will never retreat". At Khongjom War Paona and many Manipuri forces fought

hand in hand. He died in the battle-field along with his comrades on 25 April 1891. [*DAMW*, p. 220; *Paona Brajabashi and 1891*, pp. 100-117]

Paramananda Saura: Born at v. Kongara, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Gangadhar Saura. He was arrested for his participation in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was put behind the bars. He died in detention on account of severe police tortures. [*H/Deptt (Special Section)*, F.No. 189, 1945, OSAB; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 73]

Paras Ram: A resident of the south Andamans, he was working as a Medical Compounder under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League in June 1942 and worked for its advancement. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45), kept confined in the Cellular Jail and tortured to extract confession of 'his being a British spy'. He was shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. [*UHFSa*, p. 233]

Parasnath: Inhabitant of Jahanabad Sub-Division, distt. Gaya, Bihar. A member of the Congress party and an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was arrested and put into Gaya District Jail. His health deteriorated in confinement and he died in the Gaya Jail in 1930. [*Poll/Special F. No. 50/1931*, BSAP; Report of the Political Conference, Jahanabad Sub-Division, Gaya, 31 May 1931]

Parbati Charan Mukherjee: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession at Dalhousie Square (22 November 1945). Receiving fatal bullet hits as a result of the police firings, he died of his wounds in the abdomen (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Parbhu Narain Mahto: Resident of v. Marar, p.s. Khagaria, distt. Munger, (now in distt. Khagaria), Bihar; s/o Sito Mahto. He actively joined the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was injured in the police firing at Khagaria town on 13 August 1942 while taking part in a procession to protest against the British atrocities on the agitators. He died afterwards of his injuries. [Memo. No. 4 810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 341; *AK*, p. 411]

Paresh Chandra Chakraborty: Born in 1901, resident of v. B. Palang, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jagatbandhu. He participated in the Salt Satyagraha, and later joined a revolutionary group. Police arrested him for participating in a political dacoity in 1931. He died of atrocities committed on him by the

police during his internment in 1936. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 283]

Paresh Chandra Giri: Hailed from Basudebpur, Union No. 8 of Nandigram Police Station, Mahishadal, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He was an activist in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. He took part on 30 September 1942 in the *Vidyut Bahini's* storming of the Mahishadal *Thana* and raising the Congress Flag on it. In the fight that ensued, Giri was injured in the armed police's firing and was arrested. He was later sent to Tamluk Government Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on 2 December 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, handwritten account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *Biplabi*, 19 December 1942]

Paresh Chandra Jana: Belonging to v. Gorhbar Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he joined a large gathering of about 20,000 people at Bhagwanpur, led by Krishna Kumar Chakraborty, to raid and capture the Bhagwanpur Police Station and hoist the Tricolour Flag on the top of it (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Paresh Chandra Jana was wounded in the indiscriminate firing by the police and later died in Tamluk Government Hospital. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 37 & 245; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Paresh Chandra Sarkar: Hailed from Brahmanbari, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he joined the revolutionary movement at an early age. Arrested in Comilla and detained in jail there, he was subjected to atrocious tortures by the police. Resultantly, he died in Comilla Jail at the age of 19, on 21 November 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 46, *Swadhin Bharat*, 1st part, 25 November 1942 and F. No. 36, cyclostyled & handwritten, account of Sridhar Chandra Samanta, Shrirampur, Midnapore, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Pari Bewa: Born in v. Eram, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); w/o Narayan Sahu. She actively participated in the various demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement in and around her locality. (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). She was one among those killed in the well-known Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Parimal Chandra Sen Gupta: Born in 1913, resident of v. Narayanpur, p.s. Jhalakati, distt. Bakarganj, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kamini Sen Gupta. A member of the Jugantar Party, he was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 28 September 1932 and detained in Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Transferred to Berhampur new camp on 2 March 1933, he was subjected to village domicile at Mogra, Hooghly, on 7 June 1935. He was later interned at Clive House on

24 August 1937, where he died on 15 April 1938. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 576, WBSAK]

Parimal Deb: Hailing from Bengal, residence not known, he joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the Police Lines and declaring the birth of a free Chittagong on the 18 April 1930. After the successful operations, the group moved to the Jalalabad Hills where it had an armed confrontation with the British army on 22 April 1930. Many lives were lost on both the sides and 19 rebels were shot dead, including Parimal Deb. [H/Poll, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK]

Parmeshwar Das: Resident of v. Barki Khagha, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Bochai Das. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417]

Parmeswar Mahato: Born in 1928, resident of B.L. No. 19, Kankinara, Bengal (now in West Bengal). There were widespread and angry reactions to the police atrocities on the students protesting in Calcutta against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and demanding his release (for details, see the

entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946, Parmeswar Mahato joined a crowd of 1000 people that marched towards the railway station seeking to stop the movement of trains, as well as to persuade the passengers to detrain at Kankinara station. The Station Master of Kankinara, seeing a large crowd (mostly of workers from the neighbouring Jute mills) that approached the station, immediately informed the police. The SP, 24 Parganas, arrived soon, tried to disperse the crowd and resorted to firing. Parmeswar Mahato was shot dead in this reckless firing. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; ABP, 12-19 February 1946; PA, 20 February 1946; TF, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Parsad Singh: Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company forces in Bihar. He was caught in the course of an encounter and sentenced to death on the charge of 'waging war against the British Government'. He was hanged on 24 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part. IV of 1857-58, Paper No. C2449, pp. 46, 74; SSBB, p. 12]

Parsan Teli: Inhabitant of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a Congress Party workers' meeting at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No.

2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418. *BMSAI*, 3, p. 103]

Parsuram Mali: Born in v. Chandrapur, p.s. Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhaja Mali. He became a member of the Congress in 1938 to take part in India's struggle for freedom. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and the British Police arrested him for his agitational role in the movement. Kept in Nabarangpur Jail, and subjected to unbearable tortures by the jail authorities, he died in detention. [MMCC List, Acc. No. 1360, S. No. 1, 15 August 1963, OSAB; *HFMO*, V, p. 48; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 73]

Patar Munda: Resident of v. Ronhe of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was in the forefront of the Birsaite movement in Chotanagpur against the British rule (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was arrested by the colonial police and imprisoned. He died subsequently in jail. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900, 528-529, 1901; 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, appendix F, p. 96; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]

Pathoru Sheikh: Resident of Pathoright, Sipajhar, Mangalodi, distt. Darrang,

Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi sub-division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being on the forefront of the rebels, Pathoru Sheikh fell victim to the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Pati Oraon: Inhabitant of v. Mandar, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Chemla Oraon. Active in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested on 15 September 1942. He died in Patna Camp Jail on 10 April 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Patti Ram: Born in 1916 at v. Caddlegunj, South Andamans; s/o Mohan. He joined the Indian Independence League and became an active organising member of the League in his village. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45) and incarcerated in Cellular Jail on the charge of 'spying for the British'. On account of prolonged tortures, he lost his life in the jail on 22 January 1944. [*UHFSA*, p. 233]

Payumber Buksh: Residence not known. Taking part in the 1857 rebellion at Patna on 3 July 1857, he was executed for his participation on 13 July 1857. [Patna Commissioner's Correspondence Volume, Inclosure 52 in No. 2, Letter from the Assistant Magistrate to the Magistrate of Patna, dated 14 July 1857; Appendix (B), further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the

Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858, p. 22]

Peary Dusadh: Residence not known, an active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he along with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into Poonpoo river. Later, some people including Peary Dusadh, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Peary Dusadh was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Peer Ali Khan: Resident of Patna, Bihar; s/o Dilari Khan. He was a book-seller by profession. He played a leading role in a furious rising against the British at Patna on 3 July 1857. In the evening of 3 July 1857, a body of rebels assembled at the house of Peer Ali Khan. Armed with weapons, drum beatings and flags, they attacked the Roman Catholic Church and the mission-house at Patna and emerged into the street to call out the neighbourhood to join them. When Dr. R. Lyell, the Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Bihar, immediately went to the spot accompanied by Sikh soldiers, he was shot dead by the rebels. There followed then an exchange of shots, and before Captain Rattery's force arrived on the scene, the rebels had

dispersed. Next day many rebels were captured and tried. Peer Ali Khan was believed to have been the murderer of Dr. Lyell. His house was also searched, resulting in the discovery of five guns and other weapons, along with some papers related to the conspiracy of the rising. Letters found in his house disclosed an organised conspiracy to re-establish the Hindustani supremacy on the ruins of the British power. Beside the correspondence from Kanpur and Delhi, there were letters received mostly from Musihu Zaman, a book-seller and an influential person at Lucknow. On the discovery of the conspiracy, W. Tayler started a reign of terror at Patna, and house searches, arrests and executions became the common features of his repression. Peer Ali was also arrested after an encounter in which he was injured, and produced before the Deputy Magistrate on 6 July 1857 where he was interrogated. The next day, he was tried under the Commission by the Commissioner and the Magistrate, and sentenced to death. After the sentence, Tayler went to him and questioned him in the hope of eliciting some further information regarding the plot. On being asked whether he could give out anything to make it worthwhile to spare his life, he answered: 'There are some cases in which it is good to save life. Others in which it is better to lose it'. He then taunted Tayler for the oppression he had perpetrated, and at last said, 'You may hang me or such as me every day, but thousands will rise in my place and

your object will never be gained'. Peer Ali Khan was hanged on 7 July 1857 within three hours of his sentence. [Patna Correspondence Series, 1857, BSAP; *B1857*, pp. 56-57; 'Our Crisis' (1858), pp. 45-46, cf. *BKSAS*; *WWIM*, III, p. 113]

Peer Ali: Residence not known; s/o Bhughaloo, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2]

Peer Bux: Residence not known; he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2]

Permeshwar Missir: Resident of v. Raka, p.s. Parbhata, distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar; s/o Pandit Chaturanand Missir. He actively participated

in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined in attacking and burning the Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 226]

Peroz Khan: Residence not known. He was Havaladar in Ramgarh Battalion, joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British. On the basis of given facts that no one was spared, he was presumed to be dead in the course of the rebellion in the Chotanagpur. His name cropped up during the interrogation of Nadir Ally Khan at Chatra in October 1857. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Phagu Sahu: Resident of v. Nilakanthapur (in the erstwhile Dhenkanal State), Derabish Block, distt. Kendrapara, Orissa (Odisha), he was a Prajamandal activist and took active part in the agitations for responsible government in his State. On 10 October 1938 he was shot dead by the State police for his role in the anti-State activities. [*NF*, 23 October, 1938; *The Samaj*, 14 October 1938; AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; *SSOAS*, p. 40; *SFSO*, p. 187]

Phandi Mandal alias Phaudi Das: Residing at Jhandapur, p. s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bhokhar Mandal. Actively joining the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he took

part in a raid on Sonbarsa police outpost along with a group of saboteurs, known as the Siaram Dal. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 421]

Phani Bhushan Chakraborty: Hailing from Bengal, residence not known, he was an army employee, who later got involved in the Indian struggle for independence. He was arrested on 18 April 1943 on the charges of conspiracy and high treason. Convicted of conspiracy to sabotage the 4th Madras Coastal Defense Battery, he was condemned to death along with eight others. He died at Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943]

Phanibhushan Das Gupta: Resident of Bengal, he became a revolutionary after coming into contact with the revolutionaries of Barisal as a student. He was interned in 1928 for publishing a revolutionary journal named 'Swadhinata'. He was involved in the Mechuabazar Bomb Case, and was imprisoned in Hijli Jail without trial. He fled from there, but was captured again in 1934 in connection with the political dacoity at Singa. He was sentenced to life transportation to the Andamans where his health deteriorated due to long imprisonment. He died in prison on 12 February 1943. [*Mrityunjayee*, p. 140]

Phanindra Nandi: Born in 1911 and resident of v. Bhurshi, dist. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Banga Chandra Nandi. He was a student of the Chittagong College and a participant in the Chittagong Armoury raid, as well as in the Jalalabad Hills armed confrontation. He absconded along with several others, but was betrayed by a neighbour and was arrested. Tried by a special tribunal, he was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Cellular Jail. There he was diagnosed with tuberculosis and brought to Alipore Central Jail for treatment. Even Sarat Chandra Bose tried to secure his release on the ground of his illness, but failed. He died in jail in 1940. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; CYAM, p. 112; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 322]

Phaujdar Raut: Resident of v. Gorasemra, p.s. Majhulia, distt. Champaran, Bihar; s/o Firangi Ahir. Taking active part in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress Flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 42 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417]

Phoola: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the British service and joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of

1857, and also persuaded his fellow Sepoys to take up the rebels' cause. He fought the British on several occasions and was caught finally in the course of an engagement. Tried for 'desertion and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to be transported for life in February 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Phoolchand Mandal: Hailed from v. Maradanga, distt. Dinajpur, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the Non-Cooperation (1921), the Civil Disobedience (1930) and the "Quit India" (1942) movements. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing in 1942, he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 325]

Phul Kumari Devi: Resident of v. Hardiya, p.s. Beheya, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; d/o Babu Ram Avtar Singh. A noted women activist of the "Quit India" movement, she was arrested and imprisoned for her anti-British role. She died of ill health at her house at Buxar soon after the release from jail. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 274]

Phulena Prasad/(Gopinath) Shrivastava: Resident of Pachlakhi, p.s. Maharajganj, Saran (now in distt. Siwan) Bihar; s/o Bindhyachal

Prasad. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing instantaneously at the spot while hoisting the Tricolour flag on Maharajganj *Thana* building on 16 August 1942. A *Smarak* stands now in the name of Gopinath Shrivastava on the site. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 274; *AK*, p. 413]

Phuleshwari Konwari: Belonging to Berhampur, distt. Nagaon, Assam, Phuleshwari Konwari was a very dedicated Congress worker in the "Quit India" movement who lost her life in the police firing on the public meeting at Berhampur in 1942 being held for a religious purpose. Although the purpose was explained and the officers of the army were assured that the people would disperse after taking the "prasads", the army men could not wait and started kicking the people and trampling the sacred "prasads". At this, the people got infuriated and started shouting "*Bande Mataram*". In the meantime, hearing the commotion, the people from the neighbouring villages came to the spot, headed by Ratnabala Phukan. She was carrying a Congress flag in her hand and when the captain of the army men tried to snatch away the flag from her, she refused to part with it for the sake of its honour. The army officers then resorted to indiscrimi-

nate firing in which Phuleswari Konwari was killed. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Phulloo Sheikh: Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. He also encouraged the people of his locality to raise their arms for freeing themselves from the oppressive foreign rule. He was caught by the English East India Company forces during their operations against the rebels and tried for 'plundering and murder of the Englishmen'. Sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he was deported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859. He was caught by the British officials while trying to escape from detention and was shot dead in September 1859. [Mutiny Record, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1859-1860), MSAM]

Pitambar Sahi: Born in v. of Hasser, distt. Palamu, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took a leading part in the resistance against the British rule in 1857 and organised the Bhogtas and Kherwars living in Palamau District into a large fighting force. He attacked Chainpur (situated 2 miles west of Daltonganj) on 21 October 1857 and came into tussle with its proprietor, Thakur Raghubar Dayal Singh, who allied himself with the British forces. On 2 December 1857, the forces led by Pitambar and his brother attacked the *thanas* of Manka and Chhatpur, and fought a guerrilla warfare against the British

from January 1858. On 21 January 1858, Colonel Dalton and Lieutenant Graham seized the Palamau Fort and discovered letters written to Pitambar and his brother by Amar Singh, promising immediate assistance from Kunwar Singh. Fought against the British and expelling them from Chotanagpur region in 1858-59, he later worked in close collaboration with Kunwar Singh. The Commissioner could neither capture him nor his brother till February 1858. Finally captured by the British in 1859 after the defeat of the rebels, he was executed by hanging. His estate was also confiscated under Act XXV of 1857. [Letter from E.T. Dalton to A.R. Young, 21 June 1858, 8 November 1858 & 2 December 1858, WBSAK; Letter from J. S. Davies to the Commissioner of Chotanagpur, 11 December 1857, BSAP]

Piyali Barua: Hailing from Assam, residence not known, Piyali Barua was a close aide of Maniram Dewan in the conspiracy to overthrow the British rule and install Kandarpeswar Singha as the Raja of Assam in 1857. However, the conspiracy was discovered by the British and Piyali was arrested. On 9 February 1858, he was sentenced to death by Mr. Holroyed, the Principal Assistant of Sibsagar. He was hanged along with Maniram Dewan on 26 February 1858. [PHA Files, F. No. 110, DSAA]

Podhani Savara: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and 60 years' old, he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule

since the Non-Cooperation movement days. An active participant in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi), he was arrested by the British Police. Podhani Savara and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted ch. malaria with ch. nephritis and anaemia and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there in the jail hospital Podhani Savara died on 29 October 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Podiami Adama: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and aged 35 years, he was involved in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements against the colonial rule. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Podiami Adama, along with other demonstrators, was

arrested in this connection and detained in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial prisoner. There he contacted pranchiestesis secondary anaemia due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, he had to be hospitalized on 1 May 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and Podiami Adama died in the jail hospital on 19 August 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Poknamaru Domb: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and 60 years' old; he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. An active participant in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi), he was arrested by the British Police. Poknamaru Domb and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted with ch. malaria with profound anaemia and nephritis and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical

care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Poknamaru Domb died on 21 September 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Polokia Telli Domb: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and aged 65 years; he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule from the Non-Cooperation movement days. For actively participating in the "Quit India" agitation that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha (in response to the nationwide call of Mahatma Gandhi), he was kept under surveillance and arrested by the British Police. Polokia Telli Domb and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contracted fatty degeneration of the intestines as a result of the ch. malaria sinusitis, and suffered on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatis-

factory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Polokia Telli Domb died on 27 July 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Poorundur Sahi: Residence not known. He was freed by the mutineers from Hazaribagh Jail, Jharkhand. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces. He was presumed dead as there was a large number of unaccounted and anonymous casualties. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Pottar Roy: Inhabitant of v. Ramchandarpur, distt. Saran, Bihar. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in Patna Jail in 1932. [WWIM, I, p. 309]

Prabhas Chandra Bal: Hailed from v. Dhorla, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Manmohan Bal. He was a member of Chittagong Jugantar Party and joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the police lines and declaring the birth of a free Chittagong on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, a prolonged battle took place between the British troops and the Indian Republican Army (Chittagong Branch) at Jalalabad Hills. Prabhas Chandra died fighting the British soldiers on the Hills the same day. [H/Poll, F.

No. 174/32, Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930, Chittagong, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1907-1939, 1, p. 665; *MSJ*, pp. 141-142; *CYAM*, p. 93]

Prabhu Singh: Resident of v. Bhewar, p.s. Jehanabad, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Nar Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was engaged in raiding the Government excise godown (store house) at Daudnagar and setting it on fire. He died of serious burns when the drums of spirit exploded at the site in August 1942. [Poll/Special, F. No. 273/1946, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 278]

Prabhu Singh: Resident of v. Ghatara, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He actively participated in both the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested during the "Quit India" agitation and died in detention in Bhagalpur Jail in 1942. [*WWIM*, I, p. 288]

Prabodh Chandra Bhattacharji: Resident of v. Basudebpur, p.s. Natore, distt. Rajshahi, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandra Bhattacharji, a priest. He studied in Rajshahi College and later joined the revolutionaries of Dacca Anushilan Samiti. Taking part in Dharail Dacoity in Rajshahi district on 20 February 1915, he was arrested and interned *vide* Government Order dated 9 May 1916. He absconded from his domicile and participated in the Laliteswar Dacoity in Debiduar, distt. Tippera, on the night of 12 September 1916 in the house of Rohit Chandra Pal and decamped with Rs 1100 in cash.

Learning of the dacoity, the police waylaid him, and then shot and killed him. [IB, F. No. 293/1915, S. No. 1/1915 & IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 293, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 46]

Pradip Sharma: Resident of v. Ratanpur, p.s. Jalley, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Beni Thakur. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement 1942, he was killed by the British soldiers on 26 August 1942 while trying to obstruct the movement of military convoys. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 418]

Pradyot Bhattacharya: Born on 13 November 1913 at Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Bhabatarana Bhattacharya. A student, he took active part in the nationalist movement and later joined the Indian Revolutionary Party. He participated in the killing of Douglas, District Magistrate, Midnapore on 30 April 1932, but was chased and arrested by the police while trying to escape. Sentenced to death, he died on the gallows in the Midnapore Central Jail on 12 January 1933. [IB, F. Nos. 90/28 & 935/36(7); IB, CID, Bengal 1932 Volume Secret Report on the Political and Labour Unrest for the seven days ending 30 April 1932; Fortnightly Reports on the Political Situation in Bengal, January, 1933 & List of Outrages, 1932 Part A, S. No. 444, dated 30 April 1932,

WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 46; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 55]

Prafull Nalini Brahmo, alias Nani alias

Tunu: Born in 1916; hailed from v. Kakashar, p.s. Debiduar, Comilla town, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); d/o Rajanikanta Brahmo (Lawyer) who gave up his job during the Civil Disobedience movement 1930. A student of the eighth standard at Comilla Faizannesa Girls High School, she turned a revolutionary and became a member of the Jugantar Party. She was arrested on 21 March 1932 in connection with the murder of Magistrate Stevens and detained in Comilla Jail. Later, she was made a detenue due to lack of evidence. On 30 May she was transported to Hijli Jail and had undergone home domiciles at Kakashar, Debiduar, Tippera and at Bagichagaon, Kotwali. She died of sickness while interned at Comilla, almost unattended. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 8669; RNPP in Bengal, 1937, WBSAK]

Prafulla Chaki, alias Dinesh Chandra

Roy: Born on 10 December 1888, hailed from v. Malatinagar, Bogra town, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rajnarayan Chaki and Swarnamayee Debi. His father was an employee of the court of the Nawab family of Bogra. He joined the Bandhab Samiti while he was a student of the District English High School, Rangpur. At that time he came into close contact with the members of a secret revolutionary group. Expelled from his school for his involvement in the

Bengal Partition agitation in Rangpur, he joined the Rangpur National School where he drew the attention of Barindra Kumar Ghose. Ghose recruited him to his revolutionary group, and deputed him and Khudiram Bose to kill Douglas Kingsford, the Sessions Judge at Muzaffarpur, Bihar. They went to Muzaffarpur for the mission and threw the bomb at Kingsford's carriage on 30 April 1908, but mistakenly killed Mrs. Kennedy. They fled, though soon on 1 May 1908, Sub-Inspector Nandalal Banerjee traced Prafulla at Mokama Ghat Railway Station, but could not arrest him alive. Chased by the police, he committed suicide by shooting himself with his own revolver. [IB, F. No. 1/1930, 1930; Proscription of the Issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29 December 1929; IB, F. No. 449/1908, 1908, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 57; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 300]

Prafulla Kumar Bag: Hailing from Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the tumultuous agitation in 1942, demanding the British ouster from India, Bag took part in the activities of the *Vidyut Bahini* in Tamluk. Participating in the *Bahini's* raid on the Mahishadal Thana on 29 September 1942, he died in the armed police's firing on the raiders. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Prafulla Kumar Chakrabarti: Resident

on Rangpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ishan Chandra Chakrabarti and a student of Rangpur School and Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1907, he joined the Maniktola Group of Revolutionaries at the age of 18. Ullaskar Datta, another member of this gang, prepared a 'Live Bomb' and the Group decided to go for an experimental explosion. In January 1908, according to plan, Prafulla, Ullaskar, Barindra Kumar Ghose, Nalini Kanta Gupta and Bibhuti Bhusan Sarkar went to Deoghar. The Digharia hill near Rohini village was chosen as the site for the trial explosion. Prafulla threw the bomb from the hill apparently from a safe distance. No one, however, had any idea of its power, and he was blown up by the explosion. His associates could mourn for only a few minutes and had to leave the body at spot for the safety of the other members of the gang. [IB, F. No. 239/1915, S. No. 21/1915, WBSAK]

Prafulla Kumar Datta: Resident of House No. 5/11, Prem Nath Pandit Street Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Bihari Lal Datta. He was interned for his revolutionary activities *vide* Government order dated 12 June 1916. He died on 12 June 1917 while under internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1824, Index 1, S. No. 757, WBSAK]

Prahlad Ganda: Born in v. Dhebaguda, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Sukru Bishoi. He actively participated in the "Quit

India" agitations during the movement in 1942. Arrested and imprisoned for anti-British activities, he died in detention due to severe police tortures in 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 75]

Pramud Roy: Residence not known. A Satyagrahi of Sylhet District, Assam, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement for which he was arrested and put in the jail. In jail he was given penal diet for his refusal to salute the authorities. Resultantly his health broke down, and the jail authorities finding his illness to be a serious one, released him on 4 January 1931. He was left uncared before a liquor shop in Sylhet and breathed his last after three days on 7 January 1931. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Pran Krishna: Hailing from Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta to protest against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the firings on the procession and died of his injuries at the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam) [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

- Prangopal Chakravarty:** Hailing from Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he earned his living as an employee of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills of Narayangunj (Dacca). The mill-workers were agitating against their employers from February 1946 over the retrenchment of some in their ranks, and on the issue of the suddenly increased price of rice (from Rs.10 to Rs.14) per *maund* that the Mills supplied to them. The matters came to a head on 27 March 1946 when 8,000 of highly agitated mill-hands demonstrated in front of the Mills and were fired upon by the police. Prangopal Chakravarty was shot dead in the firing. [*PA*, 14 April 1946]
- Prankrishna:** Hailed from Howrah, Bengal (now in West Bengal); a poor peasant. When the poor peasants of Bengal launched a strong agitation against the oppressive *Tanka* System (1946-47), Prankrishna took an active part in it. He was shot dead at Shamnagar *Thana*, Howrah, by the *Jotedar's* men early in February 1947 for daring to stand against them. [*PA*, 9 February 1947].
- Pranshari Sarma:** A resident of Dahi, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). While in the forefront of the rebels, Pranshari Sarma died on the spot in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Prasad Ganga:** Hailed from Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta, protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined. Admitted to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, He succumbed to his injuries on 24 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Prasadi Das *alias* Pari Das:** Born in v. Gudu, teh. Chandipur, distt. Baleshwar, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mani Das. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in his area (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]
- Prasanna Kumar Bhuiyan:** Hailed from v. Rajarampur, Mahishadal, Tamruk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He joined in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942 and took active part in the *Vidyut Bahini* volunteers' raid on the Mahishadal Thana for hoisting the Congress flag on it. He died in the

armed police's firing on the raiders on 29 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Prashad Singh: Resident of distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took active part in the resistance against the English East India Company's rule during the Uprising of 1857. He accompanied the rebels who attacked and destroyed the Satagarh (Sitagarh) Coffee Plantation on 31 July 1857. He was caught by the Company's troops and executed by hanging on 24 October 1858. [WWIM, III, p. 115]

Pratap Nath Nag: Born on 11 March 1915 at Aberdeen, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Ram Nath Nag, he joined the Indian Independence League in April 1942 and was elected as an Executive Member of the Port Blair Branch of the League. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested in 1943 and kept confined in the Cellular Jail. Tortured to confess of 'his being a British spy', he was shot dead by the Japanese army on 30 January 1944. [UHFS, p. 231]

Pratibha Devi: Resident of Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), she was active in politics and social work. An organiser of women's movement, she died when the police fired on a procession of women in Calcutta during the "Quit India" movement in 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 296]

Prayokanti Chaudhuri: Hailed from v. Chakrashala, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). A school student, he took part in the popular agitations against the British rule. Involved in the youth revolt in Chittagong, he was arrested and died at a tender age in 1933, following brutal beatings by the police. [CYAM, p. 114; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 282]

Preag Dubey: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the 19th Regiment of the English East India Company's army. He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the British troops and tried for 'desertion and the rebellion'. He was sentenced to be transported for life in 1857. He, however, committed suicide in his cell in the Jessore (Bengal) Jail by hanging himself. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Abstract of Proceedings of Govt. of Bengal, 10 August to 12 September 1857, No. 666, WBSAK]

Prem Shankar Pandey: Born on 10 May 1908 at Aberdeen, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Dya Shankar Pandey. He was Sanitary Inspector in the Medical Department under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League at Port Blair and worked for its political and financial advancement, and had shortly been elected as the Secretary of the League's Port Blair Branch. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested on 27

October 1943 and confined in the Cellular Jail on the charge of 'spying for the British'. He was shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. [UHFSA, p. 233]

Pribbish Nag: A leading nationalist worker from Silchar, Assam, he participated in the 1930's Civil Disobedience movement and was convicted. He received crippling injuries in the hands of the police and died thereafter on account of these in the course of the movement. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Pritilata Waddedar/Wadder: Born on 5 May 1911, hailed from v. Goalpara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); d/o Jagat Bandhu Waddedar. She was a meritorious student who passed the Matriculation examination in the first division in 1928 from Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School, Chittagong. She continued her education in the Eden College, Dacca, and in 1929 passed the Intermediate examination securing fifth place in the Dacca Board. She joined the Dipali Sangha at Dacca, the women's branch of the Sree Sangha. Pritilata's desire to take part in the revolutionary activities intensified when she was studying in Bethune College during 1930-32. Here she met her compatriots and got involved with Kalpana Dutta, Sarojini Pal, Nalini Pal, Kumudini Rakshit and others. She gave up studies in Honours, and sat for the B.A. examination in the pass course and passed with distinction in 1932. Thereafter she went back to Chitta-

gong and joined as the head mistress of Nandankanan Girls School. She took part in revolutionary activities and worked under the leadership of Surjya Sen. Her dream came true in September 1932, when Surjya Sen planned an attack on Pahartali European Club, Chittagong. Leading an unsuccessful attack on the Pahartali European Club on 22 September 1932, she committed suicide on the spot by swallowing cyanide poison in order to avoid arrest. Her body was mistaken at first as that of a young boy as she was dressed up as a man, and was not handed over to her family easily even after her identification. [IB, F. No. 5072/1926, S. No. 249/1926; IB, F. No. 44/ 1932, S. No. 172/32; Confid., DIG, IB, F. No. 493/1931, part I & II, Fortnightly Reports on the Political Condition of Bengal, January-June, 1933, WBSAK; *Alekhyamala*, p. 85; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 318]

Probodh Bhattacharya: Hailed from distt. Tippera, Bengal (now Tripura). On the night of 12 September 1916 at Lailteswar Police Station, Debiduar, Tippera, six 'dacoits' (political) visited the house of Rohit Chandra Pal and decamped with Rs. 1100 in cash. One of the dacoits proved to be Probodh Bhattacharya, an absconding ex-detenu. He was captured by the villagers and died as a result of the beatings he received that night. [IB, CID, List of Outrages, Photo Archives 1907-25 & F. No. 1433 of 1916, WBSAK]

Probodh Majumder: Born in Chittagong,

Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he worked in Mymensingh. He was a co-worker of Jyotish Joardar and a member of the Bengal Volunteers. He was arrested for his revolutionary activities and detained at Dacca Central Jail in 1942. He was diagnosed with appendicitis and died in detention on the operation table. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SO, p. 216]

Prodip Roy: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi sub-division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Prodip Roy was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Promode Ranjan Chaudhuri: Born in 1904, belonged to v. Kelisahar, distt. Chitagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ishan Chandra Chaudhuri. A student, he joined the Revolutionary Anushilan Samity at Chittagong in 1920. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921), and participated thereafter in revolutionary activities. He was arrested in connection with the Dakshineswar Bomb Case and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in 1925. On release, he killed the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bhupendra Nath Chatterji on 28 May 1927, in the Alipore Jail. Arrested again and sentenced to death, he died on the gallows on 28 September 1927. [Poll/Deptt, Poll Branch, F. No. 314/1926; IB, F. Nos. 363B/27, S. No. 126/1927 & 90/28;

WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 311; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 56]

Pukar Singh: Resident of v. Manikpur, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Bankey Singh. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he received severe bullet wounds in the firing by a military patrol at Pupri in August 1942, and died thereafter. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 280; *AK*, p. 424]

Pulin Behari Haldar: Born in 1918, resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta protesting against the INA trials and police firing on students' procession at Dalhousie Square on 22 November. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined. Admitted to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital, he died on 24 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Pulin Bikash /Chandra Ghosh: Born on 1912 at v. Gossaindanga/Gosaindanga, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jagat Chandra Ghosh. A bright student, he joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries in raiding the Chitta-

gong Armoury, occupying the Police Lines and declaring the birth of a free Chittagong on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, an armed confrontation occurred between the British troops and Surjya Sen's revolutionary group at the Jalalabad Hills. There were several deaths in the skirmish between the British and the rebels at the Jalalabad Hills, including that of Pulin Bikas/Chandra Ghosh. [IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *TIB 1907-1939*, 1, p. 665; *BM*; *CYAM*, p. 94; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 288]

Puna Mahto: Inhabitant of v. Puna, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Tuna Mahto. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the "Tommies", while brick-battling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405 (2)/SP, office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 201]

Punu Sarma: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi subdivision (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Punu Sarma was hit by bullets and died then and there. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Puran Khawas: Resident of v. Deep, p.s. Madhepur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Thithar Khawas. Actively partici-

pating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Jhanjharpur Station *Bazar* on 28 August 1942, while raiding the Jhanjharpur Railway Station. [Memo. No. 558/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheria-sarai (Secret), 8 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 177; *AK*, p. 418]

Purimadhab Pramanik: Belonged to v. Sutahata/Dariberia, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942 one of the five batches of volunteers (of the *Bidyut Bahini*), constituted by the *Samar Parisad* (War Council) at Tamluk, to capture the Tamluk *Thana* and hoist the Tricolour over it under the leadership of Matangini Hazra. On the way to the *thana* they were stopped by the soldiers led by one Anil Kumar Bhattacharya and heavily *lathi*-charged. Failing to disperse the large gathering thus, the soldiers resorted to firing in which Purimadhab Pramanik, aged 14, was shot dead. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, handwritten account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, pp. 24-25 & 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Purna Chandra Gorai: Resident of v. Shahurda, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); 14/15 years old. On 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it

was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Not paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi-charge* to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Gorai was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 June 1930, Report by President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Purna Chandra Jana: Belonged to Rishi of Mahishadal, Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). A participant in the "Quit India" movement, demanding the British exit from India, he joined on 30 September 1942 in a demonstration that marched to occupy the Tamluk *Thana* and hoist the Tricolour Flag on it. In the confrontation with the armed police that ensued, Jana died in the police firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Purna Kolkamar: Hailed from Dinajpur, Bengal. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had previous knowledge of this and were

prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Purna was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Purna Naik: Resident of v. Malagaon, p.s. Dandamunda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Jaladhar Naik. He actively participated in the "Quit India" agitations in 1942. Arrested and imprisoned for anti-British activities, he died in detention due to severe police tortures in 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 76]

Purna Talukdar: Hailing from Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he took an active part in the revolutionary movement in Chittagong. The army and the police were searching for the absconders of the uprising of Chittagong. They surrounded the house of Purna *Talukdar* on 19 May 1930 where some absconders were believed to have taken shelter. Three persons attempted to break through the police cordon to escape, but two of them were shot dead. Purna *Talukdar*, the owner of the house, was one of them. [List of Outrages, 1933, S. No. 612, 19 May 1933; IB, F. Nos. 591/33; 880/33; 493/1931; 638/37 & 174/32, WBSAK; *Alekhyamala*, p. 110]

Purnachandra Maity: An inhabitant of Ghatowal, Tamluk, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal).

A participant in the anti-British "Quit India" movement, he joined on 30 September 1942 the demonstration that was marching towards the Tamluk *Thana* with the intention of occupying it and hoisting the Congress Flag atop the *thana* building. He died of police firing in the ensuing clash. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Purnachandra Sinha: Belonging to v. Khar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of two much hated sub-inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the resistance, Purnachandra Sinha was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]

Pursad Singh: Residence not known. He took active part in the 1857 Uprising and fought the English East India Company's forces at several places. He was caught during an encounter

and charged with 'plunder and destruction of property, at Setagarh (Sitagarh) Coffee plantation on 31 July 1857 in Hazaribagh District. He was given death sentence and hanged on 24 October 1857. [IM1857B, p. 172]

Putan Manjhi: Resident of Mushari, p.s. Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Sonu Manjhi. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined in raiding and burning the Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Puthal Raut: Resident of v. Basudeva, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and contracted tuberculosis in jail. He died in a few days after his release in 1943. [WWIM, I, p. 304]

Pyari Devi: Resident of v. Mahmampur, p.s. Pandaul, distt. Gaya, Bihar; w/o Mathura Prasad Singh. Actively participating in the Civil Disobedience and the "Quit India" movements, she was arrested and convicted. She died in Phulwarisharif Jail in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 281]

Q

Qurban Ali: Residence not known. He was an active participant in the Uprising of 1857. He fought the English East India Company's forces on several occasions and finally was caught following an encounter. He was charged with 'rebellion and

declaring himself Raja'. He was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands. He died there in custody later on. [*Lokmat Samachar*, pp. 101-105; *BM1857*, pp. 51, 121]

R

Rabi Dutta: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. A second year student of the Scottish Church College, Calcutta (Kolkata) he was killed in the police firing on a crowd celebrating the 'Vietnam Day' on 21 January 1947. [IB, F. Nos. 6/47, Select Abstracts, WBSAK]

Rabindra Chandra Pradhan: Resident of v. Lungigodia, p.s. Talcher, distt. Angul, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Maguni Chandra Pradhan, 2nd year Student of Ravenshaw Collage, Cuttack. On 7 September 1942, he joined a large mob to pressurise the authorities for transferring power to People's Raj—free from British control. But this assemblage came under heavy fire from aeroplanes and the ground forces. Four died and many were wounded. He was arrested by the forces and later died in prison due to tortures. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 163, NMML; WWFWO, DD, p. 160]

Radha Charan Pal: Born in 1892 at v. Bhojeswar, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he became a

member of the revolutionary group and continuously worked for it. He was arrested for complicity in the Sealdah Political Dacoity Case and died in the Alipore Jail in 1914. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 437]

Radha Kanta Das: Hailed from v. Kalaberia, Contai sub-division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); teacher of Kalaberia School. While actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined on 29 September 1942, a large gathering of about 20,000 people at Bhagwanpore, led by Krishna Kumar Chakraborty, to raid and capture Bhagwanpore Police Station and hoist the Congress Flag on the top of it (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). Radha Kanta Das was shot dead by the police who fired on the surging crowd. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, pp. 37 & 245; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Radha Kishan: Born on 15 September 1911 at Junglighat, the Andaman Islands; s/o Ram Kishan. He was a

Head Gunner in the Forest Department under the British authorities. He joined the Indian Independence League in May 1942 and worked actively for its financial stability. He was arrested on the charge of 'spying for the British' by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45). He was kept confined in the Cellular Jail, subjected to inhuman tortures and finally shot dead by the Japanese Firing Squad on 30 January 1944. [UHFS, p. 233]

Radha Prasad Singh: Inhabitant of Maghoul, p.s. Bariarpur, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Dwarka Prasad Singh. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the police firing at Maghoul, resorted to terrorise the villagers, on 25 September 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 282; AK, p. 420; BMSAI, 3, p. 145]

Radhanath Sen: Belonged to Bengal, residence not known. He was a militant activist in the "Quit India" movement in Dacca. While engaged in sabotaging the Taltala Railway Station, he was killed in the police firing on 17 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; JOB, p. 685]

Radhu Mahalik: Born in v. Muladihi, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhagi Mahalik. He actively participated in the various agitations during the "Quit India" movement in Odisha (for

details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, IV, pp. 67-76]

Rafi Ahmad: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2982) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Rafi Ahmad was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Rafiquee Mian: Resident of v. Shahpur, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Munsif Mian. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by military police in course of the movement. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Ragda Hansda: Resident of v. Lakhanpur of Durgapur in Santhal Parganas (now in West Bengal); s/o Salkhu

Hansda. Taking an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested by the colonial police force who also ransacked his house in vengeance. He died in Dumka Jail in September 1944 at the age of 35. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SBY, pp. 47-73; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Ragda Hansda: Resident of v. Talibairya of Durgapur in Santhal Parganas (now in West Bengal); s/o Rasik Hansda. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Following his arrest, and suffering police tortures, he died in Rajmahal Jail. [42KKSP, pp. 324-362; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Ragda Tudu: He hailed from v. Birajpur of Durgapur in Santhal Parganas (now in West Bengal); s/o Kable Tudu. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and imprisoned for his anti-British activities. He died in Jail. [42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SBY, pp. 47-73]

Raghu Behera: Born in 1914 at v. Badhi, p.s. Ouapada, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bidyanath Behera, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Joining a highly charged rally on 28 September 1942, he was killed when the police opened fire on it at Khairadhi village. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 80; SSOAS, p. 74]

Raghu Naik: Resident of the erstwhile Dhenkanal State, (now in distt.

Dhenkanal), Orissa (Odisha). A Prajamandal activist, he took a prominent part in the agitations for responsible government in his State. On 10 October 1938, he was killed along with his colleague, Gauri Nayak, in a clash with the State's armed policemen. [NF, 23 October 1938; *The Samaj* 14 October 1938; AICC Papers, F. No. G-35, 1938, NMML; SSOAS, p. 40; SFSO, p. 187]

Raghunandan Mandal: Resident of v. Gorail, distt. Saharsa, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. Arrested and detained, he died in 1942 in jail following a brutal assault by the police. [WWIM, I, p. 213]

Raghunath Dalasingh: Hailed from Athagada, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha), and a veteran Prajamandal activist, he participated in the nationalist struggles in his area. On 11 September 1938, he attended a Prajamandal meeting under the leadership of Radhanath Rath (a noted Prajamandalist) that was prohibited by the State. For this defiance of the order, the police opened fire on the gathering in which Raghunath died on the spot. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 164, NMML; SSOAS, p. 41]

Raghunath Mohanty: Born in July 1910 at v. Baja Bhuin, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Natabar Mohanty. A prominent young leader of Prajamandal movement in Dhenkanal State, he took part in various agitations against the mal-administration in the State. He

was arrested in connection with the British Political Agent's murder during the Civil Disobedience movement. Following the trials, he received capital punishment. He was hanged on 4 April 1941 in Bhagalpur jail. [*ABP*, 23 November 1938; *ODGD*, p. 109; *SFSO*, p. 216; *SP*, pp. 194-200]

Raghunath Mondal: Belonging to Botuliachak, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Taking part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined on 29 September 1942 in the Congress volunteers' raid on the Bhagwanpore *Thana* (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). He died on the spot during the raid in police firing. [*H/Poll* (i), F. No. 3/76/42, *NAI*; *RI*, pp. 35 & 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Raghunath Naik: Born in v. & p.s. Bhuban, distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Bhikari Naik. A Prajamandal activist in Dhenkanal State, he joined in all the major movements of the struggle for freedom. He participated in an agitation against the mal-administration of the State, organized by the Prajamandal workers at his village in 1938. The police came to break the agitation and opened fire on the demonstrators in which Raghunath received severe bullet injuries and died. [*ABP*, 23 November 1938; *SP*, pp. 194-200].

Raghunath Pandey: Resident of v. Kutharia, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India"

movement, he was brutally assaulted by the British troops and subsequently died of his injuries. [*BMSAI*, 3, p. 93; *WWIM*, I, p. 262]

Raghunath Rondhari: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nationwide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British Police. Raghunath Rondhari, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where Raghunath contacted chronic amoebic dysentery due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. On account of the steady worsening of his health, he was put into the hospital on 16 March 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput district jail, and there Raghunath Rondhari died of heart failure on 20 April 1943. [*H/Deptt* (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, *OSAB*]

Raghunath Singh: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 27 years. He was involved in the agitation over the

carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick). Raghunath Singh was shot dead in Calcutta on that fateful day. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30 NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3,5,10 & 12 April 1930, NMML; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Raghuvir Musahar: Resident of v. Masej, p.s. Kudra, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Jageshwar Musahar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while trying to uproot the railway tracks near Pusauli Railway Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 413; *WWIM*, I, p. 242]

Rahim Dad: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2715) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Rahim Dad was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Rahimullah: Residence not known, a peasant of the Sunderbans. He organized the indigo peasants against the oppressions of the English zaminadar, Denis Haley. Stung by resistance of the indigo cultivators, the zamindar sent his lathials to subdue the resisters. Rahimullah was killed by the zamindar himself with a gunshot in 1861. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 463]

Rainath Raut (Babujan Raut): Resident of p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Rabbi Raut. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a firing by the "Tommies", while brickbattling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Laheria-sarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Raj Narayan Singh: Resident of Malkhachak, distt. Saran, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement in 1942, he was present when a police party came to his village in search of some absconding saboteurs. Following an arrest, the villagers surrounded the police party and tried to rescue the arrested persons. In the resultant police firing, he received gunshots and died on the spot on 14 October 1942. [Poll/Special, F. No. 238 (II)/1946, BSAP]

Raj Ratan Dass: Born on 1 July 1916 at Aberdeen Bazaar, Port Blair, the

Andaman Islands; s/o Kishen Dass. He was an Assistant Jailor under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League and became one of its prominent members at Port Blair. During the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45), he was arrested in 1943 on the charge of 'spying for the British' and kept confined in the Cellular Jail. He was shot dead by the Japanese army and buried in a mass grave on 30 January 1944 at Homfraygunj. [UHFSA, p. 225]

Raja Arjun Singh: Born at Chakradharpur, distt. Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Raja Ghanshyam Singh. Ruler of Porahat, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857. Initially, when the Revolt broke out, the Raja wanted to show his loyalty to the British Government by meeting Lieutenant Birch at Chaibasa, but the enemies of the Raja, especially the Saraikela Chief, who was then playing the role of protector of the British in Kolhan, would not allow him to do so. The British authorities thereafter proclaimed him a rebel on 23 September 1857, his estate was confiscated and a reward of Rs. 1000/- was announced to capture him. Finding this, Raja Arjun Singh preferred to march to Ranchi where he reached on 11 October 1857 with a band of sepoys and the treasures guarded by bowmen. In Ranchi, Raja Arjun Singh surrendered to the strong English East India Company forces led by Captain Davis. But he found it very difficult to swallow the bitter pills of his ill-

treatment meted out by the British Government in spite of his past loyalty and service when he had successfully stopped the mutineers from joining other rebels at Ranchi. During the time the members of the detachment of Ramgarh Battalion from Chaibasa—after plundering the Government treasury—were marching towards Doranda. When the flood of the river Sanjai stopped their progress, the Raja cut off their onward march and gave them shelter. This action of the Raja was also interpreted by the British as an act of rebellion, forcing him to join the rebels. Preparations for the ensuing struggle were made to start and numerous blacksmiths employed to prepare cannon balls for the Raja's Ordnance. Arjun Singh was also proclaimed as the Ruler of the region. On 20 October 1857, Lieutenant Birch attacked Chakradharpur and re-occupied it. The Company's forces attempted to surprise the Raja at Porahat, but the Raja escaped after offering stubborn resistance and plundered and burnt the adjoining villages and places. On January 1858, Colonel Foster, who was in charge of the Shakhawaty Battalion, destroyed the village of Chakradharpur—the Raja's stronghold; and most of the Kol followers of the Raja were also cut-off from him. Between March and June 1858 several battles were fought between the remaining of the Raja's forces and those of the Government headed by Mr. Weldon and Mr. Scot, the First and Second officer respectively. The Raja and his followers at first took shelter in

Singhbhum, but on 15 February 1859, surrendered to the Commissioner. He was interned at Benares (Varanasi) as a State Prisoner where he died in detention in 1890. His trial was pending, though his estate remained confiscated by the British. [Judl, Judl Deptt, 27 October 1860, pp. 355-58, H/Deptt, Judl Branch, Proc. No. 42, 19 November 1860, WBSAK; 1857B/CSP; WWIM, III, p. 10]

Raja Singh: He was from Hamirpur, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces. He was caught in the course of an encounter and charged with 'rebellion against the British'. His *jagir* of 5 villages was also confiscated and given to the loyal Kunwar Bhikari Singh of Manika. He was sentenced to death and executed. [*Palamau Gazette*, pp. 86-87]

Raja Umrao Singh: Born at v. Ganga Patar, Ormanjhi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), Zamindar of 12 villages. He took active part in the 1857 Uprising and became one of the ring leaders in Dorandah along with Jamadar Madhav Singh. He was part of a group which planned to close the road to Ranchi. Dalton had written to him during the revolt and sought his help in suppressing the rebellion, failing which he was warned to be reprimanded of dire consequences. He was hanged publically before his own people on 8 January 1858 near Tagore Hills. The place of hanging is known as Tungri Phansi place. [Jhar-

khand Encyclopedia, Part I, *Hulgulano ki Partidhwniyan*; 1857; KBSS, p. 48]

Rajam Hembaram: Born at v. Jogidih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Durga Hembaram. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and the 'Lathi-Pahar' outbreak of Dumka in 1943. He was arrested for anti-British activities and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He died in Dumka Jail on 8 August 1943. [42KKSP, pp. 110-119 & 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Rajani Ghose: Belonged to v. Sonakania, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Rajani Ghose, along with other villagers, gathered at the outskirts of the village on 27 September 1942 to prevent the police party from harassing the villagers and destroying their belongings, under one pretext or the other. He received fatal bullet wounds in the clash with the police and later succumbed to these. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, p. 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Rajani Naik: Hailed from the erstwhile Talcher State (now in distt. Angul), Orissa (Odisha), he was a Prajamaandal activist in the struggle against the misrule of the Raja. In the wake of the "Quit India" movement in 1942, Rajani Naik participated in a vigorous protest rally on 7 September 1942 at Rajbati (in Cuttack), and died with few others when the British police opened fire on the protestors there.

[H/Deptt. (Special Sections), F. No. 23, 1942, OSAB; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 130, SSOAS, p. 103; OSS, p. 160]

Rajanikanta Sen: Hailed from Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He was the father of the revolutionary and martyr, Manoranjan Sen, a Lawyer (*Mukteer*) at the Chittagong Sadar Adalat, Bengal. Following the assassination of the notorious police officer, Assanullah, the British troops terrorized the residents of Chittagong. They inflicted tortures on Manoranjan's brother, Chitta, and when their aged and ailing father, Rajni Kanta Sen protested, Sergeant Kelly kicked him in the chest. The 60 year old man could not survive the blow and died on spot. [CYAM, p. 113; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 451]

Rajat Kumar Sen: Born in 1913. Belonged to Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ranjan Lal Sen. Taking part in the nationalist activities against British rule, he joined the revolutionary group, known as the Indian Republican Army (Chittagong Branch). He took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930, and fought against the British soldiers on the Jalalabad Hills on 22 April 1930. He also participated in the abortive plan to raid the European residential area in Chittagong on 5 May 1930. Chased by the military guards and surrounded, along with his comrades, at Kalarpole on 6 May 1930, he received bullet wounds in the encounter and died in course of it. [IB, F. Nos. 176k/30 & 174/32; Armoury Raid Case No.

1 of 1930 Chittagong, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 666; *CYAM*, p. 98]

Rajdeo Sao alias Ramdeo: Inhabitant of v. Chasi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Hajari Sao. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his neighbouring village Lasadhi was a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitationists. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The "Tommies", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February, 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 260, 412; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 92; *WWIM*, I, p. 312.]

Rajen Lahiri: Born in 1901, hailed from v. Mohanpur, distt. Pabna, Bengal (now Bangladesh); s/o Kshitish Mohan Lahiri. A member of the revolutionary Hindustan Republican Association, he was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in the Dakshineswar Bomb Case. Previously he took part in the well-known Kakori Mail Dacoity on 9 August 1925 and also in the raids by the revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri and Mainpuri. Brought for the Kakori Case, tried and sentenced to death, he was excuted on 17 December 1927 in Gonda Jail (Uttar

Pradesh). [IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20/1930, Proscription of the issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* dated 29 December 1929; *IG Prison Record MOMCIF 1883-1943; Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 470; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 79; *WWIM*, I, p. 190]

Rajender Dusadh: Resident of v Banwaripur, p.s. Hilsa, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Janki Dusadh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in police firing while taking part in the raiding and burning the Hilsa Police Station on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 100; *AK*, p. 411]

Rajender Singh: Resident of v. Banwarichak, p.s. Sonepur, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Shiv Narain Singh. A student of the 10th standard of Patna High School, he joined a large aggressive crowd which had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Congress Flag on the Secretariat Building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on it, he was hit and succumbed to his injuries at Patna General Hospital on the same day. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; *WWIM*, I, p. 340; *AK*, p. 410; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 43]

Rajendra Jha: Resident of distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar, he actively joined the

"Quit India" movement of 1942, and took part in a raid on Sonbarsa Police Outpost by a group of saboteurs, known as the *Siaram Dal*. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 425]

Rajendra Singh: Ruler of Jaintia Tribe in the Jaintia Hills, his principality was annexed by the British in 1835, and since then his resentment was growing against the British rule. During the 1857 Uprising, Rajendra Singh took an active part in organising it in his region. Later on, he also played a leading role in the Jaintia Rebellion against the British in 1860. He was arrested by the British and deported to Sylhet, Assam, in 1860 and later to Dacca. He died in custody in Dacca in 1862. [*WWIM*, II, p. 257]

Rajendra: Resident of Arrah, distt. Bhojpur, Bihar. As a student, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was shot dead by the "Tommies" while crossing the railway line at Arrah, on 19 August 1942. The firing was intended to terrorise the residents of Arrah town. [*AK*, p. 258, 415; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 93]

Rajeshwar Misra: Resident of v. Misraulia, p.s. Jalalpur, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Ramparsan Misra. Taking active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah,

- while trying to hoist the Congress Flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 30 at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417]
- Rakhal Chandra Samanta:** Belonged to v. Khagaz, p.s. Mahishadal, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the movement for demanding the British to quit India in 1942, he took part in the *Vidyut Bahini's* attempt at occupying the Mahishadal *Thana* and hoisting the Congress Flag on it. He died in the armed police's firing on the raiders on 29 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]
- Rakhal Mondal:** Belonged to Arambagh, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An active Congress worker, he participated in Civil Disobedience movement and was shot dead by the police in course of the movement, probably in 1932. [AICC Papers, F. No. 30/1935, NMML]
- Rakshan Bera:** Hailed from v. Sitibrinda, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the anti-*Chowkidari* tax demonstrations during the Civil Disobedience movement. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined in 1930 and subsequently died. [Poll/Poll, F. No. 29/30, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 448; *MTS*, pp. 175-195]
- Ram Avatar Rai:** Resident of v. Kafarhata, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar; s/o Sadh Rai. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined a large crowd at Bidupur *Chowk* in Hajipur Police Station, shouting anti-British slogans. When the "Tommies" started firing on the crowd, he was shot dead on the spot on 25 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 286; *AK*, p. 424; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 105]
- Ram Babu alias Bhagat:** Resident of Patna City, Bihar; s/o Banshi Lal. He was an activist of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. He was severely injured in the explosion of a bomb he was preparing in a room at Patna City to use against the British. Sent to Patna General Hospital, he died on 6 August 1931. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 63/1933, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, pp. 239-40].
- Ram Bahadur Singh:** Resident of v. Kahtarwa, p.s. Sheohar, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Thakur Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops on 29 August 1942 at the time of his hoisting the Congress flag on the Sheohar Police Station. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 289]
- Ram Bahadur Thapa:** Residence not known, he was a soldier in the Burma Frontier Force of the British-Indian

- Army. Left it and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was killed in action near the Chindwin River in Burma (Myanmar) during the British-Allied forces' attack in February 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 329; FMRIN, pp. 127-128]
- Ram Bind:** Resident of v. Peepariya, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger, Bihar; he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was killed in the police firing at Mokamaghat as a reprisal against the establishment of a "Swaraj Sarkar" in the village Malpur (near Mokama). [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]
- Ram Chand Samanta:** Born in 1888, belonged to v. Panchhari, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Taking part in the 'no-tax' agitation during the Civil Disobedience movement, he received bullet wounds in the firing by the police at Masuria in 1932 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/77/1932, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 482]
- Ram Chandra Bera:** Resident of v. Kiakhali, Tamluk Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), and a prominent political worker in the "Quit India" movement in Tamluk. He participated in the Congress activists' raid on the Tamluk *Thana* on 29 September 1942 and stood behind the leading figure of the raid, Matangini Hazra. Along with her, Ram Chandra died in the police firing on that day. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]
- Ram Chandra Dilbar:** Hailing from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of much-hated tyrannical sub-inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the confrontation, Ram Chandra Dilbar was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]
- Ram Chandra Prasad Singh:** Resident of v. Bandawar, distt. Monghyr, Bihar; s/o Bhagwat Singh. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, and joined a procession of the Congress volunteers which had assembled to celebrate "Independence Day" on 26 January 1931 in Begusarai. Suddenly, however, the authorities declared it unlawful and arrested its leaders. In anger, the processionists attacked the police force, who retaliated by resorting to firing. Ram Chandra received severe bullet wounds and died in a hospital on 27 January 1931. [*Communique*, dated 6 February 1931,

Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931; Proceedings of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931, Vol. XXIII, 1931, p. 348, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 348]

Ram Chandra: Resident of Bogra, Sherpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). When every jail was overflowing with political prisoners during the Civil Disobedience movement, epidemics frequently broke out. In one such outbreak of cholera in the Dum Dum Jail, Ram Chandra was taken ill and shifted to Campbell Hospital (now Nilratan Sarkar Hospital, Kolkata) very late. There he passed away in March 1932. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, Report of the Emergent session of the Nadia District Political Conference held on the 19 June 1932, NMML]

Ram Das Lohar: Resident of Baba Gali, Gola Chowk, Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ram Narain Lohar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the procession which marched to raid Dumraon Police Station on 15 August 1942. As the demonstrators became restive and aggressive, the police opened fire on them. He received gunshot injuries and died the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 132 & 413; BMSAI, 3, p. 93]

Ram Das Sonar: Resident of Baba Gali, Gola Chowk, Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Mahadev Sonar.

Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined the procession which marched to raid Dumraon Police Station on 15 August 1942. As the demonstrators became restive and aggressive, the police opened fire on them. He received gunshot injuries in the firing and died on the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 132 & 413; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 297]

Ram Das: Resident of v. Bidupur, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd at Bidupur *Chowk* in Hajipur Police Station, shouting anti-British slogans. Infuriated by this, the "Tommyes" started firing on the crowd, and he was shot dead on the spot on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 290; AK, p. 424; BMSAI, 3, p. 105]

Ram Govind Singh: Resident of v. Dashrath, p.s. Phulwari, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Devki Singh. A student of the 10th standard of Punpun High School, he joined a large aggressive crowd which had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Congress Flag on the Secretariat Building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on it, he was hit and succumbed to his injuries at

Patna General Hospital after being admitted there the same day. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; *WWIM*, I, p. 291; *AK*, p. 410; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 43]

Ram Jivan Jha: Resident of v. Pokhrama, p.s. Buhea, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Sindheshwar Jha. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He died on 25 September 1942 in the police firing at Maghoul that was resorted to terrorise the villagers. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 153; *AK*, p. 420; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 145]

Ram Krishna Chakrabarty: Belonged to v. Dhalghat, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Nabin Chakrabarty; a member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Group. He was arrested in June 1932, for giving shelter to Surjya Sen, leader of the Chittagong Armoury Raid, and his three comrades. He was sentenced, along with his mother, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and sent to Midnapore Central Jail, where he died in 1936. [IB, F. Nos. 935/36(7) & 29-31, S. No. 33/1931, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 479; *CYAM*, p. 113]

Ram Krishna Das: Born in 1908, hailed from v. Bagmari, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o

Haradhan Das. While taking part in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), he received bullet wounds in the police firing at Kharika on 15 July 1930. He died on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 248/1930, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 479; *MTS*, pp. 160-68]

Ram Krit Singh: Resident of v. Kohra-Ranipur, p.s. Arwal, distt. Gaya (now in distt. Arwal), Bihar. During the "Quit India" movement, he participated in the raid on Arwal Police Station and was shot and critically injured while trying to hoist the Tricolour Flag on it on 15 August 1942. He died in the Paliganj Hospital the same day. [Memo. No. 2456/SB/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar; Poll/Special, F. No. 273/1946, BSAP; *AK*, p. 413]

Ram Lakhon Singh: Belonging to distt. Munger, Bihar, he took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement as a Congress worker. He was arrested when trying to prevent the police from snatching away the Tricolour flag from the *Satyagraha Shivar* at Balia (district Munger). In course of the ensued scuffle with the police, he was seriously wounded. He was tried and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. He, however, died on 23 August 1930 in jail on account of the injuries already sustained. [H/Poll, F. No. 252/1/1930, NAI; *BMSAI*, 1, p. 122]

Ram Naraen Pandey: Residence not

known. He belonged to the 40th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He left the British service and participated in the Uprising of 1857. He was arrested during the battle with the Company troops for their recapture of Arrah town and charged with "mutiny and rebellion". He was sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge as Commn. under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858; Shahabad District Correspondence Volume July, 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII.]

Ram Narain Tiwary: Resident of v. Bedaul, p.s. Katra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Kunjee Tiwary. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the military police for resisting their coercive acts on 24 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 364; AK, p. 420]

Ram Niwas Pandey: Resident of v. Barki Khagaha, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Ramanandan Pandey, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot dead by the police while raiding with others the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I,

p. 262; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]

Ram Parikshan Singh: Belonged to v. Noonfar, p.s. Sakra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Shetal Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by the British troops at its height in 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Ram Paroi: Resident of v. Jyotshyam, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). Receiving bullet wounds in the firing by the police at Chenchuahat in 1930, he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 485]

Ram Prasad Tiwary (Ram Nath Tiwary/ Ram Yaad Tiwary): Resident of v. Bedaul, p.s. Katra, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Shivnath Tiwary. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the police while resisting their coercive acts on 24 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 365; AK, p. 420; BMSAI, 3, p. 108]

Ram Sewak Rai: Resident of v. & p.s. Thepaha, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Bikram Rai. Participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed by

- the British army men on 29 September 1942, at the time of his removing a portion of the railway tracks. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 420]
- Ram Sewak Raut:** Resident of Kashipur, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga (now in distt. Samastipur), Bihar; s/o Jai Ram Raut. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the firing by the "Tommies" while brickbattling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 412; WWIM, I, pp. 304-5]
- Ram Sing Jamadar:** Residence not known. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the 'native' people to raise their arms to overthrow the alien rule. He led the rebels on several occasions in attacking, and killing the British, as well as plundering their properties. He was arrested by the British and tried under Act XIV of 1857 in the Jessore Sessions Court on the charges of 'murder, plunder, sedition and leading the rebellion'. He was sentenced to death in 1857 and executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Proc. No. 2, August 1857, WBSAK]
- Ram Singh:** Resident of the 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the English East India Company's forces on several occasions. He was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and tried for 'rebellion against the State'. He was sentenced to death in 1857 and hanged later on. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 18 of 1858 (8), Vol. 46, 22 March 1858, WBSAK]
- Ram Singh:** Resident of v. Aunta, p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Bhujan Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the "Tommies" when he joined the raiders on the Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 294; AK, p. 255]
- Ram Sunder Lal:** Resident of v. Acharibankata, p.s. Bhorey, Saran (now in distt. Gopalganj), Bihar. An active Congress worker and a *Dalpati* (subaltern leader) of the Congress volunteers, he, along with other volunteers, started cutting the flowers of Toddy trees (from which the alcoholic beverage is brewed). Soon a scuffle broke out in which the owners of the trees, with the support of the *Chowkidars*, attacked him and raised the slogan, *Sarkar ki Jai*. He was beaten brutally and died because of it on 25 May 1930 in his house. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 256/1930, BSAP; BMSAI, p. 134; WWIM, I, p. 104]

- Ram Sunder Singh:** Resident of v. Kataiya, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he died of the wounds received on account of the brutal assault by the police on 12 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 295]
- Rama Chalan:** Born in v. Ladhuapara, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). A Congress worker, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Receiving bullet injuries in a police firing on the protest demonstration that he joined in August 1942, he died soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *FMK*, p. 215]
- Rama Chandra Amyanyata:** Born in v. Pupanda, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in August 1942. On 24 August 1942. He was killed at Papadahandi, along with few others, when the demonstration he joined was fired upon by the police. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94]
- Rama Majhi:** Born in 1921 at v. Padhuan, distt. Baleswar, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mangala Majhi. He actively participated in the various anti-British agitations during the "Quit India" movement in 1942 in Odisha (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the infamous Eram police firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 95; *SSOAS*, p. 66; *RTE*, p. 132]
- Ramadhar Singh:** Resident of v. Harihass, p.s. Siwan, Saran (now in distt. Siwan) Bihar; s/o Deonandan Singh. He was a labourer in Katihar Jute Mill and actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot dead while raiding the Katihar Police Station on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 410]
- Ramadhin Jha:** Resident of Haithi Balli, p.s. Jhanjharpur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Babuan Jha. For actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was severely assaulted by the police. He later died of this at his home. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 153; *AK*, p. 423]
- Ramakrishna Ray:** Born on 9 January 1913, hailed from v. Chirimarsai, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kenaram Ray; a student. A member of the Revolutionary Party, he took part in the shooting of the District Magistrate, Burge at Midnapur on 2 September 1933. He was arrested, tried for conspiracy and murder and sentenced to death. He died on the gallows in the Midnapore Central Jail on 25 October 1934.

- [List of Outrages, 1933, Part-A, S. No. 626, 2 September 1933; IB, F. No. 1047/33; IB, F. No. 90/28, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 77; *Charitabhdhan*, 1, p. 480]
- Raman Rai:** Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing while trying to blow away a road-bridge in Minapur on 15 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 286; *AK*, p. 412]
- Ramanand Singh:** Resident of v. Shahadatnagar, p.s. Masaudhi, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Laxman Singh. A student of class 10 of Ram Mohun Roy Seminary School, Patna, he joined a large aggressive crowd which had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Tricolour Flag on the Secretariat building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire, he received severe bullet injuries and succumbed to these at Patna General Hospital the same day. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; *WWIM*, I, p. 340; *AK*, p. 410; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 42]
- Ramanath Maity:** Hailing from v. Kishorepur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Madhusudan. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Midnapore. Ramanath received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined and died in March 1933. [*Charitabhdhan*, 1, p. 457]
- Ramanbhuji Lal:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in attacking the British establishments on several occasions in Bihar, and was caught by the Company's army in the course of an engagement. Charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 26 October 1857. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 10 July 1858 and died there in detention on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]
- Ramasis Singh:** Resident of v. Hakama, p.s. Darauli, Saran (now in distt. Siwan) Bihar; s/o Chaitu Singh. Actively participating in the *August Kranti* movement of 1942, he received bullet injuries in the police firing while raiding the Katihar Police Station on 13 August 1942. He died subsequently in Katihar Hospital. [Memo No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 296; *AK*, p. 411]
- Ramautar Jha:** Resident of v. Bishpuri, p.s. Naugachhia, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. Participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined in a raid on Sonbarsa Police Outpost

by a group of saboteurs known as *Siaram Dal*. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 153; AK, p. 381, 421]

Ramautar Mandal: Resident of Bhagunia, p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Bhatto Mandal. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot by the military during its 1942 operations in Jhakajor Mica Mines, Katoria. He died in Banka Hospital after 2-3 days. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 213; AK, p. 425]

Ramawtar Singh: Resident of v. Hardiya, p.s. Jagdispur, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a crowd which had assembled near Kateya for the removal of the railway tracks on 15 August 1942. Meanwhile, a military train approached the site and opened fire on the gathering. He was shot in the military firing and died the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 258, 413; WWIM, I, p. 297]

Rambujhawan Thakur: Resident of v. Baheda, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Bhola Thakur.

Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was charged with the murder of the SDO of Sitamarhi. He absconded to get away from the police clutches. He died of heart-failure at Darbhanga Hospital. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 361; AK, p. 424; BMSAI 3, p. 109]

Ramchand Samanta: Resident of v. Pachhari, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); 22 years old. He participated in a large gathering at Masuria, Contai, Midnapore to celebrate All India Prisoners' Day on 4 July 1932, after informing the District Magistrate. Even then, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 7 constables armed with rifles, and a few constables with *lathis*, came to declare the meeting unlawful and asked the crowd to disperse. When the people refused to obey their orders, the policemen resorted to *lathi* charge and later started firing. He was the one killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, Report of the Emergent Session of the Nadia District Political Conference held on 19 June 1932, NMML]

Ramchandra Singh: Resident of v. Dawath, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested on 26 January 1932 and charged with leading an unauthorized procession. Sentenced to imprisonment for one year, he died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 5/80/1032, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 290]

- Ramcharitra Shastri:** Resident of Bhagalpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. An active Congress worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested and detained in Bhagalpur Jail. His health gradually deteriorated there, and he died of his illness in October 1930. [*Young India*, No. 45, Vol. 12, 6 November 1930]
- Ramchu Yadav:** Belonged to v. Pothia, p.s. Korha, distt. Purnea, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942, he was shot dead while sabotaging the railway tracks at Debipur between Kursela and Karahgola Railway Stations. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), the 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]
- Ramdaus/Ramadhar:** Resident of v. Atthar, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His village was a centre of the August rebels and it invited the wrath of the Government. On 19 August 1942, the military police entered the village and started looting and also indiscriminately firing to terrorise the people. He was hit by the police bullets and died two days later. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42 (KW), NAI; AK, p. 259, 416; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 93]
- Ramdeni Singh Kurmi:** Resident of v. Langerpura, p.s. Mairwa, Saran, (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Sheoraj Kurmi. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the Station Inspector of Mairwa Police Station on 18 August 1942 for his involvement in looting the Mairwa Railway Station. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; AK, p. 414]
- Ramdeni Singh:** Resident of v. Malkhachak, p.s. Dighwara, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Kuldip Singh. He was an active member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, operating from the district town of Chhapra. In an attempt to add to the revolutionary funds, he attacked Hajipur Station for looting the *dak* (postal) bag, containing money. He was arrested in the process, but managed to escape till his re-arrest. He was hanged in April 1932. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. Nos. 46(11)1931 & 152/1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 238]
- Ramdeni Tiwari:** Resident of Forbesgunj Town, p.s. Forbesgunj, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Pitambar Tiwari. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and kept in jail where he died due to neglect and disease. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 364; AK, p. 423]

- Ramdeo Jha:** Inhabitant of Mehsari, p.s. Samastipur, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Mandal Jha. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommies", while brickbatting a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 412; WWIM, I, p. 153]
- Ramdev Singh:** Resident of v. Kewatiya, p.s. Barahara, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Hanuman Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a crowd which had assembled to witness the destruction of the Behia Railway Station. When the "Tommies" opened fire on the gathering, he was critically injured and died on the way to hospital on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 297; AK, pp. 258, 411]
- Ramdhani Kandu:** Resident of v. Malpur, p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Horil Sao. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he came under indiscriminate police firing on the *Swaraj Sarkar* (Self Rule) activists in Malpur village, and died while crossing the Ganga on 18 October 1942. The indiscriminate firing was meant to teach a lesson to the residents of the village for establishing *Swaraj Sarkar* in the village. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 420]
- Ramdhari Gope:** Resident of v. Bairea, p.s. Phulwari, distt. Patna, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested by the police and ordered to clean the road. On his refusal to do so, he was shot while running away from the spot on 13 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 411]
- Ramdhari Pandey:** Resident of v. Chasi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Rajmahal Pandey. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his neighbouring village Lasadhi was a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies" surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The "Tommies", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the villagers' resistance. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 260, 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92; WWIM, I, p. 262]
- Ramdhari Singh:** Resident of v. Sadaibi-gha, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger,

- Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in police firing on a procession he joined, raising anti-British slogans at Lakhisarai on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 414]
- Ramdhun:** Residence not known. He took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and deserted from the 42nd Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. Participating in the Uprising of 1857, he was caught in an encounter with the Company's troops in Bihar. Following a trial, he was sentenced to be hanged on 22 May 1858. [Letter from H.L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, dated 22 May 1858 Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June, 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; *RBRRSC*, p. 150]
- Ramesh Ghosh:** Hailed from v. Champahati, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested. Detained at Alipore Central Jail and suffering from pneumonia in it, he was transferred in a hospital only when his condition worsened. He died in hospital in June 1932. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, 1932, NMML]
- Ramesh Prasad Singh:** Inhabitant of v. & p.s. Danapur, distt. Patna, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing in 1942. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422]
- Rameshwar Banerjee:** Born on 8 February 1925; s/o Sailendra Mohan of Boghra, Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); a student of fourth year of Calcutta Technical School. An active participant in the national movement, he took part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. He was a leader of the School's Students' Union and joined in the students' procession on 22 November 1945 against the INA trial. He was shot dead by the police at Dalhousie Square on the same day (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Rameshwar Kahar:** Resident of v. Dharani Tola (Mokama), p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Deoki Kahar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by "Tommys", while taking part in the raiding and looting of the Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 159; *AK*, p. 420]

- Rameshwar Keot** *alias* **Pulkit Keot**: Resident of v. & p.s. Bangaon, distt. Saharsa, Bihar; s/o Thithar Keot. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd that was attempting to ransack the Supaul sub-treasury at Saharsa on 29 August 1942. When the British troops opened fire on it, he received gunshots and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2074/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 418; WWIM, I, p. 163]
- Rameshwar Mandal**: Inhabitant of v. Parhara, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag over it on 15 February 1932—the day that was declared as 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned the gathering to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died at the nearby *haat* (rural market), adjoining the police station building. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 213]
- Rameshwar Mandal**: Resident of Phaga, p.s. Bousi, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; he was shot dead by mistake, when the police was searching for an absconder named Bhuneshwar Singh. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 213; AK, p. 426]
- Rameshwar Paswan**: Inhabitant of v. Dhokwa, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Lalu Paswan. An active participant of the August 1942 movement, he received gunshot injuries during the agitators' raid on the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August 1942. He died of his injuries a month later in a Hospital at Purnea. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 267; AK, p. 417; BMSAI, 3, p. 125]
- Ramjanam Ahir**: Resident of v. Sakri, p.s. Kudra, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Shivrandan Ahir. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops while trying to uproot the railway tracks near Pusauli Railway Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 413; WWIM, I, p. 298]
- Ramjaneer/ Ramzan**: Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the English East India Company forces on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers,

Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, July 14, 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2; *WWIM*, III, p. 123]

Ramjiwan Singh: Resident of v. Lerua, p.s. Marhowrah, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Deo Saran Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the "Tommyes" on 18 August 1942, in retaliation of the murder of Britishers in Marhowrah factory. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 298]

Ramkrishna Biswas: Hailed from v. Saroatali, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Durga Kripa Biswas. A member of Masterda Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries of Chittagong, he was instructed by Masterda to assassinate the Inspector General, Craig. Accordingly, he—along with Kali Chakravorty—went to Chandpur station on 1 December 1930. He shot dead Inspector Tarini Mukherjee at Chandpur, Comilla, mistaking him as Craig. Chased by the police, he was overpowered some 22 miles away from that place. Tried by the court and sentenced to death on 4 August 1931, he died on the gallows in the Alipore Central Jail on 2 March 1932. [IB, CID, Bengal 1931, Report on the Political Situation and Labour Unrest for the seven days

ending 6 December 1930, IB, F. Nos. 935/36(7); 848/30 or 648/30; Week ending Report, 8 August 1931, IB, F. No. 935/36(14) S. No. 187; RNPP in Bengal 1931 Jan-June, p.108; RNPP in Bengal 1931, p. 652-53, week ending 6 June, WBSAK; *CYAM*, p. 103]

Ramkrishna Das: Hailed from v. Bagmaria, distt. Midnapore Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 25 years. On 1 June 1930, as the news of police loot and assault at Pratapdighi during the Salt Satyagraha spread around, he along with 200 persons gathered to protest against the atrocities. At that point a few young men threw a clod of earth from the nearby cornfield, hitting the police. This provided the police the pretext to resort to indiscriminate firing, killing two and wounding many. Ramkrishna Das was killed in this shootout. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, NMML]

Ramkrishna Ghosh: Residence not known. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Sadar Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took a leading part in the *Vidyut Bahini's* attempt on 30 September 1942 at occupying the Keshpur Thana in the face of police firings. He died in the firing along with a few others. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *JOB*, Part II, p. 684]

Ramkrishna Roy: Resident of Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Kenaram Roy. He was convicted and sentenced to death in the Burge (District Magistrate) Murder Case. He was executed in Midnapore Jail

on 25 October 1934. [*IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1943*]

Ramkumar Singh: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata) against the INA trials. In the course of police firing on the students' procession at Dalhousie Square (22 November 1945), he received fatal bullet injuries. He died of the injuries in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 24 November (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR* pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ramlakhan Ray: Resident of Rampur, p.s. Rusrera, distt. Darbhanga Bihar; s/o Jugeshwar Ray. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommys", while brickbatting a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 412; *WWIM*, I, p. 285]

Ramlall Parsee: Residence not known. He was a Naik in the English East Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the Company Raj. He was caught during an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for

'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under Section 4, Regulation X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Ramlochan Singh: Resident in Bengal, place of residence not known. He participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata), protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on the students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firings on the procession he joined, and died of his injuries in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 24 November (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR* pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ramphal Mandal: Resident of Madhura-pur, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Gokul Mandal. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was charged with the murder of the SDO, Sitamarhi, for avenging the police atrocities at Pupri *Bazaar*. He fled to Nepal, but on his return after 10 days he was arrested, put on trial and hanged. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*,

I, p. 213; *AK*, p. 424; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 109]

Ramprasad Jana: Hailing from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he, along with other villagers, gathered at the outskirts of his village on 27 September 1942 to prevent the police party from harassing the villagers and destroying their belongings on one pretext or the other. Ramprasad Jana received fatal bullet wounds when the police opened fire on them, and later succumbed to these on the same day. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Ramratiya Goalin: Inhabitant of Amapalli, p.s. Pirpainty, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. She was killed on account of the firing on a procession she took part to protest against the British atrocities on the activists of the "Quit India" movement on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 415]

Ramudar Sahi: Resident of v. & p.s. Baruraj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was seriously wounded in the firing by the British troops in 1942 and died later in the hospital. [*WWIM*, I, p. 314]

Ranga Haloi: A resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on

Damahu Sarma). When the police opened firing on the rebels, Ranga Haloi was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Ranga Solong: Belonging to Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Standing in the forefront of the rebels, Ranga Solong was hit in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Rangbor Lalung: Resident of Phulaguri, distt. Nagaon, Assam, he joined the agitated people of Phulaguri area who exploded in a rebellion in 1861 known as the Phulaguri *Dhewa*. Most of the inhabitants of this area belonged to Lalung and Kachari tribes and they cultivated opium. In 1861, the British Government imposed a ban on the private cultivation of opium which caused much dissatisfaction among the people of Phulaguri. Moreover, rumours spread that the British Government would soon impose duties on all their sources of income and even a tax on their residential houses. All these developments ultimately led to an uprising which initially took the form of protest through *Raj Mels*. When people from distant villages assembled in a *Mel*, the police forcibly tried to disperse the villagers. Such incidents so enraged the villagers that they

attacked the policemen with their *lathis*. In the clashes with the guntotting police, Mr. Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, got killed. The police retaliated resultantly in a big way, overpowered the rebels and arrested several of their leaders. Rangbor Lalung was found guilty by the court for incitement and hanged in Nagong Jail. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294, 1894 & A.C.O. No. 409, 1861-63, DSAA; PD]

Rangman Mena: Inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Rangman Mena was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Rangnath Sharma alias Ramnath Sharma: Resident of v. Gorakhi, p.s. Bikram, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Rajender Sharma. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd which surrounded and tried to overrun the Bikram Police Station. He was killed in the police firing on it on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), the 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 300; AK, p. 413]

Ranjan Maity: Domicile of v. Khejuran, Contai Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took

part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on the Bhagwanpore *Thana* (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). He died during the raid on the spot in the police firing. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Ranjit Haloi: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rebellion against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). While in the forefront of the rebels, Ranjit Haloi was hit in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Rankit Singh: Residence not known. He was living in Malaya at the time of his joining the Indian National Army in 1942. He was placed as a Havildar in its Unit No. 50 and deployed in Burma to face the British-Allied forces. He fought the British army on several occasions and finally died during an engagement with them in 1943. [WWIM, II, p. 269]

Ranu Marandi: Hailing from v. Khajuria of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was an active participant in the national struggle and took part in the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and "Quit India" movements. He was arrested for his agitational activities against the British in 1942 and sent to Rajmahal

Jail. He died there due to physical tortures on 14 January 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI]

Rasbehari Singh/Ram Behari Singh:

Resident of v. Bithauli, p.s. Bhagwanpur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the military police at his village on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 301; AK, p. 413; BMSAI, 3, p. 104]

Rasik Sarkar *alias* Jagadish:

Resident of v. Nagarpara, p.s. Mirzapur, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandra Nath Sarkar. He was a member of the Anushilan Samiti and the district organiser in Mymensingh. Involved in the Faridpur (Madaripur) Conspiracy Case, he took part in the Dharail Political Dacoity in Rajshahi District in February 1915 and Chandrakona Dacoity, Mymensingh, in September 1915. He had a hand in the assassination of Jatindra Mohan Ghosh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, in October 1915 and was interned *vide* Government order, dated 30 August 1915. He committed suicide on 16 June 1918 while in internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S.No. 1651; Poll (Poll.), Secret File, Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, ICS, V & VI, 1917; IB, F. No. 130F/1915, S. No. 9/1915, WBSAK]

Rasimani: Residence not known. A middle-aged peasant woman, she led women volunteers in the *Tebhaga* movement in Bahertali, in Mymensingh (now in Bangladesh). There was a serious confrontation between the police and the struggling peasants resulting in indiscriminate police firing. Rasimani died in it on 31 January 1947. [Bengal Assembly procs., Vol. 72, No. 1; *ABP*, 31 January 1947; *The Statesman*, 25 March 1947; *PA*, 23 February 1947; *ASB*, 1946-47, p. 106]

Ratan Chand:

Born on 8 February 1915 at Junglighat, the Andaman Islands; s/o Roop Chand. He was employed as a Clerk in the Settlement Office under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League in April 1942 and actively participated in its activities. After the Japanese occupation of the Islands, he was arrested in 1943 on the charge of 'being a spy of the British' and detained in the Cellular Jail. Subjected to inhuman tortures, he was shot dead in 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad. [*UHFSA*, p. 234]

Ratan Singh *alias* Karam:

Belonged to v. Jamsar, distt Jullundhur (Jalandhar), Punjab; s/o Balan Singh. He was a passenger of the ill-fated Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried the Sikh migrants to Canada, but was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed by the police in the bloody shoot-out on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14,

S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Ratanlal: Resident of P 13, New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). During the Rashid Ali Day, even the curious passive onlookers contributed to the anti-British agitation (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Despite the repeated warnings by the administration to stay indoors, on 13 February 1946, Ratanlal and his sister were standing on the 2nd floor verandah of their house. A huge crowd had gathered at the crossing of the Vivekananda Road and Central Avenue, continuing to protest against the high-handed acts of the police and repeated police firings. When the people started attacking the military trucks with brickbats, the army men responded with indiscriminate firing. The 11 year old boy, Ratanlal, was hit by one of the bullets and subsequently died the same day or the next day. The SI of SB acknowledged the receipt of the death certificate. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ratanmani: Born in 1889, belonging to v. Ramchira, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Nilkamal and hailed from Noatia clan of the Reang tribes. He returned after 12 years of pilgrimage and came to be known as *Lokman Sadhu* among

the tribals. On his return, he tried to organize the tribals against the oppressive and exploitative structure of the British administration to which they were subjected. He was arrested by the police as a dacoit for his leadership in this tribal movement. He was mercilessly beaten up in the police station where he succumbed to his injuries in August 1943. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 452]

Rathindra Nath: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. On his deployment in Burma (now Myanmar), he fought the Allied forces at different places. He died during one of the INA operations against the British-Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 256]

Ratna Bandhari: Hailing from distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in 1942, demanding the British to leave India forthwith. While joining in an anti-British rally at Papadahandi on 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on it, along with few others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.) p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94]

Ratna Naik: Born in 1821 at v. Gandhipada, Dandapata in the erstwhile Keonjhar Princely State (now in distt.

Kendujhar), Orissa (Odisha), he declared an open revolt against the Bhanja rulers of Keonjhar State (one of the British tributary *Mahals* in Orissa) on 21 April 1868, demanding redressal of the economic and political grievances of the State people. The British forces rapidly came in support of the Raja to suppress the popular outbreak. The clashes between the rebels on the one side, and the British and the State forces on the other, continued almost for five months (from April to August). Finally by August, the rebels were defeated, captured and tried for rebellion and murders. Ratna Naik, the leader of the revolt, was arrested and received death sentence, along with his 7 colleagues, on 30 November 1868 and was hanged in Cuttack Jail in the following days. [*UD*, 10 October 1868; *HFMO*, II, p. 130; *PUO*, pp. 135-162]

Ratna Pujari: Born at v. Usaripadar, p.s. Tentulikhunti distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, demanding the British to leave India forthwith. While taking part in an anti-British rally at Papadahandi on 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on it, along with few others. [*H/Poll*, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.) p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94]

Ratna: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); an 11 years old school girl. During the

Rashid Ali Day, even the curious onlookers contributed to the anti-British agitation (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Despite repeated warnings by the administration to stay indoors, on 13 February 1946, Ratna was standing on the balcony of her house. A huge crowd had gathered below to protest against previous police firings. When the gathered people started attacking the military trucks with brickbats, the armymen responded with indiscriminate firing. Ratna was hit by one of the bullets and subsequently died the same day or the next day. [*IIB*, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; *SB*, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Ratnakar Pani: Born in 1919 at v. Sudarshanpur, p.s. Subdega, distt. Sundergarh, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Kanduri Pani. He actively took part in various demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the infamous Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [*H/Deptt.* (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 95; *RTE*, p. 132; *SSOAS*, p.61]

Ratnakar Sahu: Born at v. Dulabeda, (in the erstwhile Talcher Princely State), distt. Angul, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Nuhuri Sahu. A Prajamandal activist in Talcher State, he took part in the struggle against the mal-administra-

tion of the Raja. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in 1942, he joined it for demanding the British departure from India. He managed to avoid the arrest by the police for some time, and died as an absconder in 1943. [H/Deptt. (Special Section), F. No. 399, 1943, OSAB; WWFWO, DD, p. 161]

Rattu Marandi: Born in v. Khijuria of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Sitaram Marandi; active participant in the nationalist struggle. He took part in the Non-Cooperation (1921), the Civil Disobedience (1930) and the "Quit India" (1942) movements. On 17 August 1942, he joined in a large procession at Rajmahal under the leadership of Jagdish Prasad Singh and participated in hoisting the Congress Flag. He also took part in raiding the Khasmahal office and a school at Sahebganj, and burning all the records. Arrested by the police in 1942 and imprisoned in the Rajmahal Jail, he died in jail on 14 January 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; RPEB, First Half of September, 1942, WBSAK; *FMB*, 3, p. 181]

Rauta Ram Boro: Residence not known. He was a farmer who died during the "Quit India" movement in the firing at Jalah, distt. Nagaon, Assam. On 25 September 1942, a public meeting was held at Jalah to observe the Nagaon Martyrs Day. At the end of the meeting, Toola Ram Keot, the Officer-in Charge of Parta Charkucli Police Station, arrested the president of the meeting, Girish Chandra

Choudhary, with two other volunteers. This agitated the gathering who demanded their immediate release. During the argumentation over it the police resorted to firing, injuring two persons. Thereafter, when the arrested were being taken to the *thana*, the crowd followed the police and surrounded them at Rahabari village. The police fired again to disperse the crowd in which two were killed, including Rauta Ram Boro. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 325, DSAA]

Raverw Bhagat : Native of v. Chettar, Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Lorla Tana Bhagat, he was an active participant in the Quit India movement of 1942. He was arrested and jailed for his anti-British activities. He suffered tortures in Patna Camp Jail, and died of these in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Ray Chaudhury: Born in Bengal, residence not known, he was a soldier in the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He served in the S.S. Squad of the INA and fought against the British forces in Burma on several occasions. He was killed by the enemy while retreating towards a safer place in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 273]

Razzaq Mian: Resident of v. Avanpur, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Nehar Mian. An activist in the

“Quit India” movement, he was shot dead by the military police in the course of the movement. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Rebaticharan Nag: Belonging to v. Upalata, distt. Tripura, Bengal (now in Tripura State). A student and also a member of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, he went to Bhagalpur for studies after Matriculation. There he started organizing the secret society groups and drew the attention of the police. He went underground to avoid arrest and died while hiding in 1917. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 494]

Rehmut Khan: Residence not known. While serving the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company's troops at several places in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. He also accompanied the rebel forces in attacking the British establishments and killing the Company's servants. He was caught at the time of a British offensive against the rebels and sentenced to transportation for life on the charges of 'desertion, mutiny and murder'. He was deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Rendha Kisku: Born at v. Kashidih of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Uday Kisku. An

active participant in the “Quit India” movement of 1942, he was arrested for his agitational activities and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He died in Dumka Jail at the age of 50 years. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Rohini Barua: Residence not known. Born in 1915, he was an active member of the Jugantar Party. He assassinated Sub-Inspector Syed Ershad Ali, the officer-in-charge of Goalundo Ghat Police Station on 15 June 1935. The Sub-Inspector had tormented him while he was in prison. Barua was also a Chittagong Armoury Raid absconder and “wanted” under the B.C.L.A Act. He was arrested by a *Chowkidar* at Noapara village along with Bankim Chandra Sen. He confessed to the police and to the magistrate that he had murdered the SI in revenge. He was sentenced to death on 18 July 1935 by Justice Guha and Bartley. The decision was confirmed on 25 November 1935 and he was subsequently hanged on 18 December 1935. [IB, List of Outrages 1938; IB, F. Nos. 633/32, 2068/50, 935-36(14)-187), 650/35; List of Outrages, Part/A, S. No. 825, dated 15 June 1935, WBSAK; CYAM, p. 111]

Rohini Kumar Kar: A resident of Harishpur, Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was shot dead by the police during the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 495]

Ropuiliani: Born about 1806 at Aijal (Aizawl), the Lushai Hills (now Mizoram); d/o Lalsavunga, a popular Chief of Northern Lushai Hills; married to Vandula of Haulong Clan, who was a dominant ruler of Southern Lushai Hills. She was intelligent, courageous and endowed with a magnetic personality. She received traditional education and administrative acumen from both her parents and her husband, as well as from her being exposed to a unique political environment of frequent internal feuds among the Mizo conglomerate tribes (Lushai, Thadou, Sukte, Hmar, Pawir, etc.). She also witnessed the major British expeditions of 1844, 1850, 1870-72 and 1889-90 into the Lushai Hills, in retaliation of the frequent raids, plunders and kidnap-pings into the British dominated regions (Chittagong Hills and Cachar area). When her husband passed away in 1882 and no suitable person from the family line was left to succeed him (because of the untimely death of her 5 sons), she became the Chief of Deulong (main centre of the Haulong clan chiefs) and also served as regent of her grandson, Darlung. As a part of Chin-Lushai expedition (1889-90), the British Indian Government took to the strategy of getting rid of the indigenous chiefs and seized the Lushai Hills by destroying the ruling houses of Haulong Suakpuivalas (controllers of Western part of Lushai Hills), Lalburah (Eastern Lushai Hills) and of Northern Lushai Hills. Like her demised husband, Ropuiliani had always declined to attend

the British organised 'Durbar of Mizo Chiefs' in 1889, 1892 and December 1893, respectively. In between 1889 and 1894, however, the majority of Mizo chiefs were conceding their sovereignty to the British ruler by complying to the demand of the Political Officer, D.R. Lyall, for surrendering their guns, giving free access to Lushai Land, imposing house tax of Rs. 2 in per annum, paying annual tribute (in cash and kind) and contributing forced labour (*Kuli*) to the British authorities, and even re-demarcating their village boundaries. Around 1893-1894, the diehard patriot Ropuiliani, Lalthuama, the ruler of Vaitin or Bualpui, tried to form a rebel force in collaboration with the Northern Chiefs for pushing back their strong enemy—the British—away from Lushai territory. Meanwhile, Rashi *aka* Satinkhera, the British Circle Interpreter, happened to be murdered for his indecent proposal to Ropuiliani, suggesting surrender and submission of herself and her territory to the British Government. This untoward incident shattered her plan and before her being able to take any preventive measures at the dawn in the month of March 1894, a heavily armed British force, led by Captain Shakespeare, surrounded Deulong village and captured her (Ropuiliani) and confiscated more than 80 licenced guns from the surrounding villages. Under Regulation III, she was sentenced to imprisonment, deported and put behind the bars in Chittagong Central Jail since 8 April 1894. She died there on 3 January 1895.

[Poll/Deptt, F. No. CB-43-Pol, 1-18, MSAA; CLL, TRI; IRM]

Roshan Ram: Resident of v. Kafarhata, p.s. Hajipur, distt. Muzaffarpur (now in distt. Vaishali), Bihar; s/o Karu Ram. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd at Bidupur *Chowk* in Hajipur Police Station shouting anti-British slogans. Infuriated by this, the "Tommyes" soon started firing on it, killing him on the spot on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 308; AK, p. 424. BMSAI, 3, p. 105]

Rotimon: An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Rotimon was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Rudra Sasmal: Hailed from v. Barda, Contai Sub-Division, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 30 years. He participated in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement. On 7 September 1930, he went, along with other villagers, to meet the Circle Officer as well as the Police Officer at Chorepalia, p.s. Egara, Contai, to request them to desist from forceful realization of taxes. During the

parley, the police resorted to *lathi-charge* on the pretext that a clod of earth had been thrown at them. Rudra Sasmal jumped into the nearby pond to escape the brutal onslaught, but found the pond to have been encircled by the policemen who hit those who were trying to come out. Already severely hit, he stayed put and died in the pond. [AICC papers, F. No. G-86/1930, The Challenge, No. 3, 25 September 1930, NMML]

Rukmini Kanta Majumdar: Resident of v. Deopara, distt. Noakhali, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He was staying in Budge Budge with his nephew. He was an onlooker who went out to witness the clash between the passengers of "Komagata Maru" and the British Police (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was killed in the police firing on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, Proc. of the Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, Vol. II, 1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Runga Khan: Residence not known. He belonged to the 4th Troop, 12th Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company. He left the Company's army and took part in the Uprising of 1857. Arrested for 'mutiny and plunder of the Mahajuns and others at Mozufferpur', he was tried and hanged on 4 August 1857. [Report of H.C. Raikes, Joint Magistrate, Champaran, Letter dated 8 August 1857; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 56 in No. 3, Inclosure 400 in No. 2, Appendix (B), Further

Papers (No. 5) Relative to the Mutinies in The East Indies, Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1858]

Rur Singh: Hailed from v. Kanoke, distt. Amritsar, Punjab. He was a passenger of the ill-fated Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which transported the Sikh passengers to Canada, but was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead in the bloody shoot-out by the police on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, Procs. Of the Komagata Maru Comm. of Enquiry, Vol. II, 1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Rur Singh: Hailing from v. Langiana, distt. Ferozepur, Punjab. He was a passenger of the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took the Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead while protesting against the police high-handedness on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14,

S. No. 57/1914, Proc. of the Comm. of Enquiry, Vol. II, 1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISF*]

Rutton Manjhee: Residence not known. He was an associate of Nilambar-Pitambar brothers in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), during the 1857 Uprising. He was declared as one of the 'worst characters' during the Uprising. He was captured in the course of an engagement with the English East India Company's army and sentenced to the transportation for life. Sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in custody. [H/Pub, 1 April 1859, 15-16, NAI]

Rutton Shah: Residence not known. He was an associate of Nilambar brothers in Palamau, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), during the 1857 Uprising. He was caught in the course of an encounter with English East India Company's army and charged with 'rebellion, wilful murder and plundering'. He was presumed dead during the rebellion as the charges against him were classified as 'not to be pardoned'. [*Palamau Gazette*, pp. 86-87]

S

- S. Datta:** Belonging to Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). S. Datta participated in one of the protest demonstrations between 11 and 12 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He received bullet injuries, and later succumbed to these in Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 12 February 1946. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- S.G. Sen:** Born in Bengal, residence not known, he was a Havildar in the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army and was placed in its First Bahadur Group. On his deployment in Burma (now Myanmar), he fought the British forces there on several occasions. He died eventually in February 1945 during an enemy air-attack on his unit. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 293]
- S.K. Roy:** Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he was a Nursing Sepoy in the Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya, on the same rank, in its 3/1 Guerrilla Regiment. He served the INA forces at different places in Burma (now Myanmar) and died during the British offensive on the Burma front in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 276]
- S.M. Majid:** A resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid of the INA and to demand

his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). S.M. Majid participated in one of the high decibel protest demonstrations between 11 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He succumbed to the bullet injuries soon thereafter. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Sabhapati Yadav: Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Jagannath Yadav. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and his village became a centre of militant activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommys" surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest militants. This was resisted by villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The "Tommys", sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. He was hit in the military firing and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, pp. 260 & 412; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 92; *WWIM*, I, p. 310]

Sachindra Chandra Das Gupta: Born in 1899, resident of v. Kalia, distt. Jessore, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jogesh Chandra Das Gupta. He took part in the revolutionary activi-

ties when he was a college student. He was arrested and interned on 23 September 1916. He committed suicide on 19 September 1917 while under internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 706, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 83]

Sachindra Das Gupta: Hailed from Rangpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Jogeshwar Das Gupta, he was a revolutionary. Detained for revolutionary activities, he committed suicide in jail in 1917. [IB, CID, Confd., Political and Labor Unrest week ending 14 November and 5 December 1931, WBSAK]

Sachindra Nath Mitra: Born in 1909 and belonged to the Joynagar *Zamnidar* family, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He lost his father, an Attorney, very early in his life and was subsequently raised by his mother and elder brother. He was a popular student leader of his time and had been inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of *Swaraj*. He participated in the Civil Disobedience (1930) and the "Quit India" (1942) movements. A graduate in Economics from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta, he proceeded to Europe for higher studies. He could not, however, complete his course abroad and had to come back to India due to illness. Here he joined a Life Insurance Company and then a Provident Fund Company. Being the editor of *Fieldman*, a journal, and *Sangathan Patrika*, he was well-known among the people. His sensitive mind and positive attitude drove him to fight

against illiteracy and communal tensions. During his imprisonment in Dum Dum Jail (1942) in connection with the "Quit India" movement, he took pains to educate his co-prisoners. He died in jail at the age of 38. [IB, CID, Confd, Political and Labor Unrest week ending 14 November-5 December 1931, WBSAK; 'Banglar Chatra Andolon o Sachindranath' in *Sangathan*, Shraban 1355 B.S; 'Smaraney', *Sangathan*, Shraban 1356 B.S.]

Sachindra Nath Sanyal: Born in 1893 at v. Santipur, distt. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh; s/o Hari Nath Sanyal. A leading figure of the Anushilan Samiti and a confirmed advocate of violence, he was animated by a strong hatred for the British Government, its policies and agents. During the early part of his revolutionary career he was engaged in organising a revolutionary movement in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and became a lieutenant of Rash Behari Bose and a connecting link with the militants of Bengal. Convicted in the Benares Conspiracy Case in 1915, and sentenced to transportation for life, he was released early in 1920 in consequence of the Royal Amnesty. Ever since his release, he continued to work to promote revolutionary organisation on a wider basis and devoted himself assiduously to spread the message of the revolutionary movement through literature and leaflets. He was in close touch with Pratul Ganguly, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, Trailakya Chakrabarti, Narendra Nath Sen and Prabodh

Chandra Das Gupta among the prominent Bengal revolutionists, as well as with others from all parts of India. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Nadia District Congress Committee and combined his activities in this field with his revolutionary work. He was deeply involved in a conspiracy to smuggle arms and ammunitions into India from the Far East with Rash Behari Bose and Manabendra Nath Roy *alias* Narendra Nath Bhattacharya. Busy in trafficking in arms, he was also actively plotting the commission of dacoities and murders of police officers. He was arrested on 25 February 1925 and dealt with under Ordinance I of 1924. On 25 September 1925 he was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate, Bankura, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, for circulating a seditious leaflet entitled "The Revolutionary" in the district of Bankura in January 1925. Implicated in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, Lucknow, he has sentenced to transportation for life on 6 April 1927 by the Special Session Judge, Lucknow. Released in 1937, but arrested again in 1941, he was detained for conspiring with the foreign power (Japan) against the British government. Released from detention and interned, he died on 1 February 1943 while under internment. [Poll/Deptt, F. Nos. 644, 1-3; IB, F. Nos. 84/16 3 & 184-38, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 320]

Sachindranath Barik: Belonging to v.

- Bara Subarnapur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Participating in a procession demanding the release of INA prisoners, Sachindranath was killed when police opened fire on the processionists on 8 December 1945. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 506]
- Sachindranath Julki:** Hailed from Tamluk sub-division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was wounded in a police firing on a procession he joined and succumbed to it on 11 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI; *RMIS*, pp. 396-406]
- Sadai Mallik:** Hailed from Duspalla (the erstwhile Duspalla State), distt. Nayagarh, Orissa (Odisha). He was arrested in 1915 for his rebellious activities during the tribal revolt against the State in 1913-14. The State Administration sentenced him summarily to death, and he was hanged within few days of his capture. [DA No. MISC/10 D, 56/1, Meli Case No. 1, 5 July 1915, OSAB]
- Sadanand Missir:** Resident of Bhawarpur, p.s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Maldeo Missir. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot by the military near Durga Asthan, Bhawarpur. Later he succumbed to the injuries in the Sadar Hospital, Bhagalpur in November 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom
- Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 226; *AK*, p. 425]
- Sadasiba Behera:** Hailed from Jeypore Sub-Division, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Magta Behera. He was a Congress volunteer who first took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and then joined the Individual Satyagraha in 1940-41. Arrested by the British Police for defying the alien government's laws, he was sent to imprisonment. He could not bear the jail authorities' tortures and breathed his last in detention in 1941. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/6/42, NAI; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 88]
- Sadasiba Rana:** Hailing from p.s. & distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was started in August 1942. His participation resulted in his arrest by the police, and his being sent to Koraput District Jail. He breathed his last in 1943 in detention owing to the unhygienic living conditions and inhuman tortures by the jail authorities. [*UP*, p. 21]
- Sadhiram:** Resident of Lojora Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in a peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi sub-division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Sadhiram was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

- Sadhu Ahir (Sadhu Saran Ahir):** Belonged to v. Navdera, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Harharan Yadav. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His village was a centre of the August rebels and invited the wrath of the Government. On 20 August 1942, the military police entered the village and started looting and firing indiscriminately to terrorise the people. He was hit by the police bullets and died on the spot on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 (KW), NAI; AK, p. 259 & 415; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 311]
- Sadhuniya:** Resident of Saraikela, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company's forces. He was killed in 1857 during an encounter with the Company's troops at Barhi Ghat. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Saducharan Angaria:** Born at v. Murbing, p.s. Chaibasa, distt. Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dehra Angaria. An active Congress worker, he participated in most of the nationalist movements since 1930. Following his participation in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and sent to Patna Camp Jail where he died in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), 3/33/42, NAI; Poll (Special), 355,1942, BSAP; 42 KKSP, pp. 324-362; SBY, pp. 47-73; AK, pp. 413-26]
- Sagar Sahni:** Resident of v. Chandpur, p.s. Meenapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead when he joined a crowd which was raiding Meenapur Police Station on 16 August 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 313]
- Sahabir Ram:** Resident of Mirpur Bhual, p.s. Dighwara, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Jharookhi Ram. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the British troops who resorted to indiscriminate firing to terrorise the disaffected local people in August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]
- Sahadev Poojari:** Hailing from Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 24 August 1942, he was killed at Papadahandi, along with some others, when the demonstration he joined was fired upon by the police. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88; ODGK, p. 76; SFSO, p. 96; SSOAS, p. 94]
- Sahay Sampad Chaudhury:** Born in 1914, resident of v. Bhurshi, p.s. Patiya, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ambika Charan Chaudhury. He was inspired by youth movements and joined Surjya Sen's group of revolutionaries, aiming to fight for the country's freedom. He was arrested in 1933 on the charge of sheltering absconders of the Chittagong Uprising, tried and

imprisoned for aiding and abetting the absconders. He died in jail in 1934. [CYAM, p. 116; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 567]

Sahdeo Giri: Resident of v. Hardiya, p.s. Jagdispur, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined a crowd which had assembled near Kateya railway line to dismantle the railway tracks on 15 August 1942. Meanwhile, a military train approached the site and opened fire on the gathering. He was shot in the military firing and died on the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 420]

Sahdeo Kumar: Resident of v. Majhaul, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he received bullet wounds in the firing by a military patrol at Pupri in August 1942, and died thereof. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Sahdeo Prasad: Resident of v. Baheda, p.s. Pupri, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar, s/o Gopi Sah. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was injured in the police firing on a crowd he joined at the local *bazaar (haat)* in Pupri on 25 August 1942, and died later in a hospital. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special

Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 424]

Sahdev Pathak: Born in 1921 at v. Bariya, near Jasidih, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Surya Narayan Pathak. An active Congress worker, he took part in the "Quit India" movement and was arrested in 1942 for his anti-British activities. Sentenced to three years of rigorous imprisonment, he died in Bhagalpur Camp Jail in 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Sahid Sundar: Hailed from distt. Gaya, Bihar, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Critically injured in a police firing, he was taken to Gaya Central Jail and died there. [Poll/Special, F. No. 273/1946, Memo. No. 2456/SB/38(1)52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422]

Said Mahomed: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2997) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Said Mahomed was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the

open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Saifullah Khan: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Ramgarh Battalion and was part of the rebel ranks at Chatra in 1857. When the fighting began and the rebels were routed, he fled to the jungle side, as testified by Nadir Ally Khan. He died in the jungles, as no soldier who fled from the scene managed to survive because of the native spies' working overtime to hunt them down. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]

Sailendra Datta Gupta : Born in 1916, hailed from v. Baligaon, p.s. Tangibari, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Dharendra Lal Datta Gupta; A member of the revolutionary group, Sree Sangha, he was convicted for his revolutionary activities on 24 February 1933 under Section (19) (a), Arms Act, and dealt with under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code on executing a bond of Rs. 200 for 1 year. He committed suicide on 20 October 1934 during his internment. [IB,CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1250, WBSAK]

Sailesh Chatterji: Born in 1912, resident of v. Tantiganjpur, p.s. Palong, Comilla town, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). An Intermediate student, he became a member of the

Anushilan Samiti. He organised and led student agitations and participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested on 12 December 1930 and detained in Comilla Jail. Transferred to Hijli Camp on 29 April 1931, he completed his B.A. while on intern there. Transferred to Deoli Camp on 14 September 1933, he died on 17 October 1933 as an internee. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 8374, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 68; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 531; *Mrityunjaye*, p. 82]

Saileswar Chakrabarty: Belonged to v. Dewanpur, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ratneswar Chakrabarty. A member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Group, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930, and thereafter in the action against British troops on the Jalalabad Hills on 22 April 1930. He escaped arrest and continued with his revolutionary work. He shot himself to death as self-inflicted punishment on 22 September 1932 for accidental failure to carry out his assignment of raiding the European Club at Pahartali Chittagong. [Poll/ Deptt, Poll Branch, F. No. 427/1930, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 531; *WWIM*, I, p. 62; *CYAM*, p. 107]

Salamat Ali: Residence not known. He was a Sawar in the 5th Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company's army stationed at Rohini in the Deoghar sub-division of the Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). On 12 June 1857, three mutineers launched an attack with

their swords on the Commandant Major Macdonald's bungalow where he was having tea with Sir Norman Leslie and Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Grant. Leslie was cut down at once, and the other two officers were wounded. On 16 June, Salamat Ali was arrested for 'the attack and murder', he was court-martialled and hanged on the same day under the supervision of Major Macdonald himself. [Military Consultants No. 412, 10 July 1857, BSAP; *R1857*, p. 73]

Salanga Rama Singh (Barika): Resident of Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha), he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in association with Madho Singh, a rebel Zamindar of Gues, Sambalpur. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the English East India Company's troops and imprisoned on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'. He was later hanged to death in 1865 in Sambalpur Jail. [HFMO, V (Supp), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 22]

Salay Khan: Residence not known, he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ranchi, Bihar(now in Jharkhand). He also provided financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to fight for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule. Captured by the British during an engagement, and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British rule', he was sentenced to transportation for life in 1858. He was

sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858 where he died in custody in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt. Vols. 24 & 25 (1859), MSAM]

Salimuddin: Born in 1872, hailed from Hasnabad, Bengal (now in West Bengal); On 17 February 1932, he joined a gathering of fifteen thousands farmers to celebrate the 'Farmers Day' at the district level at Hasnabad village near Tripura border. Unable to control, the police fired on them, and Salimuddin, was one among many who had been shot dead that day. [AICC Papers, F.No. 1(Part-1), 1932, NMML, *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 153]

Salkhu Hembaram: Resident of v. Kokrabandh, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Ondrop Hembaram. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was held guilty for setting a liquor shop on fire. Arrested and convicted, he died in Godda Jail while serving his jail term. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *SABY*, pp. 47-73; *BSKS*, pp. 83-97]

Sam Nath Sutia: Resident of Dhekiajuli, distt. Sonitpur, Assam. He was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement. On 20 September 1942, he took part in the procession that was proceeding to the Dhekiajuli *Thana* to hoist the Congress Flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, some argumentation took place between the processionists and the police, leading to the *thana*-in-

charge's ordering, first a *lathi* charge, and then the firing, especially after his discovery of sneaking processionists' being able to hoist the Congress Flag atop the *thana* building. A number of processionists died in the firing, including Sam Nath Sutia. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Samand Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Havildar (Havaladar) having No. 1891 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Samand Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to death. He was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12, 818-860]

Sambhu Koch: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Sambhu Koch died bullet-ridden on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Sambhu Naik: Hailed from Hindol (the erstwhile Denkanal State), distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa (Odisha). He was

an activist of the Prajamandal movement in the State. While taking part in a demonstration at Tumi-singh on 21 October 1938 against the mal-administration of the State, he was killed on the spot in the police firing upon it. [*UP*, p. 21; *ABP*, 6 November 1938; *SUAC*, F. No. 1, p. 89]

Sambhudhan Phonglo: Born about 1850 in v. Longkhor, near Maibang, Kachari, Dimasa kingdom (now in Assam); s/o Deprodas Phonglo and Kasaidi; a charismatic leader, medicine man and a prophet of Kachari tribe. He established a centre of his own religion at Maibang where he taught not only his religious ideas but also other skills for livelihood, including the self defence techniques. He inspired the youths to bring back the past Golden Age of the Dimasa kingdom by overthrowing the British colonial rule. His school became so very popular in the Dimasa-inhabited area, and so threatening to the British that the British-Indian troops under C.A. Soppit were sent to Maibang in January 1882 to destroy it. The followers of Phonglo resisted and overpowered them. In retaliation, another force was promptly sent under Major Boyd (DC of Silchar) to Maibang on 15 January 1882. Phonglo and his disciples fought bravely against it and even wounded Boyd (who succumbed to his injuries on 30 January 1882), but eventually lost. Dispersed for some time to regain the momentum, they were being constantly hounded by the British.

Eventually, they located Phonglo's hideout on 12 February 1883 and in the encounter that followed, Phonglo was injured. He could not survive with his injuries and died. [WASCAB, pp. 139-144; SPNCFF]

Samir Das: Hailed from *thana* Chiriabandar, distt. Dinajpur, Bengal; a poor peasant. On 4 January 1947, he joined a large *Tebhaga* gathering of about 12000 villagers (of Chiriabandar *Thana*) in chasing away a raiding armed police party. Frightened by the mob, the police party while retreating, shot few rounds to scare away the pursuers. Samir Das was shot dead in this police firing. [PA, 12 January 1947]

Samir Guha: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions taken out in various parts of Calcutta protesting against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of the police firing on the procession he joined. Admitted to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, he died on 24 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November, 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Samiruddin: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. A landless peasant, Samiruddin participated in

the peasant demonstration to demand *Tebhaga* (two-thirds of the produce for the cultivator) at Chirirbandar village in Dinajpur district. Police opened fire on the demonstration on 4 January 1947, killing Samiruddin then and there. [ABP, 22 January 1947]

Samiruddin: Born in 1867, hailed from v. Narpahia, Bengal. On 17 February 1932, he joined a gathering of fifteen thousands farmers to celebrate the 'Farmers Day' at the district level at Hasnabad village near Tripura border. Unable to control, the police fired on them, and Samiruddin was one among many who had been shot dead that day. [AICC Papers, F.No. 1 (Part-1), 1932, NMML, *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 153]

Samodi Singh: Residence not known, he actively joined the 1857 Uprising. He was arrested and charged with 'plunder and destruction of property at Seetagarh (Sitagarh) Coffee Plantation in Hazaribagh district' (now in Jharkhand) on 31 July 1857. Sentenced to death, he was hanged on 24 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Vol. 44, Part. IV of 1857-58, Paper No. C2449 pp. 74 & 46; IM1857B, p. 172]

Samray Bisi Naik: Resident of v. Maghargudu, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Malu Nayak. A tribal political activist, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Naik. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while picketing before

the Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942, and died on the spot, along with 9 others. [MMCC, List No. 28, dated 15 August 1963, OSAB; *JM*, p. 147; *SLL*, p. 122; *JPHLAN*, No. 4 of 1942]

Sananda Swain: Born in v. Sherapur, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Swapneswar Swain. A farmer, educated up to the primary standard, he actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out in August 1942. He took part in a protest rally at Bari village organized against the arrests of the national leaders. When the protesters came to a clash with the police leading to a police firing, he received severe bullet injuries and died on the same day in August 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *WWIM*, II, p. 319]

Sananda Swain: Hailed from Krishna Nagar, distt. Jajpur, Orissa (Odisha). Joining the "Quit India" movement, he actively took part in its agitations demanding the British to leave India. While participating in a highly charged demonstration at Kaipada village on 26 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the gathering. [Misc. F. No. 1942, Vol. 12, 28 August 1942, OSAB; *SSOAS*, pp. 80-81]

Sanatana Guha: Hailed from Dum Duma, Dibrugarh, Assam and resident of of 37 Harrison Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal; s/o Dr. Bhagaban Guha. He took part in nationalist activities and became a member of the Anushilan Samiti. He

was a regular contributor of political articles to newspapers and magazines and the author of several books, which were considered 'prejudicial' by the British authorities, and hence proscribed. Arrested at Calcutta between April 1930 and October 1931, and detained without trial in Presidency Jail, he was transferred to Hijli Detention Camp on 13 December 1931 and punished repeatedly for violation of the jail rules. He was on hunger strike for 21 days to protest against the harsh treatment of the political detenus in the Hijli Detention Camp in 1932. Subjected to village domiciles at Muhammadpur, Jessore, on 1 June 1933, and at Ulipur, Rangpur, on 27 November 1933, he was convicted and sentenced on 22 August 1934, under Section 6 (1) of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, and also under other penal acts, and their punishments were to run concurrently. He was shifted to the Kurigram Sub-Jail (Rangpur) on 30 July 1934, and died on 19 December 1934 in the Jail Hospital on account of continuous brutal treatment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1399, WBSAK]

Sande Munda: Belonging to v. Janum-piri of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he became an active member of the Birsaites agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was wounded on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the

colonial police force on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village and succumbed to his wounds soon thereafter. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901 & Proc. Nos. 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 238; *DSHM*, p. 29; *SAMAY*, p. 128; *SABY*, pp. 43-73]

Sangbor Laung: A resident of Phulaguri, distt. Nagaon, Assam, he joined the agitated people of Phulgari area who exploded in a rebellion in 1861 known as the Phulaguri *Dhewa*. Most of the inhabitants of this area belonged to Lalung and Kachari tribes and they cultivated opium. In 1861, the British Government imposed a ban on private cultivation of opium which caused much dissatisfaction among the people of Phulaguri. Moreover, rumours spread that the British Government would soon impose duties on all their sources of income and even a tax on their residential houses. All these ultimately led to an uprising which initially took the form of protest through *Raj Mel*. When people from distant villages assembled on 18 December 1861 in a *Mel*, the police forcibly tried to disperse the villagers. This incident so enraged the people that they attacked the policemen with their *lathis*. In the clash with the gun-totting police, Mr. Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of Police got killed. The police retaliated resultantly in a big way, overpowerd rebels and arrested

several of their leaders. Sangbor Laung was found guilty by the court and was hanged in Nagong Jail. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294, 1894 & ACO No. 409, 1861-63, DSAA; *PD*]

Sanichar Tatama: Inhabitant of v. Dharahra, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Haunai Tatama. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead on 25 August 1942 while raiding the Banmankhi Railway Station. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Sanichar: Resident of Bhawarpur, p.s. Bihpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Sarman. Belonging to a lower class, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot by the British militarymen near Durga Asthan, Bhawarpur. Later, he succumbed to the injuries in November 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 318; *AK*, p. 425]

Sanjay Kalita: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January, 1894 in Mangaldoi subdivision (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Sanjay Kalita was hit by bullets in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Sanjib Chandra Ray: Born in 1890, resident of v. Kayatpagli, p.s. Eitidi, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Gobinda Chandra Ray. A member of the Revolutionary Party, he organised and led the revolutionary movement in the Kishoregunj Sub-Division. On 4 June 1916, he was arrested at Mymensingh while in possession of a revolver and some cartridges. Sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, he died in jail on 28 August 1918 due to brutal physical tortures by the police. [Poll/Deptt, Special, IB, Register 1, F. No. LXXXII of 1916; IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1555; Poll (Poll), Secret F. No., VI, 1917, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 543]

Sankar Behera: Hailed from v. Adhuan, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in a protest rally against the British police's act of surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a prominent political activist, on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia, during the "Quit India" movement. When the police opened fire on the protestors, some of them were killed on the spot, including Sankar Behera. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, 1942, NAI; DF, D.O. No. 1260C, dated 13 September 1942, DM to CS, OSAB; *HFMO*, V, (Supp) p. 95; *SSOAS*, p. 61]

Sankar Chatterjee: Born in 1925, resident of 8 Dr. Jagabandhu Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Indubhusan Chatterjee. He participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and

the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firing and died in a hospital on 23 November 1945 and was cremated at the Keoratala Burning Ghat (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November, 1945; *PA*, 2 December, 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR* pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Sankar Malik: Born in v. Adhuan, p.s. Basudebpur, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Budhi Malik. He actively participated in the various "Quit India" agitations in 1942 (for details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Sanre Munda: Hailing from Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was baptized in his childhood. His Christian name was Suleman and his mother's name Maki. He also had a younger brother by the name Jai Masi. Participating in the Birsa movement from 1899 to 1901, he killed the constable Etkedih Jayram Singh with an arrow and an axe. He was awarded capital punishment for 'this act of violence' and hanged on 22 October 1901. [Appeal No. 280 of 1900, Emperor *versus* Jaimasi and Sanre, 18 September 1901 & Judl Proc. No. 862-864, 12 June 1900 & Judl

Deptt. (Judl Branch), WBSAK]

Santhal Jitu: Resident of Bansari, Malda, Bengal (now in West Bengal); he led the Santhal sharecroppers of Malda and Dinajpur in 1930. Jitu, nicknamed 'Senapati Gandhi', led the peasants and was involved in fighting the armed policemen. Beaten, the peasants took shelter in the famous mosque of Adina. A police force, led by two Magistrates and two Superintendents of Police, attacked the mosque. When an arrow shot by a Santhal killed a constable, the police opened fire in retaliation, killing three Santhals. Jitu was one of them, killed on the spot in November 1932. [*The Statesman*, 16 December 1932; *TAI*, p. 50]

Santhal Samu: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known; a political activist; Samu joined the movement of the Santhal sharecroppers in Malda and Dinajpur in 1930, led by Jitu Santhal. The peasants were involved in fighting the armed policemen. Beaten, the peasants took shelter in the famous mosque of Adina. A police force, led by two Magistrates and two Superintendents of Police, attacked the mosque, arrested the wounded Samu and shot him on the spot in November 1932. [*The Statesman*, 16 December, 1932; *TAI*, p. 50]

Santi Charan Ghosh: Born in 1890, Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); a member of the Jugantar Party, he took part in a political dacoity in

Bankura district, led by Ram Das Chakrabarti in August 1907. Arrested a year later in the Alipore Bomb Case, he died immediately after his discharge on 18 July 1908. [Poll/Deptt, ROB, 1917]

Santi Pasi: Inhabitant of *m.* Sunidha, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag over it on 15 February 1932—the day that was declared the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned the assemblage to disperse and then opened indiscriminate firing on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443]

Santipada Chakrabarti: Belonged to *v.* Kattali, Double Moorings, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Purna Chandra Chakrabarti. He was a member of the Chittagong Group of revolutionaries. He took part in the Group's attack on the European Club in Chittagong on 24 September 1932. He escaped arrest and remained in hiding. He was arrested in 1934 and convicted on 28 June 1934, and sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment under Sections 19 (a) and (f) of the Arms Act and 3 years rigorous imprisonment under Section 120B and 6 months rigorous imprisonment under Rules 4 and 5

of Notification No. 23521P of A XII of 1932. All the sentences were to run concurrently and he was sent to the Andamans. On release, a tortured Santipada returned to Chittagong, admitted to a hospital with broken health and died soon. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 2145, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 62; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 519]

Santosh Bera: Born on 1916, resident of v. Mirzabazar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Akhil Chandra Bera. A member of Jugantar party, he was arrested in July 1934 under Section 2A, Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, on 9 June 1934. While in detention he suffered severe police tortures and died of his injuries on 18 July 1934. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 5908, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 35]

Santosh Ganguly: Born in 1908, hailed from v. Bajrajogini, p.s. Munshiganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Kiran Chandra. A member of the A.R.G. Revolutionary Group, he was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 9 May 1930 and detained in Dacca Jail. Transferred to Suri Jail on 28 June 1930, to Buxa Duars on 24 November 1930, to Presidency Jail, Calcutta on 4 June 1932 and to Deoli Camp on 7 June 1932, he committed suicide by hanging himself on 17 October 1936 during his internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 3776; RNPP in Bengal 1936-37, p. 230 of the 1936's Volume, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 108]

Santosh Kumar Mitra: Born on 15 October 1900, resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), house No. 10/1, Haladhar Bardhan Lane, and house No. 3/1, Akrur Datta Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Durga Charan Mitra. He was a leader of one section of the Jugantar Party which was responsible for the Garhpar Road Robbery with murder (July 1923), Sankaritola murder (August 1923), Kona murder (May 1923), Ultadanga Post Office Robbery (May 1923) and the Goalpara Lane Robbery (July 1923). Involved in a conspiracy to murder some hated police officers, he was arrested in August 1923 and sent up for trial in the Alipore Conspiracy Case (1923). He was acquitted, under regulation III on 17 April 1924. Subsequently, indicted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925, he was released on 16 September 1928. But soon after his release, he vigorously resumed his revolutionary activities, started taking part in the trade union movements and organised a Conference of Socialists in Calcutta. He was arrested on 23 November 1930 for the second time and detained in Presidency Jail. Transferred to Hijli Camp (Kharagpur) on 8 March 1931, and spearheading the political prisoners' agitation there, he was shot dead at Hijli Camp on 16 September 1931. [Poll/Deptt, F. No. 644, 1-4, 1931; IB, CID, Bengal Report on the Political Situation, Labour Unrest for the 7 days ending in 19 September 1931; IB, F. No. 20/40, WBSAK; *IG Prison Records MOMCIF*

1883-1943; WWIM, I, p. 227; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 86; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 559]

Sapani Jena: Belonged to v. Guhalipada, distt. Balasore, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He joined a highly charged demonstration in front of the Durga Rice Mill at Lakshman Nath Road in North Balasore on 24 October 1942. Unable to disperse the protestors, the police opened fire on them, killing Sapani Jena on the spot. [Poll/Deptt, F. No. Misc. 1942; H/Deptt, DO, No. 148/C. dated 28 October 1942, CR, DM, Balasore, OSAB; SSOAS, p. 75]

Sarada Kanta Maitra: Resident of v. Naldanga, p.s. Sadullapur, distt. Rangpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Bhowani Kumar. Interned under the Government order dated 6 October 1917, he died in his internment on 30 November 1917. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical Movement in Bengal, Part-III; IB, CID, LPB 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1186, WBSAK]

Sarasibala Das: Residence not known. A participant in the "Quit India" movement in Burdwan, Bengal (now in West Bengal), she joined a demonstration in the town to press for the British departure from India. A pregnant Sarasibala was severely beaten up during a police lathi-charge and died on 11 November 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; JOB, p. 684]

Sarbeswar Murmu: Resident of Nalitabari, distt. Mymen Singh Bengal (now in Bangladesh) Sarbeswar in Tangail became the first martyr of the *Tebhaga* struggle. This militant peasant was killed by the hired goons of the *Jotedars* in February 1947. [*Swadhinata*, 30 February 1947]

Sarbeswar Dalu: Resident of Nalitabari, distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); a poor peasant. When the poor peasants of Mymensingh rose under the leadership of Moni Singh up in agitation against the Tanka System, Sarbeswar Dalu joined it. He was shot dead in February 1947 by the *Jotedars'* men for daring to stand against them. [*PA*, 9 February, 1947].

Sarbeswari Pramanik: Resident of v. Dakshinsitala, p.s. Ramnagar, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 22 September 1942, he joined the large crowd to confront the police, who forced the people to labour without any payment (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Sarbeswari Pramanik was shot in the indiscriminate firing by the police on the crowd, and died on the spot. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Sarder Nityanad Singh: Resident of Maheshpur, p.s. Gogri, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Kamleshwari Singh. Resigning from the British army and actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined in a raid on the Sonbarsa Police Out-

post by a group of saboteurs, known as *Siaram Dal*. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 256; AK, p. 421; BMSAI, 3, p. 264]

Sarika Jagannath Munda: Hailing from Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha), he joined the agitation against the unlawful levy imposed on the tribal people by the Rani of Gangpur State. Seeing the intensity of the agitation, the Rani invited the tribal subjects on 25 April 1939 to discuss the issue. Consequently, the tribals, under the leadership of Nirmal Munda, assembled at the Simco ground 3000 in number. Panicking at the largeness of the gathering, she gave the British police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob. Unable to do so, the police opened firing in which Sarika Jagannath Munda was killed, along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; ROSEC, p. 52; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; SUA, ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137, OSAB; SSOAS, p. 52; WWCC, p. 62]

Sarjug Dusadh: Inhabitant of v. Mehari, p.s. Belsand, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Raman Dusadh. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was one among a large crowd of almost 7000 people which had assembled outside the Sheohar Police

Station to hoist the Congress Flag on the *thana* building on 28 February 1932. As the crowd became restive, the Gurkha military police opened fire on it. He died of the gunshot injuries on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 41 (II)/1932, 1932 BSAP; D.O. No. 239-42-A (Confd.), Letter from District Magistrate Muzaffarpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 11 March 1931, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 180, WWIM, I, p. 100]

Sarjug Kapar: Resident of v. Chak Habib, p.s. Dalsinghsarai, distt. Darbhanga Bihar; s/o Prithi Kapar. During "Quit India" movement in 1942, he participated in the raid on Dalsinghsarai Police Station. Seriously wounded in the firing by the police on 14 August 1942, he died shortly afterwards. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 166; AK, p. 411]

Sarnam Singh: Belonged to v. Navadih, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He was a part of the core leadership of the rebels of 1857 in Bihar under Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh. Arrested by Captain Rattorey by deceit, and after a brief trial, he was shot dead on 19 July 1858. [Letter from J. Richardson, Officiating Judge, Shahabad to Secretary, Government of Bengal, No. 75, dated 4 July 1859, Shahabad Old Correspondence Register Series, July 1859]

- Saroj Bhushan Das:** Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); a teacher, he took part in nationalist activities. He was arrested for political complicity in the political dacoity at Garden Reach, Calcutta, and detained in jail. Released on bail in a critical physical condition, he died a few days later on 2 March 1915. [WWM, I, p. 81; *Charitabhidhan*]
- Sarojini:** Resident of P 13 New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). During the Rashid Ali Day, even the curious onlookers contributed to the anti-British agitation (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Despite the repeated requests by the administration to stay indoors, on 13 February 1946, Sarojini and her brother were standing on the 2nd floor verandah of their house. A crowd had gathered at the crossing of the Vivekananda Road and Central Avenue continuing the protest against the high-handed police firings. When people gathering at the cross-roads started attacking the military trucks with brickbats, the army men resorted to indiscriminate firing. The 13 year old girl, Sarojini, was hit by one of the bullets and died on the same day or the next. The SI of SB acknowledged the receipt of the death certificate. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, WBSAK; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, KPM; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February, 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]
- Saru Moni Deka:** Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi sub-division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Deka was hit by a bullet and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Sarubapu Bej:** Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Bej was struck by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Sarveshwar Pramanik:** Resident of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); Sarveshwar Pramanik along with other villagers gathered at village outskirts on 27 September 1942 to prevent the police party from entering and terrorising the villagers and destroying their belongings. Sarveshwar Pramanik received fatal bullet wounds in the police firing and later succumbed to these on the same day. [H/Poll(i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]
- Sarveswar Jana:** Hailed from Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the "Quit India" movement in Tamluk, Bengal, he took part in the anti-British demonstration in

- Sarishabaria on 22 September 1942. He was severely injured when the demonstrators were fired upon by the police. He died of his injuries soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *JOB*, Part II, p. 684]
- Saryug Singh:** Belonging to p.s. & distt. Patna, Bihar, he took active part in the Salt Satyagraha which had gathered momentum after Gandhiji's Dandi March. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Patna Camp Jail. He died therein after a brutal assault by the police in 1931. [*Young India*, No. 6, 5 February 1931, Vol. XIII; *BMSAI*, 1, p. 144; *WWIM*, I, p. 341]
- Sasanka Bimal Datta:** Born in 1912, hailed from v. Dakshinbhurshi, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Durga Das Datta. As a member of the Chittagong Revolutionary Party, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. He received bullet wounds while fighting against the British soldiers on the Jalalabad Hills, Chittagong, on 22 April 1930, and died there. [IB, F. No. 176/30; 174/32 (132) & 29/31, S. No. 33/1931, WBSAK; *Charitabhdhan*, 1, p. 514; *Alekhyamala*, p. 95]
- Sashi Charan Maity:** Resident of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of much hated tyrannical Sub-Inspectors of Daspur Police Station (for details, see the entry on Abinash Dinda). In the course of it, Sashi Charan Maity was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G-1 (i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; *POP*, pp. 92-95]
- Sashi Pd. Singh:** Resident of Gulni Kusaha, p.s. Amarpur, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Palakdhari Singh. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Govindpur, Monghyr (Munger) district by the military. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 426]
- Sashibhusan Mana:** Resident of Bar Amritberia, Tamluk Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he joined during the "Quit India" movement in a gathering of two thousand and five hundred persons assembled at Danipur, under Mahisadal *Thana* on 8 September 1942. They were determined to stop the export of rice by the mill-owners at Danipur for feeding the imperialist forces by ignoring its acute shortage in the Tamluk area. In course of their resistance, the police resorted to firing, killing 3 persons, including the 18 years old Sashibhusan Mana. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 242; *QIMBJS*, p. 24]
- Satindranath Majumdar:** Hailing from Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangla-

desh), and a participant in the freedom struggle, Satindranath was arrested on charges of spying. Convicted and punished with death sentence, he was executed in Delhi Jail in 1944. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 544]

Satish Chandra Sardar: Resident of Chandergarh, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); 35 years' old; he was a participant in the Nadia District Political Conference on 19 June 1932 held at Mela Ground, Jehal. Having tried all means to prevent its taking place, the police arrived at the ground and started firing on the gathering. Wounded in the firing and carried to a neighbouring house for medical attention, Sardar was chased and taken away by the police to the local *thana* where he succumbed to his injuries. [AICC Papers, F. No. 4, Report of the Emergent Session of the Nadia District Political Conference held on the 19 June, 1932 & *The Challenge*, 27 June 1932, NMML]

Satish Chandra Sardar: Resident of v. Jakri, distt. Hooghly, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930), he was brutally beaten to death by the police in April 1933. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 549]

Satish Misra: Hailed from v. Putiada, p.o. Simlatal, distt. Bankura, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Janaki Nath Misra; aged 22. An active participant in the Civil Disobedience

movement, he was arrested in course of it and imprisoned for six months. He died in police custody on account of police tortures. His body was handed over to the Ram Krishna Sevasram for cremation on 11 August 1930. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 1930, No. 2; *The Challenge*, 18 August 1930, NMML]

Satish Prasad Jha: Resident of v. Kharhara, p.s. Banka, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Jagdish Prasad Jha. A student of 10th class in Patna Collegiate School, he joined a large aggressive crowd which had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Tricolour Flag on the Secretariat Building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on it, he was badly hit and succumbed to injuries at the Patna General Hospital the same day. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; *WWIM*, I, p. 154; *AK*, p. 410; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 42]

Satkari Banerji alias Satu Babu: Born in 1892, hailed from v. Mahinagar, p.s. Sonarpur, distt. 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Manmatha Nath Banerji. He was a member of the Jugantar Party and a close associate of revolutionaries such as Atul Ghosh, Kularanjan Mukherji and others. He was involved in planning a political dacoity at Gobardanga, 24 Parganas in 1914 and attempted at committing one dacoity at Bhowani-pore, Calcutta, and another at Sibpur,

Howrah, in 1915. He conspired with the fellow revolutionaries and supplied arms to certain members of the Madaripur group to assassinate Binode Ghosh and Sarat Sen. He was cognisant of the scheme for obtaining help from the Germans in Batavia for organising an armed rebellion in India in 1916. He was arrested on 2 August 1916 and was made a state prisoner, but released on 12 January 1920 in connection with the amnesty following the Royal Proclamation of December 1919. Resumed revolutionary activity shortly after release, he got in close touch with Bhupendra Nath Datta, Jiban Lal Chatterji and other revolutionists who had been dealt with by the authorities under regulation III of 1818 in September 1923. He was put in charge of the Diamond Harbour Ashram which was a recruiting centre for Bhupen Datta's Party. In November 1924, he was arrested but released unconditionally on 27 April 1928. He was arrested again on 26 September 1930 and detained in Presidency Jail. Kept in home domicile at Mahinagar, 24 Parganas, on 4 May 1931 and detained again in Presidency Jail on 4 May 1933, he was transferred to Buxa Camp on 5 January 1934 and then to Deoli Camp on 24 April 1936 where he died on 6 February 1937. [IB, CID, Index 3, S. No. 114/B, WBSAK]

Satram Mandal: Inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When

the police opened fire on the rebels, Satram Mandal was hit in the police firing and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Satya Bera: Inhabitant of v. Banskhal, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and joined in the Chechuahat resistance against the arrest of villagers responsible for the killing of much hated sub-inspectors of Daspur police station (for details, see to the entry on Abinash Dinda). During the resistance Satya Bera was shot dead by the police on 6 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 18/VII/1930 & 23/54, NAI; AICC Papers; F. No. G-1(i), 1931, NMML; Government Press Note based on the Report of Peddie, the DM of Midnapur, 11 June 1930, WBSAK; POP, pp. 92-95]

Satya Narayan Bhagat: Resident of v. Simarbani, p.s. Raniganj, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Raghunandan Bhagat. President of Raniganj TUC, he was arrested during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He died in the Sadar Hospital, Purnea, due to tuberculosis, he contacted in the jail. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Satya Narayan Mukherjee: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. He was an active Congressman, participated in the Civil Disobedience

movement. He died in prison in 1930. [IB, CID, Confd., Political and Labour Unrest, week-ending, 20 December 1930, WBSAK]

Satyendra Bardhan: Resident of v. Bitghar, distt. Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Dinesh Bardhan, he enlisted himself in the Indian National Army in 1942. Previously also he was in the Indian Independence League and served in its radio work in Malaya. On a secret INA mission, he landed in Kathiawar Coast in a submarine, was arrested and later sentenced to death. He was executed at Madras Fort on 10 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, MOMCIF 1883-1947; WWIM, I, p. 27; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 554]

Satyendra Chandra Sarkar *alias* Megh Lall *alias* Megha: Resident of v. Malsi, p.s. Manikganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Ram Chandra Sarkar. A student of Jublee School, Dacca, he appeared in the Matriculation Examination in 1915. He became an active member of the Dacca revolutionary organisation and his house was searched in connection with the murder of the police informer, Basanta Bhattacharji. Arrested, detained and interned in Jessore after release on 5 October 1916, he died on 2 October 1918 during internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1654; IB, F. No. 256/1915, S. No. 45/1915, SB, IB, Register 1, F. No. 16-4c of 1916, WBSAK]

Satyendra Nath Roy: Born at v. Gokarna,

Tipperah, Bengal (now in Tripura); he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and served its Azad Hind Dal. On his deployment in Burma (now Myanmar) he fought the British forces at several places. He was killed in 1944 by the enemy in the course of a bitter engagement near Kalewa, Burma. [INA Papers, F. No. 403/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 276]

Satyendranath Bose: Son of Abhoy Charan Bose, a Professor of Midnapore College, he was a descendant of the well-known Bose family of Boral, District 24 Parganas, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Satyendranath Bose studied up to the B. A. standard in the Calcutta University, but could not appear for the final examination and took a job at the Midnapore Collectorate. He joined agitations against the partition of Bengal, and worked energetically for the Swadeshi movement. He was initially inspired by his uncle, Rajnarayan Bose, a protagonist of the revolutionary cult in Bengal. Aurobindo Ghose and Barindra Kumar Ghose were his close relatives, and it was Barindra Kumar Ghose who converted him to the cult of the revolutionism. He was one of the founders of the *Ananda Math*, a revolutionary secret society in Midnapore, and when Khudiram Bose's Sedition Case was filed at the Lower Court, Satyendranath was dismissed from his job for having connections with Khudiram Bose. In Maniktala Note Book, the name of Satyendranath appeared as the captain of the

Midnapore Party. Subsequently, he was convicted in the Midnapore Arms Act and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was also a suspect in Maniktala Bomb Case, and while imprisoned in Alipore Jail, he and Kanailal Datta killed the approver, Naren Gossain, on 31 August 1908. He was hanged for this on 21 November 1908. [Poll Deptt, F. No. 160/08, 1908; IB, F. No. 4/13c/1908, 1908; IB, Secret Folder 1908, S. No 16/1908, Midnapore Conspiracy Case, WBSAK; *Bengalee*, dated 19 September 1908; *Mrityunjayee* p. 85]

Selaikuchia Bura: Belonging to Selaikuchia, Moholiapara, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangalodi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). While in the forefront of the rebels, Selaikuchia died in the police firing on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]

Semchung Haokip: He was grandson of Letsem, son of Chungsho and the 70 years old chief of Ukha Loikhai at the time of the Kuki Rebellion across the Manipur Hills and Burma. The Kukis openly defied the 2nd Labour Corps' recruitment in Manipur—an urgent transport requirement growing with the outbreak of the First World War. His statement recorded during the trial had shown that he was a respected Chief having a lot of influence over the South West Manipur. He was convicted in

connection with the Ithai Toll attack on 19 December 1917. Charges against him were: opposing to labour recruitment, instigating other chiefs to take to arms against the Government, taking part in armed confrontations, and preventing chiefs from surrendering to the British. He was accorded a cart for travelling to Kohima Jail from Imphal Jail in view of his old age. He died in Kohima Jail in November 1919. [Poll/Deptt, F. No. R-1/S-D/230; Kuki Rebellion 1920; Telegram No. 4861 dated 20 November 1919 and Letter No. 9957 dated 13 November 1919 to the Secretary Foreign and Political Department Government of India, MSAI]

Senapati Lakshyan Singh Deka: An inhabitant of Phulaguri, distt. Nagaon, Assam, he joined the agitated people of Phula-guri area who exploded in a rebellion in 1861, known as the Phulaguri *Dhew*. Most of the inhabitants of this area belonged to Lalung and Kachari tribes and they cultivated opium. In 1861, the British Government imposed a ban on private cultivation of opium which caused much dissatisfaction among the people of Phulaguri. Moreover, rumours spread that the British Government would soon impose duties on all their sources of income and even a tax on their residential houses. And these ultimately led to an uprising which initially took the form of protest through *Raj Mels*. Even people from distant villages assembled on 18 December 1861 in a *Mel*, and the police forcibly

tried to disperse them. This incident so enraged the villagers that they attacked the policemen with their *lathis*. In the clash with the gun-totting police, Mr. Signer, the Assistant Commissioner of Police got killed. The police retaliated resultantly in a big way, overpowered the rebels and arrested several leaders. Lakshyan Sing Deka was found guilty in the court and was hanged in Nagong Jail. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 1894 & ACO No. 409, 1861-63, DSAA; PD]

Shade Khan: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the Comapny's army at several places and was eventually captured by the British. Tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons' in 1858. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 1 March 1859 where he died in custody on 18 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shafi Mahomed: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2819) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Shafi Mahomed was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot

dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Shah Alum: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces to fight the alien rulers. He also provided financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments. He was caught by the Company's army in the course of an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny, and aiding the rebels against the British'. Sentenced to the transportation for life in April 1858, and deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859, he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shahzad Khan: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces for fighting against the oppressive foreign rule. He participated in a number of attacks on the British at different places and was caught by their troops during one of their operations against the rebels. He was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life on 29 May 1858. Sent

to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858, he died there in detention on 14 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shaick Ahamed: Residence not known. He belonged to the 8th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He left the British service and participated in the Uprising of 1857. Arrested during the battle with the Company's troops who came to recapture Arrah town, he was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion', and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act-XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Shaick Wujjeer: Residence not known. He belonged to the 8th Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company's army. He took the side of the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and was arrested in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops who come to recover Arrah town. He was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion' and ordered to be hanged by the Sessions Judge under Act XIV of 1857. [Letter by P.P. Caarter, Dy. Magistrate, Shahabad dated 10 February 1858, Shahabad District Correspondence Volume, July 1858, BSAP; BKSAS, Appendix-XIII]

Shaikh Bhikari: Born in 1819; owner of Khudra Lotowa Estate, distt. Ranchi,

Bihar (now in Jharkhand). Under Diwan of Tikait Umrao Singh he took active part in the resistance against the British during the 1857 Uprising. He led the forces of Umrao Singh when the combined forces of Madho Singh, Bishwanath Sahdeo and Ganpat Rai along with rebellious sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion and of Doranda Army Camp broke jails and freed the prisoners, burnt record rooms and administrative offices at Ranchi. Thereafter, Shaikh Bhikhari awakened the Santhals of Santhal Pargana to revolt against the Britishers but was defeated. Later, he had a contingent of rebels during the battle against the English East India Company forces on 2 August 1857. Captured by the Company's troops on 6 January 1858 and sentenced to death and confiscation of his property, he was executed by hanging on 8 January 1858 in the Chutupalu valley of Ramgarh district with Umrao Singh. [Letter No. 9 from the Commissioner of Chotanagpur to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 4 October 1858, WBSAK]

Shamsar Khan: Residence not known. He was a soldier enlisted in the 34th Native Infantry of the British-Indian Army and posted at Chittagong port. When the Sepoy Mutiny broke out in Chittagong port town on 18 November 1857, he participated in it by destroying the prison and Collector's Office and looting the town. Afterwards, he took part in the mutineers' march towards the Barak valley to join the rebellious Manipuri

princes. When they were trying to enter the Brarak valley through Latu (now Indo-Bangladesh border town on the Indian side) they were encountered by the Sylhet Light Infantry led by Major Byng on 19 December 1857. In this battle 26 mutineers were killed on the spot, including Shamsar Khan. [MCALS; TMPC]

Shamsuddin: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2824) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Shamsuddin was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Shamsul Huq: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 22 years. Involved in the agitation over the carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick), Shamsul Huq was shot dead on that fateful day. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30 NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3, 5, 10 & 12 April 1930, NMML; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Shashibala Dasi: Residence not known. She joined the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in Sadar Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Participating in the Congress Volunteers' raid on Keshpur Thana on 30 September 1942, she died in the police firing there along with others. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *JOB*, II, p. 684]

Shashikanta De: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata) against the Indian National Army trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firing on the procession he joined and died of his injuries at the Shambhunath Pandit Hospital on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Shayam Tudu: Hailed from v. Bisanpur, Santhal Pargana, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Baso Tudu. Active in the nationalist struggle, he took part in the Non-Cooperation (1921), Civil Disobedience (1930) and "Quit India" (1942) movements. He was arrested in March 1943 for anti-British activities and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. He died in Patna Camp Jail in July 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI;

42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SBY, pp. 47-73]

Sheikh Alauddin: Hailed from v. Mohammadpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, Sheikh Alauddin joined a large gathering of about 10,000 at Nandigram on 30 September 1942 to capture and hoist the Tricolour Flag on the Nandigram *Thana* as planned by the *Samar Parishad* (War Council). While they were proceeding towards the *thana*, the police opened firing on the raiding mob. Sheikh Alauddin, aged 40, was one among the four persons killed in the firing. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, Banamali Maity's longish hand-written account, pp. 16-19, in Bengali, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *RI*, p. 243; *QIMBTJS*, p. 25]

Sheikh Bhazoo: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the British at different places, and also encouraged his fellow-rebels to continue fighting till the end of the oppressive foreign rule. He was caught by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement and charged with 'desertion, mutiny and sedition against the British'. He was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons' on 28 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 4 January 1858. He died there in detention on 17 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl

Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Dastgir: Residence not known. He served as a soldier in the 11th Division T.T. Company of the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. In the INA, he was positioned as Naik in the First Bahadur Group. He was killed in an enemy air-attack on his Unit in Burma (now Myanmar) on 30 March 1944. [*WWIM*, II, p. 73]

Sheikh Haro: Residence not known. He was a Sawar in the 5th Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company's army stationed at Rohini in the Deoghar sub-division of the Santhal Panganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). On 12 June 1857 three mutineers launched an attack with their swords on the Commandant, Major Macdonald's bungalow where he was having tea with Sir Norman Leslie and Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Grant. Leslie was cut down at once, and the other two officers were wounded. On 16 June, Sheikh Haro was arrested for 'the attack and murder', court-martialled and hanged on the same day under the supervision of Major Macdonald himself. [Military Consultants No. 412, 10 July 1857, BSAP; *R1857*, p. 73]

Sheikh Ishaque: Resident of v. Dhaneshari Gharaiya, p.s. Dhamdaha, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Jiboo Mian. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the police while raiding the police station at Dhamdaha on 25 August

1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43 BSAP; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 125]

Sheikh Magdoom: Residence not known. He was a Subedar in the English East India Company's army. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. He was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company's troops and charged for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' under Section 4, Regulation X of 1857. He was sentenced to death in Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), and hanged on 27 November 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, 1857-58, Vol. II, Appendix (B), 2-4]

Sheikh Salamat Ali: Residence not known. He was a Jamadar in the 53rd Regiment of Native Infantry (with headquarters at Cawnpore) of the English East India Company's army. He took part in the mutiny against the British authorities during the Uprising of 1857. He was arrested on the charge of 'mutiny' on 5 June 1857, and was forwarded to Danapur Cantonment, Bihar, where he was tried under the Act XVII of 1857. He was sentenced to death on 30 June 1857. [Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 54 in No. 2, Letter from the Session Judge of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 14 July 1857; Appendix (B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies 1858, pp. 23-24]

Sheo Prasad Giri (Gosai): Resident of v. Barki Hardia, p.s. Jagadishpur, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sahdeo Giri (Gosai). Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a crowd which had assembled near Kateya Railway Station to remove the railway tracks on 15 August 1942. As the crowd was approaching the tracks, a military train arrived at the site. The "Tommies" opened firing from the train in which he died on the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, pp. 258 & 413; *WWIM*, I, p. 114]

Sheonath Pasi: Resident of v. Patesarwa, p.s. Bhabhua, distt. Shahabad, Bihar. He belonged to a group of sharecropping tenants who ploughed and planted seeds in some *Bakasht* lands owned by the zamindars of the village Tamrahi. A violent confrontation ensued between the landlords and the tenants on 11 July 1946 in which gunshots were fired by the zamindars' goons. Pasi was severely hit in the firing, and died on the spot. [Poll/Special F. No. 336/1946, BSAP; *PA*, 6 October, 1946]

Sher Bahadur Bhandari: Born at v. Ballupur, distt. Dehradun, Uttarakhand, resided in Malaya. He was a Havaldar in the 2/9 Gurkha Rifles of British-Indian Army but left it and joined the Indian National Army and served as a Captain in the First Bahadur Group. He was injured in the British led Allied forces' attack

and was admitted in hospital in Burma (now Myanmar) where he succumbed to the injuries in 1944. [WWIM, II, p.33; FMRIN, pp. 127-28]

Sher Khan: Residence not known. He belonged to the 34th Native Infantry and during the Uprising of 1857 had been posted to Chittagong Cantonment. He played a decisive role in the Chittagong mutiny of 18 November 1857 which led to the seizure of the barracks, freeing of its inmates and burning down of the Collector's Office. Along with approximately 300 mutineers, he marched towards the Barak Valley through Sylhet. However, Sher Khan and other mutineers could not reach Cachar Town before encountering a heavily armed Company's army, led by Major Byng, Commandant of Sylhet Light Infantry at Latu (now Indo-Bangladesh border town) on 19 December 1857. Though the mutineers killed Major Byng and 5 other Company's sepoy in this battle of Latu, around 26 mutineers had to sacrifice their lives. Sher Khan was one of them who died in the battlefield on 19 December 1857. [MCALS; TMPC]

Sher Shah *alias* Chibando Koot: Resident of Lilong Leihoukhong, distt. Thoubal, Manipur. He took part in the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891, and while resisting the British forces, he was killed in action at Kakching Pallel. [PHA Files, F. No. 298, 1894, DSAA; TPMAMW]

Shib Sankar Brahmachari: Resident of Pabna town, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Tara Sankar Brahmachari and aged about 21 years when arrested. A revolutionary, he was a member of the Pabna section of the Jugantar Party and an active assistant of Promode Nag in preparing bombs. Arrested on 25 October 1924, he admitted his connections with the revolutionary movement, but succeeded in concealing most of his activities. Interned in foreign domicile (vide Government Order dated 22 November 1924), he died on 17 April 1927 during his internment. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 357A, WBSAK]

Shib Singh: Belonged to v. Nanke, distt. Amritsar, Punjab, he was a passenger in the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which carried the Sikh migrants to Canada, but was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (Kolkata) (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead in the mayhem that broke out between the passengers and the colonial police at Budge Budge on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISFS*]

Shibakali Mandal: Born in 1905 in Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Ashutosh Mandal. He took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921) and founded a youth organization and a library at Kushtia. While participating in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930),

he was arrested and imprisoned. He died in the Krishnanagar Jail in 1930. [H/Poll, F. No. 14/20/1931, NAI]

Shibprasad Bhuia: Belonging to distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he joined on 22 September 1942 the large crowd to resist the police “zoolum” (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia, who were forced to fill up a road without any payment (for details, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Shibprasad Bhuia was shot in the indiscriminate firing by the police and he died on spot. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Shihan Singh: Resident of v. Kuta Duta, distt. Amritsar, Punjab, he was a passenger of the Japanese ship, “Komagata Maru”, which took the Sikh migrants to Canada and was forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (Kolkata) (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot dead while taking part in the scuffle with the police on 29 September 1914. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *PTI*, pp. 218-223; *AEISFS*]

Shiru Murmu: Domicile of v. Ramkhuri, p.o. Kumharabad, p.s. Rangamaslia, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Baru Murmu; aged 32 years. He took an active part in the “Quit India” movement of 1942 and was given one year’s imprisonment for his anti-British activities. He died in Dumka Jail on 21 May 1943.

[H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i) F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73; *AK*, pp. 413-26]

Shital Ahir: Resident of v. Dhakani, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Jasu Ahir. He actively participated in the “Quit India” movement of 1942, and had been associated with the village Lasadhi—a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the “Tommies”, surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The “Tommies” sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the villagers’ resistance. Shital Ahir was hit by the army bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, pp. 260 & 412; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 92]

Shital Lohar/Sharma: Resident of v. Chasi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Beedar Lohar. He actively participated in the “Quit India” movement of 1942, and his neighbouring village Lasadhi was a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the “Tommies” surrounded the village and started their combing operations. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The “Tommies”, sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular

- resistance. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 260, 412; BMSAI, 3, p. 92 WWIM, I, p. 333]
- Shital Singh:** Resident of v. Khesar, p.s. Belhar, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar; s/o Achhaylal Bhagat Singh. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at Khesar by the military operating against the agitators. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 425]
- Shital:** Resident of v. Jalalabad, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. Belonging to a lower class, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the 4000 strong crowd which had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag over it on 15 February 1932—the day declared to be the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned the gathering to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 336]
- Shiv Jha:** Resident of p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Balel Jha; educated up to the primary standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed by the British troops at Khajauli on 22 August 1942 at the time of his raising slogans against the British Government. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 154; AK, p. 416]
- Shiva Soren:** He was born in v. Talwa, Pakora sub-division, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Jolha Soren. He was active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and arrested for anti-British activities. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, he died in Jail in April 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]
- Shivdayal Mahuli:** Resident of v. Keot, distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested for his role in the movement in December 1942 and put in Bankipore Jail. He died in the Jail Hospital on 5 April 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; BSKS, pp. 83-97]
- Shivpujan Nut/Ram:** Resident of v. Atthar, p.s. Nawanganar, distt. Shahbad, Bihar; s/o Dukhi Nut. A political activist, he belonged to a village whose inhabitants were mostly participating in the "Quit India" movement. When the British troops encircled the village and

opened fire, he was shot dead on the spot on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, pp. 258 & 414; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 334]

Shookdad: Residence not known. He was serving the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in the upsurge. He participated in attacking and plundering British establishments on several occasions. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company's forces and charged with 'desertion and taking part in plundering the Government properties'. He was sentenced to transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859. He died there in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shrinarayan Mishra: Inhabitant of v. Koluahi, p.s. Khajauli, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed by the British troops at Khajauli on 22 August 1942 at the time of his raising slogans against the British rule. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 416]

Shublal Prasad: Belonged to Juaphar, p.s. Basantpur, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Sitalal Prasad.

Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he succumbed to the bullet injuries he received in the police firing while hoisting the Tricolour Flag at Maharajganj Police Station on 16 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 378/1946, BSAP; AK, p. 423]

Shyam Bahadur Lal: Resident of v. Kahtarwa, Bihar, s/o Thakur Prasad. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined a large crowd of about 7,000 people which had assembled outside Sheohar Police Station to hoist the Congress Flag on the *thana* building on 28 February 1932. As the crowd became restive, the Gurkha militarymen opened fire on it. He died of the gunshot injuries on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 41 (II)/1932, 1932; D.O. No. 239-42-A (Confid.), Letter from District Magistrate Muzaffarpur to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 11 March 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 180]

Shyam Bihari Lal: Resident of Kurtha, p.s. Kurtha, distt. Gaya, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was seriously wounded on 18 August 1942 in the firing by the police while attempting a raid on the Arwal Police Station. He died in hospital at Jahanabad on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2456/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S.

No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 338]

Shyam Bihari Prasad (Lal): Resident of v. Benipur, p.s. Kurtha, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Mahavir Prasad. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. When he was leading a procession for hoisting the Tricolour Flag at Kurtha *Thana* building on 15 August 1942, the police *Jamadar* attacked him with a sharp weapon (*garasha*). He was seriously wounded in the attack and died in a hospital. [Memo No. 2456/SB/38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 2 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; Bihar Legislative Assembly Debates, 2 July, 1946, Vol. 1, No. 30, pp. 1658-59; *WWIM*, I, p. 278-279]

Shyama Charan Das: Hailed from v. Bahadurpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); a political worker. Taking part in the "Quit India" movement, he participated in the volunteers' raid on the Bhagawanpore Police Station on 5 October 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing, he died on the spot. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; Poll (Confd.), F. No. 253/43, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 534]

Shyamacharan Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February

1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelligence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Shyamacharan was one among of them. [*PA*, 30 March 1947; *TSRJSG*, p. 111; *ASB*, 1946-47, Appendix Two]

Shyamananda Das: Hailed from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he joined on 22 September 1942, the large crowd to resist the police '*zoolum*' (atrocities) on the people of Sarisaberia, who were forced to fill up a road without pay (for detail, see the entry on Ananta Kumar Patra). Shyamananda Das was shot dead in the indiscriminate firing by the police on the spot. [*H/Poll* (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Shyamsundar Paik: Belonging to v. Chataguda, p.s. & distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Kesab Paik, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942 in Koraput and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Shyamsundar Paik, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted chronic amoebic dysentery on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons)

conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Because of these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there he died of heart failure on 12 October 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB; *HFMO*, V, p. 48; *WWFMO*, KD, p. 55]

Shyma Mahalik: Resident of v. Rajuali, distt. Bhadrak, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in a protest rally against the British police's act of surrounding the house of Muralidhar Panda, a prominent political activist on 22 September 1942 at Chandipasi, Lunia, at the height of the "Quit India" movement. Failing to disperse the crowd, the police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing some of them on the spot, including Shyma Mahalik. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/9/42, 1942, NAI; D.O. No. 1260C, dated 13 September 1942, DM to CS, OSAB; *LMQIMO*, p. 11; *RTE*, p. 132; *SSOAS*, p. 61]

Shyma Sundar Gauda: Hailed from Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha). He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Papadahandi along with many others while demonstrating against the continuance of the British rule in the land.

[*HFMO*, Vol. V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 22]

Sibdyal Mahto: Born at v. Koh, p.s. Petarwar, distt. Hazaribagh, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested on 8 December 1942 for participating in its outbursts and sent to Bankipore Jail. He died in Jail Hospital on 5 April 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; Poll (Special), 351, 1942, BSAP]

Sibi Ram: Resident of v. Hilsa Khas, p.s. Hilsa, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Bulaki Ram. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the police firing while accompanying the raiders of the Hilsa Police Station on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 411]

Siddiqui Mohammad: Resident of v. Sholapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Sheikh Munsif. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead by the British troops at Bajpatti Railway Station in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p. 339]

Siddu Boombear: Residence not known. He was in service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left his job during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He took part in several armed

confrontations with the Company's army and provided financial assistance to the rebels' undertaking attacks on the British establishments. He was caught during an encounter with Company's army and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'. Sentenced to the transportation for life on 29 May 1858, he was deported to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. He died there in detention on 28 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sideshwar Rajhans: Belonged to v. Bhima, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined the 4,000 strong crowds which had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station, with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag over it on 15 February 1932—the day declared as the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned the crowd to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443; *WWIM*, I, p. 288]

Sidhi: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta (Kolkata) against the Indian National Army trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square.

He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firing on the procession he joined and died in Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 24 November (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Sindhubala Maiti: Hailed from v. Chandipur, p.s. Mahishadal, Tamluk Sub-Division, Bengal (now in West Bengal); w/o Adhar Chandra Maiti; aged 21 years. On 27 October 1942, the raiding police party entered her home on the pretext of searching for fugitive Congress volunteers. Finding her alone, two of the policemen raped her. She was raped again by the raiding policemen on 9 January 1943, when more than 30 women were violated at her village. She developed an acute medical problem and succumbed to it on 18 January 1943. [*Biplabi*, Issue No. 25, 25 January 1943; Letter of Syamaprasad Mookherjee to Chief Minister of Bengal, dated 17 January 1943; H/Poll, Confd., F. No. 116/43, cf, *QIMBTJS*, pp. 108-109]

Singa Katia: Belonged to Kukudaguda (Tisiriput) in distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). A tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. While picketing before the Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942, he was arrested and sent to prison for 8 months. While

- serving his term in jail, he died under detention in the beginning of 1943. [MMCC List No. 62, Acc. No. 1360 (F), date 15 August 1963, OSAB; *UP*, p. 42; *SLN*, p. 122; *LNSTP*, p. 154; *SSOAS*, p. 89]
- Singhara Singh:** Resident of Phoenix Bay, the Andaman Islands, employed as a motor driver in the Supply Department by the British Authority. He joined the Indian Independence League in 1942 and actively worked for its financial viability. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45) on the charge of 'his being a kept British spy'. Confined in the Cellular Jail, he died in it on 25 January 1944, due to prolonged tortures and confinement. [*UHFSA*, pp. 234-35]
- Singheshwar Singh:** Resident of v. & p.s. Sonbarsa, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. He took active part in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. Arrested and detained, he died in jail. [*WWIM*, I, p. 341]
- Singheshwar Thakur:** Resident of v. Premganj, p.s. Lalganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Anandi Thakur. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on account of his hoisting the Congress flag on Lalganj Police Station on 11 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 362; *AK*, p. 410]
- Singrai Kisku:** Hailed from v. Patra near Durgapur of Santhal Parganas (now in Bengal); s/o Dhanai Kisku; a political activist. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and put in Rajmahal Jail. There he died in December 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SBY, pp. 47-73]
- Singrai:** He was a Munda of Bartoli, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He actively participated in the Birsait agitation against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was shot dead by the colonial police force on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 528-529, NAI]
- Sirdara:** Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising to join hands with the rebel forces. He fought the Company's army at several places and was finally caught by the British in the course of an engagement. He was tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to transportation for life in 1858. He was deported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]
- Sishuram Das:** An inhabitant of Mangal-

- doi, distt. Darrang, Assam. He joined in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Janaury 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Shishuram was killed on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 128 (1886-1928) and 298 (1894), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Sisir Kumar Guha Ray:** Resident of v. Madhabpur, Sadar, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Bistu Charan Guha Ray. He was a member of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti and took part in affrays with the police at Comilla and at Wari, Dacca. During a search in 1910 some ammunitions were found at his house. He escaped the police but was traced by them at 1/1 College Square on 13 September 1914. Arrested and interned on 23 September 1915, he died as an internee in July 1919. [IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 1076, WBSAK]
- Sital Bahadur Thapa:** Residence not known, he was a soldier in the Gurkha Rifles of British- Indian Army. He left it and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He served as a Havildar in the first Bahadur Group. He was killed in British-Allied forces' attack near Ramakori, Burma (now Myanmar) in August 1944. [*WWIM*, II, p. 304; *FMRIN*, pp. 127-28]
- Sitaram Dubey:** Resident of v. Jogni, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Vyas Dubey. He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation movement of 1920 as well as in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He died in Patna Camp Jail on 3 March 1943. [*WWIM*, I, p. 98]
- Sitaram Singh:** Resident of v. Hematpur, p.s. Dighwara, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Nathuni Singh. An active participant of the "Quit India" movement, he was shot by the British troops who resorted to indiscriminate firing to terrorise the disaffected local people. He died on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2081/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 415]
- Siteshwar Sah:** Resident of v. Jahangira p.s Sultanganj, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined in attacking and burning the Sultanganj Railway Station on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 226, *AK*, p. 425]
- Sk. Abdul:** Resident of Chandanpatty, p.s. Sadar, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was in the vociferous procession which had been organised to break open the jail gates. On the way he was shot dead at the Laherisarai Station Crossing by the police party. [Memo No. 405 (2)/

- SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]
- Smt. Gopal Jee:** Resident of v. Lasadhi, p.s. Sahar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; w/o Gopal Prasad. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, her village was a centre of agitational activities. On 15 September 1942, the "Tommies", surrounded the village and started to search out and arrest the agitators. This was resisted by the villagers and people from nearby villages rushed in to support them. The "Tommies" sensing troubles, started firing indiscriminately to break the popular resistance. She was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 260, 412; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 92]
- Sobaram Bardoloi:** Hailed from Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam; he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Sobaram Bardoloi was struck by bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; *IGP*]
- Sobhara Aheer:** Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the British at several places and was finally taken prisoner while defending the rebel's position. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour in chains'. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 January 1858 where his death in detention was reported on 24 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]
- Sodusin Mahni:** Resident of Saraikela, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East Indian Company forces at different places in his area. He was killed in Saraikela in 1857 in the course of an encounter. [Mutiny Records, Porahat Papers, 1857-1862, Acc. No. 4138, BSAP]
- Somanath Bhumia:** Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), and 32 years' old, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Arrested in this connection by the British police, Somanath Bhumia, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail. There he developed acute liver complications with ascetics due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in

the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Somanath Bhumia died in the Government Headquarters Hospital on 22 January 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Somanath Gauda: Born in v. Sandhimanda, p.s. Anakabeda, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Balaram Gauda. A Congress worker, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Receiving bullet injuries in a police firing on the protestors in August 1942, he died. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; FMK, p. 228]

Somaru Majhi: Resident of v. Kattaguda, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out in August 1942 in Odisha (to demand the British exit from India) in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi. Somaru Majhi, with other demonstrators, was arrested in this connection and put in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoner. There he contracted parotitis on 7 December 1942 due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-

Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Following this, Majhi and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail. There he died of heart failure due to septicemia on 18 December 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Somay Soren: Resident of v. Kathialdih of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dahu Soren; he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and imprisoned in Dumka Jail. He died there on 29 May 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Sombrai Munda: Resident of distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); he took an active part in the Adivasi movement against British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was wounded on 9 January 1900 in a bloody confrontation with the colonial police force on the Sail Rakab Hills near Dombari village, and succumbed to it soon thereafter. [H/Pub (A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900 & 528-529, 1901 & 348-349, May, 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900; Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, p. 29; SAMAY, p. 128; SABC, pp. 43-73]

Somendra Chandra Chanda: Residence

not known. A promising progressive writer and Communist trade-unionist, he was stabbed to death by Fascistic elements in Dacca on 8 March 1942, during the Anti-Fascist Conference there (being presided over by the Communist leader, Bankim Mukherji). This "political killing" evoked loud public protest all over Bengal. [CAC, p. 99]

Sona Jhorija: Belonging to Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he was involved in the political activities against the colonial rule since the Non-Cooperation movement days. Actively participating in the "Quit India" agitation that took off in August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, he was arrested for his anti-British role by the police. Sona Jhorija and other demonstrators were put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail as under-trial political prisoners, where he contacted amoebic dysentery. He suffered so much under the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care that he had to be hospitalized on 28 January 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons), conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Because of these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Sona Jhorija died of heart failure due to septicae-

mia on 8 February 1943 in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Sonia Domb: A resident of Koraput, Orissa (Odisha), he was 60 years' old. He actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that started in August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Sonia Domb, with other political prisoners, were convicted, and detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where Sonia contacted syphilitic hemiplegia due to the adverse unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. Later on, the authorities were compelled to get him admitted to the jail hospital. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affair at Nowrangpur". Under these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and Sonia Domb died there of syphilitic hemiplegia on 13 January 1945. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Sooltan: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Ranchi, Bihar(now in Jharkhad). He

was captured by the Company's troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'. He was sentenced to transportation for life in December 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858. He died in custody in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sooraj Mal: Residence not known, he was residing in Malaya at the time of his joining the Indian National Army in 1942. As a Captain in it, he was sent on the Indo-Burma border to resist the British-Allied forces. Fought at different places on the border, he died in 1944 while confronting the enemy at Arakan, Burma (now Myanmar). [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p. 316]

Soorajmann Dopadia: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but opted for siding with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces at several places in north India. He also incited his fellow-sepoys to leave the British service for the sake of freedom from an oppressive alien rule. He was caught by the Company's troops in the course of their operations against the rebels and sentenced to be transported for life on charges of 'desertion, mutiny and sedition'. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858 where his death in custody was reported on 15 January 1859. [Mutiny Records,

Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sosan Singh: Resident of distt. Monghyr (Munger), Bihar, he took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He joined a procession of the Congress volunteers which had assembled to celebrate 'Independence Day' on 26 January 1931 in Begusarai. However, the authorities suddenly declared it unlawful and arrested its leaders. In anger, the processionists attacked the police force, who retaliated by resorting to firing. Sosan received serious bullet wounds and died in a hospital on 27 January 1931. [*Communique* dated 6 February 1931, Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa (Patna), BSAP; Proc. of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931, Vol. XXIII, 1931]

Sowabor Lalung: Belonging to Phulaguri, distt. Nagaon, Assam, he joined the agitating people of Phulaguri area who exploded in a rebellion in 1861, known as the Phulaguri Dhewa. Most of the inhabitants of this area belonged to Laung and Kachari tribes and they cultivated opium. In 1861, the British Government imposed a ban on private cultivation of opium which caused much dissatisfaction among the people of Phulaguri. Moreover, rumours spread that the British Government would soon impose duties on all their sources of income and even a tax on their residential houses. All these ultimately led to an uprising which initially

took the form of protest through *Raj Mels*. On 18 December, when people from distant villages assembled in a *Mel*, the British police forcibly tried to disperse the villagers. This incident enraged the villagers and they attacked the police with their lathis. The police then opened fire on the mob in which Sowabor Laung died on the spot. [PHA Files, Nos. 294, 1894 & A.C.O. Nos. 409, 1861-63, DSAA; PD]

Sreenath Chandra Pradhan: Resident of v. Kulberia, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on Bhagwanpore *Thana* (for details, see the entry on Bharat Chandra Sinha). There he died on the spot in the police firing. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33-34 & 94]

Sri Ram: Residence not known. He was in the service of the British-Indian Army in Malaya but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined it as a soldier in its First Guerrilla Regiment. He fought the British-Allied forces for the INA at several places in Burma (now Myanmar). He died finally confronting an enemy attack on his camp in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA(1945), NAI]

Srijut Chowdhury: Hailed from v. Tangail of distt. Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), resided

in Calcutta (Kolkata), (now in West Bengal); a first year Commerce student of Ashutosh College, Bhawanipur, Calcutta. He was one of the victims of the police firing in the agitation over the INA trials on 22 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; TF, 1945, pp. 803-810; BSRAR, pp. 155-172; CCI, pp. 125-130]

Srimanta Maity: Resident of Dandasira, p.s. Pingla, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). On 11 June 1930, a large crowd gathered hearing the wail and cry of women from the house of one Bhuban Sant. When it was found that the police had broken into the house and were assaulting the women, the crowd requested the officers to stop the 'zoolum' (atrocities) on women. Not paying any heed, however, the police started a *lathi*-charge to disperse the crowd, and having failed, they opened fire without any warning. Ten people died in the firing and Srimanta Maity was one of them. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-86, 27 June 1930, Report by the President, Council of Civil Disobedience, Bengal, NMML]

Srish Mitra alias Habu: Resident of 14 Das Lane, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal). He joined the Firm of Messrs. Rodda & Co. (Gun-makers and ammunition dealers) in August 1913 on a salary of Rs.16 per month. He was a Custom House *Sirkar* there. On 26 August 1914, he

helped Hem Ghose's revolutionary party in stealing the revolvers and cartridges from this Firm. Absconded and remained in hiding, the police failed to detect him even during the trial of this case. He was shot and killed by the frontier guards in 1915 while trying to cross the border into China. [IB, F. No. 1030/1914, S. No. 76/1914, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 227; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 542]

Suba Chand: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 20 years. He was involved in the agitation over the carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick), Suba Chand was shot dead at Clive Street, Calcutta, during the agitation. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30, NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3, 5, 10 & 12 April 1930; *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Subalal Mahto: Resident of v. Krishna-
vara, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was arrested and kept in custody. He died in Patna Camp Jail in 1942. [*WWIM*, I, pp. 201-202]

Subhas Chandra Bose: He was born on 23 January 1897 at Cuttack, Orissa, (Odisha); s/o Janaki Nath Bose, Government Pleader of Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa. Subhas Bose first came to public notice in February 1916 in connection with the alleged assault on Professor Oaten of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in consequence of which he was expelled from the college. In 1919 he

left for England, where he competed successfully for the ICS examination, but gave up his appointment in pursuance of the Non-Cooperation movement. While in England he closely identified himself with the Indian National Congress's causes. He was a staunch follower of C.R. Das and became an emerging important Congress activist in Bengal. He was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (1), Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, in February 1922. In 1923 he became the Secretary of the BPCC and turned out to be the militant leader of the nationalist youth in Bengal. Throughout, however, he maintained a close link with the Bengal revolutionaries in the underground. Suspected of his collusion with the revolutionary terrorists, he was arrested on 25 October 1924 and detained under Regulation III of 1818, but was released in May 1927. Elected President of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1929 and Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation in 1930, he was elected President of the 51st Session of the Indian National Congress in 1938. Elected President of the Indian National Congress for a second term, he resigned and formed the Forward Bloc within the Congress in 1939. During the time of Second World War he launched an anti-British and anti-War campaign all over India in September 1939. Arrested in July 1940, he undertook a 'fast unto death' against his illegal detention. Released in December

1940, but kept under house arrest, he mysteriously disappeared from his Calcutta home in the middle of January 1941 and succeeded in reaching Berlin (Germany) in April 1941. In Berlin he formed the nucleus of an army for India's liberation (Indian Legion) by recruiting Indian prisoners of war. In June 1943 he moved into South-East Asia to galvanise an Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) with the support of the Japanese Government to free India. Assuming the command of the INA as "Netaji", he proclaimed the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore on 21 October 1943. Taking possession of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Japanese Army on 31 December 1943, the INA successfully fought the British, crossed the Burma-India border in 1944 and reached the Imphal area of Manipur. Unfortunately the surrender of the Japanese forces in the Second World War forced Netaji to call off the war and order the INA's general withdrawal. Following the withdrawal, he left Singapore for Tokyo on 16 August 1945, and was reported to have died on 18 August 1945 in an air crash at Taihoku, Formosa. It is, however, still believed by many that he did not die in the air crash. [*ABP*, 28 November 1945 & 11 March 1946; *IB, CID, LPB*, 1924, Index 1, S. No. 227A, *WBSAK; WWIM*, I, p. 56]

Subodh Kumar De: Born in 1913. Resident of p.s. Khatunganj, Chittagong town, Bengal (now in Bangla-

desh); s/o Hriday Kumar De. A member of Surjya Sen's revolutionary party, he was arrested on 22 September 1930 in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case and detained in the Chittagong Jail. Transferred to Suri Jail on 18 November 1930, and to Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on 21 December 1930. He died there under detention on 15 April 1931 in [*IB, CID, LPB*, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 2543; *WWIM*, I, p. 88]

Subodh Kumar Mondal: A resident in Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), aged 25 years; he was drawn into the students' agitation in Calcutta to protest against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA and to demand his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). Subodh Kumar Mondal participated in one of the high decibel protest demonstrations between 11 and 13 February 1946 that was fired upon by the armed forces. He succumbed to his injuries soon afterwards and his dead body was later recovered from Rashbehari Avenue. [*IB*, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237, *WBSAK; SB*, F. No. *KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05*, *KPM; ABP*, 12-19 February 1946; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Suddee: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the Company's service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British forces on several occasions. He also encouraged his fellow-soldiers to turn their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. Captured while defending the rebels' position from the British assaults, he was charged with 'desertion, mutiny and sedition against the British'. He was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons' on 7 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858. He died there in detention on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sudhangshu Bhusan Mukherjee: Residence not known. A close associate of Amarendra Chatterjee, he was one of the directors of Sramjeebi *Samabaya*. He was involved in the conspiracy to kill the Viceory, Lord Hardinge, and had been an accused in the Lawrence Garden Bomb Case. He also tried to kill the Magistrate on 17 May 1913, and was prosecuted in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. He was condemned to death. [IB, F. No. 579/1918, S. No. 44/1918 & F. No 321/1917, S. No. 1917, WBSAK]

Sudhangshu Kumar Sharma: Born in 1910, inhabitant of v. Mandalibhog, distt. Sylhet, Assam. He was the Secretary of Surma Valley Students Association. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested in the course of it. He was sentenced to 4 months, rigorous imprisonment, and sent to Sylhet Jail, where he died on 19 August 1930. [IB, F. No. 149/28, S. No. 30/1928, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 578]

Sudhangshu Nadi: Resident of v. Jaipurhat, distt. Bogra, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). Joining the revolutionaries of Bengal, he was killed in the explosion of a bomb he was preparing on 24 October 1932 for using against the British officials. [*Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 578]

Sudhangshu Roy: Residence not known. He was a student leader of Sylhet district, Assam, who actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement there. He was arrested along with other Satyagrahis for taking part in the protest procession and put into jail. In jail, the Satyagrahis suffered from unhygienic conditions. For want of proper food and care many of them fell victims to the diseases. On 18 August 1930, Sudhangshu Roy died of cholera in the jail at the age of 22. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Sudhanshu Bimal Chanda: Hailed from v. Unsattarpara, p.s. Raozan, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandra Kumar Chanda, he was a member of the Anushilan Samiti. He was arrested for his revolutionary activities on 31 May 1935 and detained in the Chittagong Jail. Put under village domicile at Keshabpur, Jessore from 10 July 1935, he died on 14 May 1936 during his domicile. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 2156, WBSAK]

Sudhir Chand Hajra: Born in 1915 in v. Karak, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Goshtha Behari Hajra; political worker. He

took part in "Quit India" movement (1942) and joined in the attack on the Mahishadal Police Station on 29 September 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the firing by the police, he died the same day. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; Poll/(Conf.) F. No. 253/43, WBSAK & *Charitabhidhan*, 1, 580]

Sudhir Chandra Maity: Hailed from v. Basudebberia, p.s. and sub-division, Contai, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Observing the initial success of the "Quit India" movement volunteers who worked with the villagers in capturing various government premises, including the Bhagawanpore *Thana*, the local British administration was determined to teach the agitators and their supporters a lesson so that they refrain from further acts of aggression. When on 1 October 1942, Sudhir Chandra Maity along with other villagers were waiting at Bhaitgorh Bus Stop, they were presumed by the police to be readying themselves for an offensive. Apprehending an immediate attack, the police team resorted to indiscriminate firing in which Maity was shot dead. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; *RI*, p. 244; *QIMBSCSD*, pp. 65 & 94]

Sudhir Gupta alias Badal: He was born in 1912 in v. Purba Simulia, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He was the son of Abani Gupta and well-known by his *alias* (Badal). A member of the Revolutionary Party, he along with his 2 associates, carried out on 8 December 1930 the most

daring shoot-out at the Writer's Building, Calcutta (Kolkata), to kill Lieutenant Colonel N. Simpsons, Inspector General of Prisons, known as the "Corridor" armed confrontation. He committed suicide on the spot by swallowing cyanide to evade arrest and died on the spot. [IB, CID, Bengal 1931 Volume, Report on the Political Situation and Labor Unrest for the Seven days ending 14 March 1931; IB, F. No. 638-37, Note on the Square 2, 3, 4, 7, 8; IB, F. No. 935/36(7) & IB, CIDP Branch, Bengal Report on Political and Labour Unrest, for 7 days ending on 11 July 1931, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 121; *TIB*, 1, p. 816]

Sudhir Ukil: Hailing from Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he earned his living as an employee of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mill of Narayangunj (Dacca). The mill-workers were agitating against their employers from February 1946 over the retrenchment of some in their ranks, and on the issue of the suddenly increased price of rice (from Rs. 10 to Rs.14 per *maund*) that the mill supplied to them. The matters came to a head on 27 March 1946 when 8,000 of highly agitated mill-hands demonstrated in front of the mills and were fired upon by the police. Sudhir Ukil was shot dead in the firing. [*PA*, 14 April 1946]

Sudhoo Ali Dhuniya: Hailed from of Bihar, residence not known. He took part in the resistance against the British authority in 1857. Arrested by the English East India Company's

troops in the district of Gaya and charged with 'rebellion against the British,' he was convicted and sentenced to death on 9 October 1857. [Parliamentary Papers; Vol. 44, Part 4 of 1857-58, Paper No. C. 2449, p. 23, Inclosure 40 in No. 1; *IM1857B*, Appendix E, p. 170]

Sudu Bhatara: Born at v. Nandahandi, p.s. & distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Narayan Pujari. He joined the Congress in 1936 to take part in the country's struggle for freedom. Later, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Papadahandi, along with others, on a demonstration he took part. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88; *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94; *WWFWO*, KD, p. 100]

Sugna Munda: Hailed from Ulihatu, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); f/o Birsa Munda. A farmer, he was imprisoned by the British authorities in connection with the Birsa movement. He died in jail and was buried, perhaps, in Singhani German Mission Station, Hazaribagh. [BMAUA, Appendix, *Ja*]

Sujjan Pandey: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company. He left the Company's service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British forces on several occasions. He also encouraged his fellow-soldiers to turn their arms against the

oppressive foreign rule. He was captured while defending the rebels' position from the British assaults and charged with 'desertion, mutiny and sedition against the British'. He was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons' in April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859. He died there in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sukeshwar Rai: Resident of v. Baghari, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot by the British troops on 15 August 1942. He died of his injuries on the same day. [*WWIM*, I, p. 287]

Sukhan Lohar: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsand, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a Congress rally he joined at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 362; *AK*, p. 418; *BMSAI*, 3, p. 103]

Sukhari Lohar: Resident of v. Athar, p.s. Dumraon, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Shiv Prakash Lohar. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His neighbouring village Koraan Saraiya was also a centre of the activists of the "Quit India" agitation. On 19 August 1942, the military police entered the village

to terrorise the villagers, started looting it and also resorted to indiscriminate firing. He was hit by the military bullets and died on the spot the same day. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; AK, p. 259, 415; BMSAI, 3, p. 93; WWIM, I, p. 348]

Sukhdeo Bhagat: Resident of v. Birauli, p.s. Rupauli, distt. Purnea, Bihar; s/o Darsan Bhagat. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead while raiding the police station at Rupauli on 25 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2110/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 28 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 417]

Sukhdeo Roy: Resident of v. Shetalpur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead by the British troops in his village on 3 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 310]

Sukhdeo Singh: Inhabitant of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively taking part in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the police firing on a Congress Party workers' meeting at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 348; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 1]

Sukhdeo Tiwari: Resident of v. Manna

Chhapra, distt. Saran, Bihar; s/o Sripat Tiwari. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was part of a band of Swarajists who had collected to hold a meeting at Bhorey, Chapra (now in distt. Gopalganj). After the arrest of their leader, the crowd, including Tiwari, attacked the police party. He was arrested and put in Hazaribagh Jail in connection with this attack. However his health deteriorated and was released on that ground. But he died soon afterwards. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 59/1932 BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 365]

Sukhdev Diwedi (Dubey): Resident of v. Jogni, p.s. Dawath, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Sakuni Dubey. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His village was a centre of the August rebels and so invited the wrath of the Government. On 23 August 1942, the military entered the village and opened indiscriminate firing to terrorise the villagers. He received gun shot injury in the firing and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 3211/SB/39 (1)52, Bihar Special Branch CID, 14 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK,, p. 259, 416, WWIM, I, p. 98]

Sukheswar Singh: Resident of Lalganj Bazaar, p.s. Lalganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the firing by the British troops in 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 3]

Sukhlal Choudhary (Kalwar)/Sukhari

Choudhary: Resident of v. & p.s. Hilsa, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Rasbihari Choudhary. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he was shot dead in the police firing on the saboteurs he joined for raiding and burning the Hilsa Police Station on 15 August 1942. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1) 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 70; AK, p. 411]

Sukhrām Munda:

Resident of v. Chakra-dharpur, distt. Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took an active part in the Adivasi movement against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1895-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). Arrested and awarded capital punishment for the murder of the Sub-Inspector of Police and the *Chowkidar* at Chakra-dharpur, his sentence was reduced later to life imprisonment. He died subsequently in jail. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901; 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, p. 29; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Sukhrām Munda:

Resident of v. Lohajmi of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he took an active part in the Adivasi movement against the British rule, led by Birsa Munda in 1899-1900 (for details, see the entry on Birsa Munda). He was arrested

in the course of the movement and died in jail. [H/Pub(A), Proc. Nos. 326-355, August 1900; 528-529, 1901; 348-349, May 1901; H/Deptt, Proc. No. 352, August 1900 & Judl Deptt, Proc. Nos. 38-46, 1895, NAI; Bengal Administrative Report, 1899-1900, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 238; DSHM, appendix F, p. 96; SAMAY, p. 128; SABY, pp. 43-73]

Sukhru Raut (Sukhdeo Raut):

Resident of v. Marha, p.s. Majorganj, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Ganesh Rao. Actively taking part in the "Quit India" movement, he was critically injured in the police firing on 23 August 1942 and died a few days later. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p. 305; AK, p. 424; BMSAI, 3, p. 109]

Sukhu Dhanuk:

Resident of v. Sahur, p.s. Surajgarha, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement, and was killed by the British soldiers patrolling at the railway lines between Kajra and Kewl on 18 August 1942. While working in his fields near by the railway tracks, he was mistaken as a saboteur. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 334; AK, p. 414; BMSAI, 3, p. 138]

Sukhu Oraon:

Residence not known; a tenant-farmer and a participant in the *Tebhaga* movement, he took part in raiding the *jotedars'* granaries at Neoramanjhiali near Mathachulka under Mal Police Station in Jalpaiguri,

Bengal on 1 March 1947. Shot by the police, he died on the same day. [PA, 30 March 1947; ESPB, p. 235; PWFSJ, pp. 415-458]

Sukra Gotte: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942 in Koraput and was arrested in this connection by the British Police. Sukra Gotte, with other under-trial political prisoners, was put behind the bars in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where Sukra contacted pneumonia on account of the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. The Inspector General (Prisons), conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Because of these circumstances, he and other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Sukra Gotte died of heart failure on 11 February 1943 in detention. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Sukul Sonar: Resident of *m.* Kalbali Chakra, p.s. Tarapur, distt. Munger, Bihar. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He enthusiastically joined the 4000 strong crowd that had assembled around the Tarapur Police Station, with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag on it on 15 February 1932—the day that was

declared as the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first warned the gathering to disperse and then opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured in the firing and died on the spot on the same day. [Poll/Special (Confd.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; BMSAI, 2, p. 443; WWIM, I, p. 338]

Sukuman Bhatara: Born in v. Gopiguda p.s. Maidapur, distt. Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Lakshaman Bhatara. Joining the Congress in 1937, he took active part in the agitations of the "Quit India" movement when it started in August 1942. Receiving fatal *lathi* blows in a police *lathi*-charge on his fellow agitators, he died in a hospital. [FMK, p. 231]

Sukuman Majhi: Resident of v. Umarigaon, p.s. Tentulikhunti, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Pada Majhi. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he took an active part in it. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Papadahandi along with many others when the demonstration he joined was fired upon. [HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 88, WWFWO, KD, p. 102]

Sukumar Kanungo: Born in 1915, resident of v. Kanungopara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Umesh Chandra. He became an associate of the Chittagong revolutionaries while he was a student. Following the upsurge of 18 April 1930, many young men and

women of Chittagong were preparing themselves for the impending armed struggle. During this preparation for the anticipated war, Sukumar accidentally killed himself in 1931 while training with a gun. [*Alekhy-mala*, p. 115]

Sukumar: Resident of 129 S. N. Banerjea Road, Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. Receiving bullet injuries in the police firing on his procession and admitted to Shambhunath Pundit Hospital, he died there on 23 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [*ABP*, 22-29 November 1945; *PA*, 2 December 1945; *JUG*, 24 & 26 November, 1945; *The Statesman*, 24 & 30 November 1945; *TF*, 1945, pp. 803-810; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Sukuru Gate: Belonged to Kukudaguda (Tisiriput) in distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mangala Gate. A tribal freedom fighter, he participated in the "Quit India" movement under the leadership of Lakshman Nayak. While picketing before the Mathili Police Station on 21 August 1942, he received bullet injuries in the police firing on the gathering and was arrested. He died in jail within a few days of his arrest. [MMCC List No. 62, Acc. No. 1360 (F), dated 15 August 1963, OSAB; *JM*, p. 148; *SSOAS*, p. 89]

Sukuru Mudli: Hailing from Papadahandi, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 24 August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on a demonstration he joined at Papadahandi, along with few others. [*HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88, *ODGK*, p. 76; *SFSO*, p. 96; *SSOAS*, p. 94]

Suleiman: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2885) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Suleiman was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Suliman Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2462) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Suliman Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the

King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Suliman: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2406) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Suliman was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Sumari Munda: Belonged to Gangpur State (now in distt. Sundergarh), Orissa (Odisha). He joined the protest against the unlawful imposition of the levy on tribal people by the Rani of Gangpur State. When the Rani found the agitation to be threatening, she invited the aggrieved tribals to discuss the matter on 25 April 1939. Accepting the invitation, the tribal people, under the leadership of

Nirmal Munda, gathered at Simco ground nearly 3,000 in number. Panicked by the number, she gave the British police (in the presence of the British Political Agent) an order to disperse the mob. Unable to disperse the gathering, the police resorted to firing in which Sumari Munda was killed along with some others. [*The Statesman*, 9 May 1939; *HMFO*, III, p. 68, ROSEC, p. 52; DC, F. No. 5, 1939; ENC, F. No. 1, p. 137, OSAB; *SSOAS*, p. 52]

Sumbhoo: Residence not known. He was in service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms against the oppressive foreign rule. Participating in several rebel attacks on the British establishments, he was eventually caught during an encounter with the Company's army. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to be transported for life on 12 October 1857. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 22 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Summoo Khan: Residence not known. He was in the service of the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the British at several places in Bihar and was caught while defending a rebel

position. He was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in chains'. He was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where his death in detention was reported on 30 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sunandhar Dura: Resident of v. Kodi-guda, p.o. Chedenga, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Rama Dura. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that had started in August 1942. He was arrested in this connection and imprisoned for six months. He died in detention owing to severe tortures in the hands of the jail authorities. [MMCC List, S. No. 28, Acc No. 1360 (F), dated 15 August 1963, OSAB; JM, p. 147; SLL, p. 122]

Sundahadar Bhatara: Born at v. Mala-goan, p.s. Jharigaon, distt. Nabarangpur, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Lakshamn Bhatara. Joining the Congress in 1936, he took part in various national agitations before his active involvement in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his anti-government activities and was sent to Maidalpur Jail. He could not bear the police assaults there and died in detention in 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189, 1945, OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 105]

Sundar Hembaram: Resident of v. Navadih of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Sardar

Hembaram. He was active in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and participated in the *Lathi-Pahar* agitation in Dumka in 1943. For his agitational activities, he was arrested and imprisoned, and died in Dumka Jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; 42KKSP, pp. 324-362; SABY, pp. 47-73]

Sundar: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Belsond, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Gena. Belonging to a lower class, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was killed in the police firing on the Congress Party workers' meeting he joined at Chhapra Bazaar on 30 August 1942. [Memo. No. 2761/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), the 6 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 221; AK, p. 418; BMSAI, 3, p. 108]

Sunder Marandi: Belonging to v. Sarsabad, Dumka, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Biran Marandi, he turned an active participant in the "Quit India" movement. He died in August 1942 in the police firing at Belapur village on a procession he joined. It was demanding the immediate withdrawal of the English imperialist forces from the Indian soil. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; SABY, pp. 47-73; AK, p. 413-426]

Sunil Kumar Mukherjee: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. An army employee, he later got involved in the Indian independence move-

ment. He was arrested on 18 April 1943 on the charges of 'conspiracy and high treason'. He was convicted of conspiracy to sabotage the 4th Madras Coastal Defence Battery and was condemned to death. He was hanged at the Madras Penitentiary on 27 September 1943. [IG Prison Records, *MOMCIF* 1883-1947; *WWIM*, I, p. 236]

Supan Naik: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal); aged 48 years. He was involved in the agitation over the carters' strike in Calcutta on 1 April 1930 (for details, see the entry on Ananda Charan Mallick). Supan Naik was shot dead in Calcutta on that fateful day. [H/Poll, F. No. 18/V/30 NAI; *ABP*, 2, 3, 5, 10 & 12 April, 1930, *POP*, pp. 101-104]

Suraj Dusadh: Resident of v. Mohini, p.s. Sheohar, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar; s/o Raman Dusadh. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was shot dead in the firing by the Gorkha soldiers, while hoisting the Tricolour flag on Seohar Police Station in 1942. [*WWIM*, I, p.100]

Suraj Narayan Bhagat: Resident of v. Bihariganj, distt. Saharsa, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942, he was arrested in 1943 and detained in Bhagalpur Jail. He fell seriously ill in jail, and died soon thereafter. [*WWIM*, I, p. 39]

Suraj: Resident of v. Maheshpur, p.s.

Gogru, distt. Bhagalpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined in a raid on a police outpost by a group of saboteurs, known as the Siaram Dal. He was killed in the police firing on the Dal on 28 August 1943. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Surajdeo Kumar: Inhabitant of v. Narwirpur, Koilwar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Darshan Kumar. He was a leading figure in the "Quit India" movement of his area. He died in the police firing on a procession he joined on 23 August 1942. It was demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British imperialist forces from the Indian soil. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *AK*, p. 413-426]

Surajdeo Prasad (Shree Deo Prasad): Resident of Daulatpur, p.s. Narisnagar, distt. Darbhanga, Bihar; s/o Lutan Lal. An active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in firing by the "Tommies", while brick-battling a goods train near the Home Signal at Samastipur, on 12 August 1942. [Memo. No. 405(2)/SP, Office of the Superintendent of Police Laheriasarai (Secret), 4 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *AK*, p. 412; *WWIM*, I, p. 279]

Surajdev Kumar (Kumhar): Resident of v. Narwirpur, p.s. Koilwar, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Darshan Kumar

(Kumhar), he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 12 August 1942, the "Tommies" arrived at Koilwar in order to search and arrest the absconding activists of the agitation. He was present in Koilwar at that time and started running away to escape from the clutches of the military. He was shot, and died the same day. [Memo. No. 2674/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 5 February 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 259, 416; WWIM, I, p. 352]

Surendra Dhara: Hailed from v. Kalyanpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942) and joined a procession on which the police fired on 22 September 1942. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in the Contai Sub-Jail in December 1943. [AICC Papers, F.No. 34, TSSICC, MSS, NMML; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 589]

Surendra Kushari: Resident of Calcutta (Kolkata), Bengal (now in West Bengal), a member of the revolutionary group; he took part in the political dacoity of a shop at Armenian Street, Calcutta on 7 May 1917. He was shot dead in course of it by the police. [KS, Alipore Judges Court Record; WWIM, I, p. 1180]

Surendra Nath Kar: Hailed from p.s. Vishnupur, Bankura, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Keshab Chandra. A political activist, he was interned under the Government orders dated

2 September 1916. He committed suicide during his internment. [List of Persons connected with the Revolutionary and Anarchical movement in Bengal, Part-III; IB, CID, LPB, 1924, Index, S. No. 1136, WBSAK]

Surendra Nath Kar: Resident of Bar Amritberia, Tamluk Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). During the "Quit India" movement, the people of Tamluk Sub-Division were inspired by the Sub-divisional Congress Committee to resist the unjust and oppressive rule of the British in India. Responding to the calls, Surendra Nath Kar – along with two thousand and five hundred persons – assembled at Danipur under the Mahisadal *Thana* on 8 September 1942, to stop the export of rice by the pro-British mill-owners at Danipur for feeding the imperialist forces, despite its acute shortage in the Tamluk area. In course of the popular resistance, the police resorted to firing, killing 3 persons, including the 28 year old Surendra Nath Kar. [RI, p. 242; *QIMBTJS*, p. 24]

Surendra Nath Nag: Born on 23 May 1917 at Aberdeen, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands; s/o Ram Nath Nag, he was appointed as Sub-Assistant Surgeon on 1 March 1939 under the British Administration. He joined the Indian Independence League, and worked for supporting it financially. During the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45), he was arrested on 22 January 1943 on the charge of

'spying for the British' and imprisoned in Cellular Jail. He was shot dead at Dugnabad, the Andaman Islands, on 30 March 1943. [UHFSA, p. 231]

Surendra Sai: Born in 1809 at v. Khinda in Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha). He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and soon became a leader of the rebels in his area. He also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the oppressive alien rule. He was captured during a fierce encounter with the Company's forces and imprisoned for life in Ashingada Fort, where he died on 28 February 1884. [HFMO, II, p. 90; SSOAS, p. 18]

Surendra Sarkar: Residence not known. The Hajongs of Mymensingh had been involved in the peasant movement since the 1930s, and were participants in the *Tebhaga* movement as well. On 30 January 1947, there was a virtual battle between the police and the struggling Hajong peasants at Bahertali in the Mymensingh, Bengal (now in Bangladesh) during which Surendra died in the police firing. The peasants retaliated, killed two policemen and took away their rifles. [Bengal Assembly Proc., Vol. 72, No. 1; *ABP*, 31 January 1947; *The Statesman*, 25 March 1947]

Surendranath Dhara: Born at v. Kalyanpur, distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). Arrested and imprisoned, he died in the Contai Sub-Jail in December 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/76/42, NAI]

Surendranath Maity: A resident of v. Sundara, Mahishadal *Thana*, Tamluk, Midnapore Bengal (now in West Bengal). An activist in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined the Congress *Vidyut Bahini's* assault on the Mahishadal *Thana* for occupying it, and flying the Congress Flag on its top. In the fight for the *thana*, Surendranath Maity was killed in the armed police's firing on 29 September 1942. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, hand-written account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Surendranath Maity: Inhabitant of v. Gopalpur, Mahishadal *Thana*, Tamluk, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Participating in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942, he joined in the Congress *Vidyut Bahini's* raid on the Mahishadal *Thana* for hoisting the Tricolour Flag on its premises. In the counter-attack by the armed police, Surendranath received severe bullet injuries and died of it. [AICC Papers, F. No. 34, handwritten account of Banamali Maity, pp. 16-19, TSSICC, MSS, NMML]

Suresh Banik Chandra: Born in 1906; s/o Sarat Chandra of Mahadebpur, Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he was an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and the "Quit India" movement (1942). He was arrested several times, and sent to Chittagong Jail on 11 October 1934, and to Hijli Camp on 8 April 1935. He was then kept in village domicile at Chanditola,

Hooghly, from 17 June 1937. Released under section 2(1) (a) on 10 December 1937, he participated in the "Quit India" movement in 1942 and was arrested again. Imprisoned in Dacca Central Jail, he died there on 4 January 1944. [IB,CID,LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 1926, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 596]

Suresh Chandra Ghosh: Belonging to v. Laba, distt. Birbhum, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he participated in the "Quit India" movement. He was arrested during the movement and died in 1942 at Suri Jail. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, & H/Poll, 3/16/42, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, I, p.595]

Surjya Kumar Sen *alias* **Masterda:** Born on 18 October 1893; resident of v. Noapara, distt. Chittagong, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Rajmani Sen; Graduate in arts; teacher in Umatarra High School, Chittagong. He joined the Revolutionary Party in 1918, and took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921). Subsequently, he became the leader of the Chittagong branch of the militant revolutionary organization, known as the Indian Republican Army (Chittagong Branch). On 23 December 1923 he organised the political dacoity in the Pahartali railway office, managed to evade arrest and remained in the underground. While in the underground, he succeeded in setting up revolutionary centers in the tea-garden areas of Assam, Silchar, Karimgunj, Gauhati, Sibsagar, etc. Arrested in 1924, Sen was detained without trial

for four years. On his release in 1927, and following his narrow escape from arrest in Dakshneswar Bomb Conspiracy Case, he planned and later executed the famous raid on the British armoury at Chittagong on 18 April 1930. He led the attack on the armoury personally, seized the magazines and the guard room. He also fought against the British soldiers on the Jalalabad Hill on 22 April 1930. Evading arrest by the police, he directed revolutionary activities from his secret hide-outs. He was detected in the house of Sabitri Chakrabarty at Patiya, which was surrounded by a military squad on 13 June 1932. But he managed to slip away after a brief armed encounter. Again surrounded by armed police and soldiers at Goirala on 16 February 1933, he was finally captured, following a fight. Subjected to brutal beatings and tortures by the police, and sentenced to death, he died on the gallows in Chittagong Jail on 11 January 1934. [Poll/Deptt, Poll Branch, F. No. 174/32(1-32) (Mentioned as absconder); Fortnightly Reports on the Political Condition of Bengal; First half of August, 1933; IB, F. No. 935/36(7); F. No. 29-31, 33/1931; F.No. 493/1931, List of Outrages, 1938; IB, F. No. 935-36(8)) S. No. 185 & IB, F. No. KW/507Z-26, 518/25, S. No. 139/1925, WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 328]

Surtaj Khan: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the

rebel forces. He took part in several attacks on the British establishments and was caught during an encounter with the British troops. Charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life on 5 August 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858. He died there in custody on 21 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sushil Chandra Datta: Born in 1897; resident of v. Kendua, p.s. Madaripore, distt. Faridpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Haranath Datta. He studied in Bajitpur School and was later admitted to Howrah Zilla School and lived with his cousin Satish Datta (an employee of the Railway Department at Howrah). Thereafter he joined Purna Das's revolutionary group in Faridpur. He took part in Kawakuri Dacoity on 28 May 1914, and was also a suspect in the Faridpur Conspiracy Case in 1914. Arrested on 13 February 1914, he was released for want of evidence. Receiving bullet wounds during an armed encounter with the police in north Bengal, he died in 1916. [IB, F. No. 130F/1915, S. No. 9/1915, F. No. 289/1915, S. No. 8/1915; WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 85]

Sushil Chandra Kumar Sen Gupta: Born in December 1892, hailed from v. Senpara, p.s. Beniaganj, distt. Sylhet, now in Assam, and resident of No. 18 Beadon Street, Calcutta, (Kolkata), Bengal (Now West Bengal); s/o Kailash Chandra Sen.

During the trial of Aurobindo Ghosh in the court of Kingsford, when a sergeant was caning a group of agitated persons, Sushil hit him and was caned for that. For his being a member of the Maniktala group of revolutionaries, he had been sent up in the Alipore Bomb Case, but was acquitted. After release, he completed his studies from Metropolitan Institution, and took part in the Baliaghata Political Dacoity, Calcutta, and in the assassination of informer, Nirode Haldar at Pathuriaghata in February 1915. On 3 May 1915, he took part in the Khalilpur Political Dacoity in Nadia, where two Sub-Inspectors and some constables tried to stop the "dacoities". He was shot dead by the Police in the clash that ensued. [Poll (Poll), Secret File, Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, ICS, Vol. VI, 1915; IB, F. No. 289/1915, S. No. 8/1915, WBSAK; PHA Files, F. No. 327, DSAA; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 600]

Suthil Saikia: A resident of Jorhat, Assam, Suthil Saikia was an active participant in the Non-Cooperation movement as well as in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was a promoter of Swadeshi goods and also acted as a Congress volunteer. Detained in prison, he died there in 1934 due to severe police tortures. [PHA Files, F. No. 40, 1921, DSAA]

Swadesh Bhusan Ghosh: Born in 1909, resident of v. Bharakair, p.s. Tangibari, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Girish Chandra Ghosh. A member of the Jugantar

Party, he was arrested on 13 January 1934 and prosecuted for possession of revolvers at Sonarang, Dacca. He was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 19(f) Arms Act and imprisoned in Dacca Central Jail under Section 2(1), on 18 January 1934. Transferred to Buxa Camp on 5 April 1934 and to Presidency Jail, Calcutta on 10 December 1934, he was sent for home domicile at Bharakair, Tangibari, Dacca on 6 March 1935. Subjected to village domiciles at Faridpur on 7 October 1935 at Barabani, Burdwan, on 6 October 1936 and home domicile at Bharakair, Tangibari, Dacca on 9 December 1936; he died in internment on 17 February 1936. [IB, CID, LPB, 1939 Index 2, S. No. 3875, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 111]

Swadesh Chandra Roy: Hailed from Bengal, residence not known. Belonging to Surjya Sen's group of Chittagong revolutionaries, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, an armed confrontation occurred between the British troops and Sen's group of revolutionaries at the Jalalabad Hills. Many lives were lost on both sides including that of Swadesh Chandra Roy, whose body bore 5 gun shot wounds. [H/Poll, F. No. 174/32, Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930, Chittagong; IB, F. No. KW 507-26 WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 665; *BM*; *CYAM*, p. 101]

Swadesh Ranjan Ray: Born in 1910, resident of Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); A member of Surjya

Sen's Revolutionary party in Chittagong, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930 and in the fighting against the British troops on the Jalalabad Hills on 22 April 1930. He escaped arrest and planned a few days later, an attack on two European Clubs in Chittagong. Detected and surrounded by military guards and policemen at Kalarpole on 6 May 1930, he received bullet wounds in the encounter and died on the same day. [IB, F. No. KW/ 507-26, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 609; *Alekhyamala*, p. 101; *TIB*; 1, p. 665]

Swami Satyanand Puri: Residence not known. Originally named Prafulla Kumar Sen, he was a member of the Anushilan Samiti. To evade British surveillance, he roamed around the country in the garb of an ascetic, spent a lot of time in the Himalayas and carried out a deep study of Philosophy in the solitude. After his stay in the Himalayas, Prafulla Kumar Sen returned to Bengal and joined Calcutta University as a lecturer under the name of 'Satyanand Puri'. Being well-versed in Oriental Philosophy, he was requested to deliver discourses on it at many places. Widely known as 'Swami Satyanad Puri', he was also invited by the Education Department of the Government of Thailand for a lecture tour. He became so popular there that the Thai authorities would not let him go back. Settling down there, he started promoting cultural activities in Thailand and established the 'Thai-India Cultural Forum' to

foster relations between the two countries. During the Second World War, he was actively involved in espousing the cause of India's freedom. A conference was proposed meanwhile to be organised in Tokyo in which representatives of expatriate Indians from various countries would participate. Swami Satyanand Puri was to represent in it the Indians settled in Thailand. On the request of Fujiwar (a Japanese Intelligence Officer), and in order to cooperate with the Japanese to counter British domination, he was selected as member of a Goodwill Mission for Tokyo to hold informal discussions on Indian freedom. While on his way to Tokyo, he lost his life in an air crash on 24 March 1942. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI; IR, V, pp. 173-74; TINA, pp. 4 -35]

Swarup (Ramswarup) Kahar: Resident of v. & p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar. An activist participant in the "Quit India" movement, he was killed in the firing by the "Tommys" on the saboteurs when he joined for raiding the Mokama Railway

Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 420]

Syam Nandan Singh: Resident of v. Chhapra, p.s. Meenapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. Actively participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined in the ransacking of the Government treasury. Arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment, he undertook a fast to protest against the brutal treatment of political prisoners in Buxar Jail and died after 32 days of fasting. [WWIM, I, p. 339]

Syed-ur-Rahman: Born at v. Tetabar, Sibsagar, Assam; s/o Aziz-ur-Rahman; he was Havildar-Clerk in No. 6 IBT Company of the British-Indian Army in Malaya. However, he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942. He fought under the INA flag on several occasions in Burma (now Myanmar) and died finally while confronting the British forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 320]

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Taj Mohamed Khan: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2058) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915, he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Taj Mohamed Khan was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. Subsequently he was shot dead on 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Tapeshwar Pandey: Resident of v. Atthar, p.s. Nawanagar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Ramsunder Pandey. A Congressite, he belonged to a village whose inhabitants mostly participated in the "Quit India" movement. When the British troops encircled the militant village and opened fire, he was shot dead on the

spot on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953 S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; AK, p. 422; WWIM, I, p. 263]

Tapodhar Deka: An inhabitant of Dahi, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). While in the forefront of the rebels, Tapodhar Deka was shot dead in the police firing. [PHA Files, F. No. 298 (1984) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Taradas Mukherji: Born in 1904, resident of v. Malopara, p.s. Goari town, distt. Nadia, Bengal (now in West Bengal); s/o Haripada Mukherji. He was a member of a revolutionary group of Nadia. He was convicted and sentenced on 24 May 1930 to six months' simple imprisonment under Sections 124A and 120B of Indian Penal Code in connection with an

unlawful procession at Krishnanagar, Nadia, on 11 August 1929. Subjected to brutal physical and mental tortures in Jail, he turned insane and committed suicide at Baripada on 5 July 1933. [IB, CID, LPB, 1930, Index-3, S. No. 1360; RNPP in Bengal, 1933, p. 297, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 237]

Tarak Deka: An inhabitant of Mangaldoi, disst. Darrang, Assam, he took part in the anti-British peasant rising in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Tarak Deka was hit by the police bullets and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 298 (1894) and 128 (1886-1926), DSAA; IGP]

Tarak Jana: Resident of v. Bendia, Contai Sub-Division, Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. On 29 September 1942, he participated in the Congress volunteers' raid on the Bhagwanpore Thana. He died in the police firing there, along with a few others. [H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/76/42, NAI; RI, pp. 35 & 244; QIMBSCSD, pp. 33- 34 & 94]

Tarakeshwar Sen Gupta: Resident of v. Goila, Barisal, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Hari Charan Sen Gupta. He was a member of the Jugantar Party and participated in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested on 28 August 1930 and detained in Barisal Jail without trial.

Convicted by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Barisal, on 22 November 1930 under section 504, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was transferred to Rajshahi Central Jail on 15 December 1930 and then to Hijli Camp on 14 March 1931. He was shot dead at Hijli Camp on 17 September 1931 in course of an attack on the prisoners detained without trial by Jamuna Singh, Head Wardern, and his subordinates. [IB, CID, Report on the Political Situation for the week ending 19 September 1931 IB, CID, LPB, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 575, WBSAK; WWIM, I, p. 330; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 41; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 193]

Tarini Majumdar alias Star: Resident of Kandirpur, Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); a student of Yusuff School at Comilla. During his school days he joined the revolutionary movement of Bengal. He took part in Kartola or Patnai Political Dacoity in Tippera (now in Tripura) district in 1915. When house searches and arrests increased in 1917 under the Defence of India Act, he along with other revolutionaries remained in the underground and went to Gauhati. Spotting them, the police surrounded their hiding place in Gauhati, but, he succeeded in escaping by hoodwinking the pursuers. He left for Dacca thereafter and remained in hiding in a house. Detected at Kattabazar by the police on 15 June 1918, he fought the raiding party and died in action the same day. [IB, F. No. 1/1930, S. No. 20; Proscription of the issues of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, dated 29

December 1929; Poll/(Poll), Secret File - Notes on Outrages by Mr. J.C. Nixon, ICS, volume VI, 1917; *WWIM*, I, p. 206]

Tarkeshwar Dastidar: Born in 1904, resident of Saraotali, Boalkhali, Feringibazaar, Chittagong town, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Chandrakanta. A revolutionary, he was also known as "Futuda", and was reported to have shot and wounded the Assistant Sub-Inspector of Chittagong on 16 March 1931 at Patiya Police Station. Consequently, a reward of Rs 250 was announced on his head. He also took part in the famous Chittagong Armoury Raid and became the leader of the Indian Republican Army (Chittagong Branch) after Masterda's arrest. He kept in touch with Surjya Sen in prison and endeavoured hard to free him. He hid himself in the house of Purna Talukdar, Gahira, police station Anwara, Chittagong, and directed revolutionary activities from there. On 18 May 1933, he and his associates were arrested from their hideout, following a skirmish with an unit of the Gurkha soldiers. He was tried, found guilty and executed along with Surjya Sen on 12 January 1934 in Chittagong District Jail. Their dead bodies were said to have been burnt in the boiler of a ship. [IB, F. Nos. 935/36(7), 29-31, 33/1931, 493/1931; List of Outrages, 1933, Part, A, S. No. 602 and 612, dated 19 May 1933 & IB, F. No. 176/30 WBSAK; *WWIM*, I, p. 83; *TIB*, 6, p. 745; *CYAM*, p. 194; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 193]

Tatnarayan Ray: Hailed from v. Khagakharibari, p.s. Dimla, distt. Rangpur, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). In the second week of January 1947 some *Jotedars* of Dimla, armed with guns, attacked the houses of the *Bargadars* (sharecroppers) to snatch away their crops. The *Bargadars* led by Tatnarayan Ray and Bachcha Muhammad resisted the attack. Tatnarayan Ray was shot by *Jotedars* and their men during the resistance and died on the spot. [*ASB*, 1946-47, p. 40; *TAI*, pp. 40-47; *CBBK*, pp. 70-72]

Tehal Singh: Belonging to v. Ramvala, distt. Amritsar, Punjab; s/o Ganda Singh, he was a passenger in the Japanese ship, "Komagata Maru", which took the Sikh migrants to Canada, but had been forced to return to India, Budge Budge, near Calcutta (for details, see the entry on Arjun Singh). He was shot in the mayhem breaking out between the passengers and the colonial police at Budge Budge on 29 September 1914 and died later in hospital. [IB, F. No. 1105/14, S. No. 57/1914, WBSAK; *The Statesman*, 1 October 1914; *AEISF*, pp. 218-223]

Thagi Ram Sut: A resident of Berhampur, Assam, and a very active Congress worker in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a public meeting on 18 September 1942 for a religious purpose. Although the purpose was explained and the authorities had been assured that the people would disperse after taking the "prasads"; the military unit did

not wait and started kicking the people and trampling the sacred "prasads". At this, the people got infuriated and started shouting "Bande Mataram". In the ensuing melee the neighbouring villagers joined, carrying a Congress Flag with them. When the army Captain tried to snatch the flag away, it resulted in a scuffle and in the army men's resorting to firing in which Thagi Ram Sut lost his life. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 121, 325, DSAA]

Thakur Bishwanath Sahi/Sahdeo: Born in distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); Raja/Zamindar of Barkagarh in Ranchi, he organised and led the resistance against the British authorities in 1857. He joined the mutineers of the Ramgarh Battalion and prevented the return of the Government Officers to Chotanagpur. Later he helped the rebel forces in destroying the British administration in the Chotanagpur region. Together with Ganpat Rai, he was also engaged in plundering several villages and burning the Government *thana* at Barwa. The combined forces of Umrao Singh, Sheikh Bhikhari, Madho Singh, Ganpat Rai and Sahdeo, as well as the rebellious sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion and of Doranda Army Camp, broke jails and freed the prisoners, burnt record rooms and administrative offices at Ranchi. In the middle of March 1858 at the Nawagarh hills, a large body of rebels was collected by Sahdeo and Rai. When pursued by the British, he escaped with Rai for some times, but was captured by the British soldiers,

led by Major Nation, Commandant of the 9th Bengal Police Battalion, at Kakraj in the Lohardagga area in March 1858. He was executed by hanging at Ranchi in an area near the Commissioner's compound on 16 April 1858. His property in both Barkagarh and Jagannathpur was confiscated under the Act XXV of 1857. [Letter from W. H. Oakes to A. R. Young, 4 August 1858 & Letter No. 9, from the Commissioner of Chotanagpur to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 4 October 1858, WBSAK]

Thakur Ojha: Born at v. Goh, distt. Gaya, Bihar. He took active part in the resistance against the English East India Company's rule during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company's troops and executed by hanging in 1858. [WWIM, III, p. 111]

Thakur Rameshwar: Belonging to Bengal, residence not known, he participated in one of the many processions in various parts of Calcutta against the INA trials and the police firing on students' procession (22 November 1945) at Dalhousie Square. He received fatal bullet injuries as a result of police firings on the procession he joined and died of his injuries in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital on 24 November 1945 (for details, see the entry on Abdus Salam). [ABP, 22-29 November 1945; PA, 2 December 1945; JUG, 24 & 26 November 1945]

Thakur Seebari Singh: Residence not

known. He was an important rebel leader during the Uprising of 1857. He was also one of the instigators of Chura rising, in Bihar. Major Simpson reported the rise of about 10,000 Churas and Santhals near Gomla Chuttee. The Sikhs were sent to subjugate them. Thakur was caught and sentenced to death. [A Handbook of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Records, 1771-1859, p. 126, BSAP]

Thangal General: Hailed from Agom Leikai, Manipur; s/o Khettri Singh. In the absence of Jubraj Tikendrajit, he had ordered the execution of the English prisoners, following the March 24 English aggression. He said to Tikendrajit "I see no means of again becoming friends with the Sarkar: therefore let us kill these people". Following his capture, he was accused by the British of 'waging war against the Queen Eurpress and for murdering four British officials, including Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam'. The trial of Thangal General lasted from the 22 May to 1 June 1891. He was one of the two most wanted "War Criminals" (heroes in fact) by the British. Sentenced to death, he was hanged on the 13 August 1891 (at the age of 75) at Pheidung Pung presently BT park, where Shahid Meenar has now been erected. Naming the northern part of Imphal market after his name "Thangal Bazar" shows his wide popularity as a freedom fighter. He was one of the great sons of Manipur, who sacrificed his life by challenging British Imperialism. [Acc. No. 3-2/92, pp. 8-24, MSAI]

Thanghulha: Hailing from distt. Kolasib, the Lushai Hills (now Mizoram), he was a descendant of Manga, chief of Nisapui village. Thanghulha took a decisive role in attacking and killing Captain Browne in September 1890 at Changsil. In connection with this case, he was captured and put behind the bars in Tezpur Lunatic Asylum. Later, he was shifted to Hazaribagh Jail where he died in the 1890s. [Gen/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-1, G-II, CB-2, G-25, A Political Report on the Northern Lushai Hills for the year 1890-91 & 1893, MSAI]

Thankur Dhon Gope: A prominent leader of Sylhet, Assam, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested and put into Sylhet Jail. He died there on 22 November 1932 on account of the inhuman treatment of the jail authorities. [PHA Files, F. No. 96, DSAA]

Thirga Bhagat: Born at v. Beyasi, p.s. Mandar, distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Dhamuya Bhagat, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested when he joined in an anti-British demonstration. Tried and sent to jail, he died later in detention. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; Poll (Special), 1942, 520, BSAP]

Thoding: Hailed from v. Rakmanpara, the Garo Hills, Meghalaya, he took part in the last Garo resistance movement of 1875 against the British Raj. Thoding and the Garo warriors fought continuously for three weeks

to resist the British occupation, but was captured by his enemy from the battlefield. He was tried by Cawley and Ferris, sentenced to death and executed at Tura on 5 June 1875. [HCOG, pp. 27-38]

Thoga Baidya: Resident of v. Biahapara, Patharughat, Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in January 1894 in the peasant rising against the British authorities in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Damahu Sarma). Thoga Baidya was hit when the police opened fire on the rebels, and died on the spot. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; APMJJ]

Thongneh Kuki: Belonging to v. Bongbal, Manipur, he was arrested in connection with the stiff Kuki opposition in the Manipur Hills to the British policy of Labor Corps recruitment for transportation during the First World War, particularly in France. Imprisoned in Imphal Jail, he was tortured to death there on 17 September 1918. [Cabin No. 5; Kuki Rebellion Cases 1917-1918, p. 112, SLIBI]

Thoto Burman: Residence not known. The police resorted to full scale repression to control the *Tebhaga* movement in different parts of Bengal, but particularly in north Bengal where the movement proved to be very strong. On 20 February 1947, the police went to the small village of Khanpur near Balurghat in Dinajpur to arrest some local militant peasants. The peasants had intelli-

gence of this and were prepared to fight them. The police truck was attacked and it fell into a ditch which was dug in the middle of the road. The police fired 121 rounds in which 20 peasants were killed. Thoto was one of them. [PA, 30 March 1947; JDSKRRTS, p. 111; ASB, 1946-47, Appen-dix Two]

Tikait Umrao Singh: Resident of distt. Ranchi, Bihar (now in Jharkhand), he was owner of the Khatanga Estate, and also a disbanded Sepoy who, after his discharge, took the service with a General residing in Delhi. He took active part in the Uprising against British in 1857 and led the rebel troops in fighting against the English East India Company's forces. He also encouraged the sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion, which was within the territory of Khatanga Estate, to join the Rising. He regularly wrote secret letters to the sepoys of various regiments asking them to leave the Company's forces and join the revolt. He combined his own force led by Shaikh Bhikhari, his Diwan, with the forces of Zamindar Madho Singh, and then marched towards Ranchi to join hands with Thakur Bishwanath Sahdeo and Pandey Ganpat Rai. The combined forces of Madho Singh, Bishwanath Sahdeo and Ganpat Rai and the rebellious sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion and of Doranda Army Camp broke jails and freed the prisoners, burnt record rooms and administrative offices at Ranchi. Reward was announced for the capture of Singh, and he was caught in Soorajkund by the British. Umrao

Singh was given capital sentence on 6 January 1858 with forfeiture of his property. He was hanged on 8 January 1858 in the Chutupalu valley of Ramgarh district. [Letter No. 9, from the Commissioner of Chotanagpur to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, 4 October 1858, WBSAK]

Tikendrajit Singh: Born in 1858; s/o Maharaja Chandrakirtee and Chingatham Chanu Koujeswari Devi. He was the hero of the Manipur Revolution of 1891. He was determined to expel the British from Manipur and bring back its independence. This led to direct clashes between the Manipuris and the British at several places. In the skirmishes, Mr. Quiton and a number of his officers were put to death. During the reign of his father (Maharaja Chandrakriti), he was Kotwal, Senapati (during the period of Surachandra) and Jubraj (during the period of Kullachandra). In his individual capacity, he deposed Surachandra, the reigning king, in the year 1890 and installed Kullachandra as the king of Manipur. The rise of such a powerful prince in the eastern-most state of India was considered a threat to the British supremacy. Lord Landsdowne regarded these acts of assertion on the part of Tikendrajit as great offence. In fact the skirmishes gave an opportunity to the British to interfere in the internal affairs of Manipur. On the receipt of the news of Kullachandra, the British Government sent three columns of troops to Manipur from Kohima, Silchar and Tamu. To save

their motherland, the Manipuris fought very bravely under the direction of Tiekdnrajit. But it was all in vain against the superior might and arms of the British. The British occupied Manipur on 27 April 1891 and arrested Tikendrajit subsequently. He was publicly hanged on 13 August 1891. [Empress *versus* Tikenderjit Singh, Acc. No. 160, 1-4; MISC Papers connected with 1891 Mutiny p. 2, MSAI]

Tilak Deka: Resident of v. Barapujia, distt. Nagaon, Assam. He was a member of the "Santi Sena", during the "Quit India" movement. This "Santi Sena" used to post its members at the gateways to his village every night to guard the inhabitants against probable infiltrators and mischief-mongers. On the fateful night of 28 August, Tilak Chandra Deka was posted at the village gate with a horn in his hand to give signals of any suspicious movements to his fellow villagers. At about 1 a.m., a raiding military party reached the outskirts of the village. When he noticed its presence and was going to blow his horn to inform the villagers, the leader of the raiding party asked him to desist from blowing the horn. To this, he replied boldly; 'I must do my duty'. Thus saying, he blew his horn and immediately fell a victim to the military firing. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 23, 325, DSAA]

Tilak Dhanuk/Mahto: Resident of v. Lakhanchand, p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Nitab Dhanuk. An

activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed at his house at Mokama by the "Tommies" on the suspicion of his being involved in the raiding and looting of the Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 202; AK, p. 420]

Tileswari Koch: Residence not known. She was a Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, and on 20 September 1942, took part in a procession at Dhekiajuli (in distt. Sonitpur), Assam, that was proceeding towards the Dhekiajuli *Thana* to hoist the Congress Flag on it. When the procession reached the *thana*, some argumentation took place between the processionists and the police leading to the *thana* in-charge's ordering first a *lathi* charge, and then the firing, (especially after his discovery of the sneaking processionists' being able to hoist the Flag atop the *thana*). A number of people died in the firing and Tileswari was also badly hit and succumbed to her injuries. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Tiloki Kantaha: Resident of distt. Monghyr, Bihar. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, and joined a procession of the Congress volunteers which had assembled to celebrate "Independence Day" on 26 January 1931 in Begusarai. However, the authorities suddenly declared it unlawful and arrested its leaders. In anger, the

processionists attacked the police force who retaliated by resorting to firing. Kantaha received serious bullet wounds and died in a hospital on 27 January 1931. [Communique dated 6 February 1931, Poll/Special, F. No. 148/1931, Government of Bihar and Orissa (Patna), Proc. of the Fourth Legislative Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1931 - Vol -XXIII, 1931, p. 348, BSAP]

Tin Juggi Pandey: Residence not known, an active participant in the "Quit India" movement, he along with a huge mob raided the 19 UP Express at the Fatwa (Fatuha) Railway Station, near Patna in Bihar, and dragged two intimidating Pilot Officers of the Royal Air Force out of the compartment and lynched them. They carried the dead bodies and threw them into Poonpoon (Punpun) river. Later, some people, including Tin Juggi Pandey, were arrested by the police and tried for the murders. Tin Juggi Pandey was sentenced to death by a lower court which had subsequently been confirmed by the Patna Court on 27 April 1943. [*The Searchlight*, 29 April 1943]

Tirgunand Khavre: Belonging to Deoghar, Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Thakur Prasad Khavre. He was an ayurvedic medicine practitioner and social worker as well as an active participant in the national struggle. He took part in the Civil Disobedience (1930) and "Quit India" movements and was seriously injured when the police fired on him near Goenka Dharm-

shala, Deoghar, on 26 August 1942. Shifted to Dumka Hospital, he succumbed to his injuries there on 8 September 1942. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; DCECDM, July-December 1942, WBSAK; *42KKSP*, pp. 130 & 324; *FMB*, 3, p. 190; *BSKS*, pp. 83-97]

Trailokyanath Guchhait: Hailed from Contai Sub-Division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). He took part in the "no-tax" campaign during the Civil Disobedience movement, and was shot dead in the police firing on 1 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI]

Treta Singh: Resident of Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum, Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Nand Singh. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his agitational role and put in Patna Camp Jail during the movement. He died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Tribeni Singh alias Tribhuvan Sharma: Resident of v. Kale, p.s. Bikram, distt. Patna, Bihar; s/o Balkesh Singh. While participating in the "Quit India" movement, he joined a large crowd which surrounded and attacked Bikram Police Station. He was killed in the subsequent firing by the police on it on 17 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4797/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; *WWIM*, I, p. 314; *AK*, p. 413]

Tripura Charan Sen Gupta: Born in 1911, hailed from v. Sonarang, p.s. Bikrampur, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh). He joined Surjya Sen's group of Chittagong revolutionaries, took part in raiding the Chittagong Armoury, occupying the Collector's Office and the Police Lines, and declaring Chittagong independent of British rule on 18 April 1930. On 22 April 1930, he also participated in the armed confrontation between the revolutionaries and the British troops at the Jalalabad Hills. Many lives were lost on both the sides, and the 19 dead rebels included Tripura Charan Sengupta. His last words were "*Juddho Chaliye jao, Bijoy beshi dure nei*" (keep on fighting comrades, victory is not that far). [IB, F. No. 176k/30, 174/32; Armoury Raid Case No. 1 of 1930 Chittagong; Poll (Poll), F. No. 43/1930, WBSAK; *TIB*, 1, p. 665; *CYAM*, p. 91; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 199]

Tripura Sen: Born on 12 May 1913, resident of Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Nibaran Chandra Sengupta. Member of the revolutionary party, he took part in the Chittagong Armoury Raid on 18 April 1930. He died of bullet wounds while fighting against the British soldiers atop the Jalalabad Hills on 22 April 1930. [Poll (Poll), F. No. 243/1930; IB, F. No. 174/32, WBSAK; *Mrityunjayee*, p. 43, *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 199; *Alekh-yamala*, p. 91]

Tukudu Pujari: Belonged to Temurupalli Panchayat, Mathili Block, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o

Bandal Pujari. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested for his anti-British role in it. Receiving a sentence of 9 months' imprisonment, he died under detention owing to tortures in the hands of the jail authorities. [MMCC, List No. 79, dated 15 August 1963; OSAB; WWFWO, KD, p. 67]

Tulavi Devi: Inhabitant of Dhekiajuli, distt. Sonitpur, Assam. A Congress activist in the "Quit India" movement, she sacrificed her life in the Dhekiajuli firing incident. She took part in the procession on 20 September 1942 that was proceeding to the Dhekiajuli *Thana* to hoist the Congress Flag there. When the procession reached near the *thana*, it was stopped by the police. Following some argumentation, the police resorted to *lathi* charge to disperse the processionists. When it failed, and two of the processionists sneaked into the *thana* and hoisted the Congress Flag, the police opened fire. Tulai Devi was badly injured in the firing and died shortly afterwards. [PHA Files, F. Nos. 11, 76/10, 76/14, 287, 325, DSAA]

Tulleah: Residence not known. He was a Sepoy in the Bengal Army of the English East India Company, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces. He fought the Company's army at several places and was eventually captured by the British. Tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to transportation for life 'with labour and irons'

on 23 July 1857. He was sent to the Andaman Islands on 1 March 1859 where he died in custody on 18 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Tulsi Raut: Belonged to v. Mahesra, p.s. Sikta, distt. West Champaran, Bihar; s/o Mangni Raut. Actively taking part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in a police firing at Chowtarma, Bettiah, while trying to hoist the Congress Flag on a Government building on 22 August 1942. He was aged about 42 years at the time of his death. [Memo. No. 2216/SB, Bihar Special Branch CID (Secret), Patna, 29 January 1953; S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p.305; AK, p. 416]

Tumi Pradhan: Hailed from the erstwhile Keonjhar Princely State; born in v. Gandhipada, teh. Dandapata, distt. Rayagada, Orissa (Odisha). When Ratna Naik declared an open revolt against the Bhanja rulers of Keonjhar State (one of the British tributary *Mahals* in Orissa) on 21 April 1868, for the redressal of the economic and political grievances of the State's people, Tumi enthusiastically joined the rebel ranks. The British forces promptly came in support of the Raja to suppress the rebellion. The clashes between the rebels and the combined British and State forces continued almost for five months (from April to August). Eventually by August the rebels were subdued, captured and tried for 'rebellion and murder'. Tumi Pradhan was one among the 7 persons who

received death sentence on 30 November 1868 and hanged in Cuttack subsequently. [*UD*, 10 October 1868; *HFMO*, II, p. 130; *PUO*, pp. 135-162]

Tuni Koch: Inhabitant of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined in

the peasant rising against the British authorities in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). Being in the forefront of the rebels, Tuni Koch was hit and died on the spot. [*PHA* Files, F. Nos. 294 (1894) & 128 (1886-1928), *DSAA*; *IGP*]

U

U Chey Rangbah *alias* **U Shai Rangbah:**

Born and brought up in the Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, he was one of the most loyal lieutenants of U Kiang Nangbah—an eminent freedom fighter of the Jaintia people. He was actively involved in waging guerrilla war against the British in the Jaintia uprising in December 1861. He moved down to Mynso to resist the British expeditionary force, and under the leadership of U Kiang Nangbah, he fought in different places of the Jaintia Hills. He was killed in an encounter with his enemies at Nangbah in 1862. [H/Pub, Proc. Nos., 51 (B), 24 July 1862, 55-57(B), 19 June 1862, 100-101 (B), 12 April 1862, January 1862 to February 1863, NAI; *RMNEI/JOM*, pp. 122-124]

U Giri Daloi: Resident of Shangpung, the Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya. A Daloi (head of an *Elaka* in the Jaintia Hills), he took a leading role in resisting the British armed forces, led by Lt. Col. Richardson, which were trying to occupy Shangpung village. He was

against the British imposition of house tax (1860), income tax (1861) and their ill-treatment of the Jaintia people. Though he and other local warriors on the Shangpung battlefield were asked to surrender by Lt. Col. Richardson, they refused to do so, and he fought valiantly till his being shot and killed by the enemy on 5 February 1862. Along with Giri Daloi, eleven Jaintias were also killed in this encounter. [1860-61 Dacca Commissioner's File, (Sylhet Papers), F. Nos. 33, S. No. 1-42, 16, 33 and 243 and 33, 30, 33 DC 1860 letter No. 154, 682; Commissioner's office (f), 1862, F. No. 408, Acc. No. 22, 24, 29, 31, 32, MSAS; *MPP*; *RMNEI/JOM*, pp. 70-71] ~

U Manik Daloi: Resident of Sutnga, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya. A Daloi (head of an *Elaka* in the Jaintia Hills), he played a decisive role in the second Jaintia resistance movement against the British Raj's expansion in 1862. While resisting the British Indian forces at the Surtaing for the was killed by enemy's gun shot in

- April 1862. [H/Pub. Proc. Nos. 51 (B), 24 July 1862; 55-57(B), 19 June 1862, 100-101 (B), 12 April 1862, January 1862 to February 1863, NAI; RMNEI/JOM, pp. 122-129]
- U Swar:** Belonging to Sutnga, the Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya. He was Daloi (head of an *Elaka* in the Jaintia Hills) of Sutnga. In 1861, a *Dorbar/Durbar* (assembly) of Dalois (the heads of the *Elakas* in the Jaintia Hills) was called to discuss the authorities' forceful imposition of house tax (1860), as well as the continuous political and religious interferences of the British Raj. He not only participated in that assembly but also agreed to its decision of teaching the British a lesson. When the second Jaintia resistance broke out in January 1862, he fought along with other Dalois in many places of this region till 1863. While he was engaged in resisting the British occupation of Sutnga village, he was shot dead by the enemy forces on 11 December 1863. [H/Pub. Proc. Nos. 51 (B), 24 July 1862, 55-57(B), 19 June 1862, 100-101 (B), 12 April 1862, January 1862 to February 1863, NAI; RMNEI/JOM, pp. 90-91)
- Uchab Malik:** Born in 1809 at v. Dhia-badi, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Kapila Malik. He actively participated in the politically tumultuous "Quit India" movement of 1942. The anti-British procession that he joined on 16 September 1942 was fired upon by the police in front of Nimapada Police Station. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the firing, he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; SSOAS, p. 84; HFMO, V (Supp.), p. 83]
- Uchit Singh:** Resident of *tola* Ismailpur, v. Bihat, p.s. Teghra, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Darogi Singh. He took active parts in both Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed on the spot in the police firing at Bihat while holding Tricolour Flag in his hands on 22 August 1942. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 340; AK, p. 416; BMSAI, 3, p. 144]
- Udai Keot:** Belonged to v. Manitary, distt. Darrang, Assam. A poor farmer, he became a member of the 'Santi Sena' organization which took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement. He died as a result of police firing on a procession he joined to protest against Government's repressive measures in October 1942. [PHA Files, F. No. 319, DSAA]
- Udayanath Bhumia:** Born at v. Uamsh Ghat, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Mangla Bhumia. Joining the Congress in 1930, he took part in all the agitational activities organized by the nationalists. When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he joined it earnestly and was arrested for his anti-British role. Imprisoned and tortured, he died in jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/30/42,

NAI; MMCC, List No. 68, dated 15 August 1963, OSAB]

Udayanath Oda: Born in 1914 at v. Baisakh Ghat, p.s. Mathili, distt. Malkangiri, Orissa (Odisha). When the "Quit India" movement broke out in August 1942, he took an active part in its proceedings. On 24 August 1942, he was killed by the police bullets at Papadahandi (Nabarangpur), along with few others, when the demonstration he joined had been fired upon. [H/Poll (Special), 70/ 42, 1942, NAI; *JM*, p. 147; *UP*, January 1989, pp. 20-21; *HFMO*, V (Supp.), p. 88]

Udaynath Padhi: Hailing from Koraput, Orissa (Odisha); he participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Odisha in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi, and was arrested in this connection by the British police. Udaynath Padhi, with other under-trial political prisoners, was detained in Nowrangpur (Nabarangpur) Sub-Jail, where he contacted cerebral malaria (M.T.) due to the unhygienic living conditions and lack of medical care. When conditions worsened, he was admitted to the hospital on 22 July 1943. The Inspector General (Prisons) conceded his department's responsibility for the unhealthy conditions prevailing in the Nowrangpur Sub-Jail: "I see that in June 1943 a report on the conditions in the Sub-Jail was obtained. It indicated a very unsatisfactory state of affairs at Nowrangpur". Soon afterwards, Udaynath Padi and

other political prisoners were shifted to Koraput District Jail, and there Udaynath Padhi died of heart failure on 23 July 1943. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 189 of 1945, OSAB]

Ujal Sai: Resident of Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Sambalpur. He was caught during an encounter and put on trial for 'rebellion against the British'. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 11 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt. Proc., January 1859, WBSAK]

U-Kiang Nangbah: Belonging to Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, he became the leader of the Jaintia Uprising. In 1860, the British Government imposed a House Tax in the Jaitia Hills, that highly dissatisfied the people. Under the leadership of U-Kiang Nangbah, they revolted against the British Government. On 17 January 1862, the rebels succeeded in capturing the army camp in Jowai, forcing the British Government to send a massive force to suppress the rebellion. Subsequent to an armed confrontation, Nangbah was arrested. On 30 December 1862, U-King Nagbah was hanged for his daring to defy the British authorities. [H/Deptt, Files, ACO, No-411, 1863, DSAA; *APMJJ*, p. 19; *WWIM*, II, p. 225]

Uma Mandal: Resident of Mangaldoi, distt. Darrang, Assam, he joined the

peasant rising against the British authorities in January 1894 in Mangaldoi Sub-Division (for details, see the entry on Bagoru Koch). When the police opened fire on the rebels, Uma Mandal was hit and died on the spot. [PHA Files, Nos. 294 (1894) and 128 (1886-1928), DSAA; IGP]

Uma Rao Sai: Resident of Bindra Nuagada, Sambalpur, Orissa (Odisha), he fought against the British under the leadership of Surendra Sai during the Uprising of 1857. He was killed by the English East India Company's troops in the course of an encounter in Sambalpur in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Special Narrative No. 18 of 1858 (8), Vol. 46, 22 March 1858, WBSAK; OSS, p.11]

Umakant Choudhury: Resident of v. & p.s. Bachhwara, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Bindbasni Choudhury. Actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing at Bachhwara Railway Station on 18 August 1942. He was part of a crowd that was intent on cutting the railway signal lines. He was holding the Congress flag at the time of the incident. [Memo. No. 4810/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 10 March 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 70; AK, p. 414; BMSAI, 3, p. 144]

Umakant Prasad Singh: Resident of v. Narendrapur, Darauli, Saran (now in distt. Siwan), Bihar; s/o Ram Kumar

Sinha. A student of class 10 of Ram Mohun Roy Seminary School, Patna, he joined a large and aggressive crowd that had assembled at the gate of Patna Secretariat for hoisting the Tricolour Flag on the Secretariat Building on 11 August 1942. When the police opened fire on it, he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, Patna; *The Searchlight*, 12 August 1942; WWIM, I, p. 341; AK, p. 410; BMSAI, 3, p. 42]

Umrad Ali: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Sepoy (No. 2770) in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Umrad Ali was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Upa Malik: Born in v. & p.s. Nuagan, distt. Cuttack, Orissa (Odisha); s/o Nandi Malik. He actively joined the various demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement in Orissa (for

details, see the entry on Ballav Behera). He was one among those killed in the notorious Eram Police Firing incident on 28 September 1942. [H/Deptt (Special Section), F. No. 523, 1942, OSAB; *HFMO*, IV, pp. 67-76]

Upendra Nath Datta *alias* **Gopal**: Born in 1901, hailed from v. Bajrajogini, p.s. Munshiganj, distt. Dacca, Bengal (now in Bangladesh); s/o Aswini Kumar Datta; a member of the Jugantar Party. He was arrested on 10 January 1932 and detained in Rangpur Jail for his revoluntary activites. Transferred to Buxa Camp on 10 February 1932, he was kept under village domicile at Hari Roy Chak, Bhagabangola, Murshidabad, from 24 June 1933. He died on 18 November 1934 while under internment. [IB, CID, LIP, 1939, Index 2, S. No. 3670, WBSAK]

Upendranath Jana: Hailing from distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal), he took part in the "Quit India" movement (1942). He was arrested in the course of the movement and died in prison in 1943. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; *RMIS*, pp. 396-406]

Upendranath Mishra: Hailed from Contai Sub-Division of distt. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal). Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was shot dead in the police firing on 1 June 1930. [H/Poll, F. Nos. 14/20/1931 & 248/1930, NAI]

Uria Pit Bash: Born in 1928, resident of Goalpara Road Bhatpara, Bengal (now in West Bengal). There were widespread and angry public reactions to the police atrocities on the students protesting in Calcutta against the 7 years' rigorous imprisonment of Captain Abdul Rashid Ali of the INA, and demanding his release (for details, see the entry on Amulya Kumar Bias). On 13 February 1946, Uria Pit Bash joined the crowd of 1000 people that marched towards the railway station, seeking to stop the movements of trains, as well as persuading the passengers to detrain at Kankinara Station. The Station Master of Knakinara, seeing a large crowd (mostly the workers from the neighboring Jute mills) approaching the station, immediately informed the police. The SP of 24 Parganas arrived soon, tried to disperse the crowd and resorted to firing. Uria Pit Bash was shot dead in this reckless firing. [IB, F. No. 201/46, S. No. 237; SB, F. Nos. KPM/SB/01706/05 & KPM/SB/01695/05, K P M; *ABP*, 12-19 February 1946, WBSAK; *PA*, 20 February 1946; *TF*, 1946, pp. 35-42 & 128-130; *BSRAR*, pp. 155-172; *CCI*, pp. 125-130]

Urmilabala Pariah: Resident of v. Khetua, dist. Midnapore, Bengal (now in West Bengal); w/o Mrigen-dranath. She took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930) in Midnapore. While participating in the anti-*Chowkidari* tax agitation, she was brutally beaten by the police and died of her injuries in 1930. [H/Poll, F. No.

248/1930, NAI; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 72]

Uttam Singh: Resident of Phoenix Bay, Port Blair, the Andaman Islands. He became a member of the Indian Independence League and actively participated in its activities at Port

Blair. During the Japanese occupation of the Islands (1942-45), he was arrested on the charge of 'spying for the British', and kept confined in the Cellular Jail. After prolonged inhuman tortures, he was shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese forces.[*UHFSA*, p. 235]

V

Vansanga: Hailed from v. Khawnglung, dist. Lunglei, the Lushai Hills (now Mizoram), he was chieftain of Khawnglung. During the second British expedition (1888-89) into the Lushai Hills, he took the main role in offering armed resistance to the enemy. He was defeated and later captured from his village and put behind the bars in Lunglei Army Camp in 1889. Due to severe ill-treatment and tortures he died in the British custody in 1889. [F. No. CB-6, G-63, Disturbances in Chin Hills, CB-4, G-38, Diary of Mr. Hutchinson Court Circular and notification, 1895-1898, MSAA; *TRI*]

Videshi Ram: Resident of v. Paruwa of Santhal Parganas, Bihar (now in Jharkhand). He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement. Arrested and imprisoned for his anti-British activities, he died in Dumka Jail on 25 June 1944. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42, NAI; BSKS, pp. 83-97]

Vidyacharan Modi: He was born in 1917 at Manjhilidih, Santhal Parganas,

Bihar (now in Jharkhand); s/o Raghunath Modi. A Congress worker and an active participant in the national struggle, he took part in the Civil Disobedience (1930) and "Quit India" (1942) movements. He was arrested while trying to unfurl the Congress Flag on Sarawan Police Station. Imprisoned in Dumka Jail, he died there in 1943 at the age of 26. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 & H/Poll (i), F. No. 3/33/42, NAI; *42KKSP*, pp. 324-362; *SABY*, pp. 47-73]

Vijay (Vijya) Musharin: Resident of v. & p.s. Mokama, distt. Patna, Bihar; w/o Taleshwari Mushar. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, she died in the police firing on a crowd she joined for raiding the Mokama Railway Station. [Memo. No. 1940/SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID Patna (Secret), 27 January 1953, S. No. 43, Freedom Movement in Bihar, BSAP]

Vinodanand Jha: Residence not known. He participated in the Non-Cooperation movement in the areas of

- Madhupur, Jamtara and Sahibganj, Bihar (now in Jharkhand) where he carried *khaddar* on his head for sale. He was also active during the Salt Satyagraha. In the course of the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he was prevented by the police from showing black flag to the Governor, visiting Deogarh. He led a large number of Congress volunteers in Deogarh during the "Quit India" movement, and made an attempt at unfurling the Tricolour Flag at Deogarh Court. Arrested and put in to prison, he died in the jail. [H/Poll, F. No. 3/16/42 NAI; HP, pp. 121-126]
- Vir Singh:** Residence not known, he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army in Malaya. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army as a soldier in its First Engineer Company. On his deployment on the Burma front, he fought the British forces on several occasions and from there was reported to have died in action in 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 343]
- Virohan Singh:** Residence not known. He took an active part in the Uprising of 1857. He was the main accused in the arson at Barwa Thana. He was an associate of Thakur Bishwanath Sahi and Ganpat Rai of Jharkhand. When Thakur Bishwanath Sahi was captured, Virohan Singh fled. He was pursued, caught and hanged to death on 5 January 1858. [BM1857, p. 53]
- Vishnu Dayal Singh Yadav:** Resident of v. Rajipur, distt. Gaya, Bihar; s/o Shibal Singh Yadav. Taking part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested while hoisting the Tricolour Flag over Kurtha Police Station. Detained, he died in jail. [The Bihar Legislative Assembly Debates, 2 July, 1946, Vol. 1, No. 30, pp. 1658-59, BSAP; WWIM, I, p. 380]
- Vishnu Deo:** Resident of v. Patwa Rampur Hari, p.s. Minapur, distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar. An activist in "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was killed in the police firing while trying to destroy a road bridge in Minapur area on 15 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/16/42, NAI; AK, p. 412]
- Vishwanath Ahir:** Resident of v. Atthar, p.s. Nawanagar, distt. Shahabad, Bihar; s/o Chengan Ahir. A political activist, he belonged to a village whose inhabitants were mostly participating in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. When the British troops encircled the village and opened fire, he was shot dead on the spot on 19 August 1942. [Memo. No. 3268/SB, 38(1), 52, (Secret), Bihar Special Branch CID, 16 February 1953, BSAP; AK, p. 422]
- Vishwanath Singh:** Resident of v. Chhathar, p.s. Amarpur, distt. Munger, Bihar; s/o Pancham Singh. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was one among the 4000 strong crowd that had assembled around Tarapur Police Station with the object of hoisting the Congress Flag on it

on 15 February 1932—the day declared as the 'Jhanda Satyagrah Diwas' by the local Congress Committee. The police first ordered the assemblage to disperse and then

opened indiscriminate fire on it. He was critically injured and died on the spot. [Poll/Special (Confid.), F. No. 24 (II)/1932, 1932, BSAP; *BMSAI*, 2, p. 443; *WWIM*, I, p. 375]

W

Wahid Ali *alias* **Daood Ally**: Resident of Patna, Bihar, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British on 3 July 1857 at Patna. He was caught by the Company's troops and ordered to be hanged on 7 July 1857. [Patna Correspondence Series, July 1857, BSAP; Parliamentary Papers, Inclosure 33 in No. 2, Letter from the Commissioner of Patna to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, July 14, 1857; Appendix(B), Further Papers (No. 5), Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Inclosure No. 2; *WWIM*, III, p. 152]

Wangkhei Poila: Hailing from Manipur, residence not known, he led one hundred men to fight the British during the War of Kakching in 1891, and along with twenty of his soliders perished in the hands of the better-armed British forces. [*TLKRCOM*, p. 237]

Waris Ali: Resident of Patna, Bihar; big landowner, he played an important part in directing the rebels' activities

against the British during the Uprising of 1857. He was caught by the English East India Company's forces and executed by hanging in 1857. [*USBMT*, p. 72; *WWIM*, III, p. 152]

Waris Ali (Jamadar): Residence not known, he was posted as Police Jamadar in Tirhut, Bihar. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and secretly started correspondence with other rebels in making conspiracy to overthrow the alien rule. He was said to have been related to the royal family at Delhi, and the Magistrate of Tirhut believed him to have been as a spy of the rebels for some time. He was arrested in June 1857 on the charge of 'writing seditious letters'. He was tried and hanged at Patna on 7 July 1857. [Letter from H. L. Dampier, Officiating Magistrate of Tirhut to J.C. Wilson Esqr., Commissioner on Special Duty, dated 22 May 1858, Correspondence Volume containing letters from January to June, 1858, District Judicial Records, Muzaffapur; Parliamentary Papers,

Letter to the Magistrate to the Commissioner of Patna dated July 10, 1857, Inclosure 45, No. 2, Appendix B, Further Paper (No. 5) Relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, 1858; *RBRSC*, p. 150; *WWIM*, III, p. 152]

Wazir Khan (Doctor): Born in Bihar, Residence not known. He actively

participated in the Uprising of 1857. He was appointed Governor of Agra Province when the 'Rebel Government' was established at Delhi under General Bakht Khan (the rebel leader). After reoccupation of Delhi by the British in September 1857, he escaped to Mecca and died in exile later on. [Mutiny Papers, 1857-58, NAI; *WWIM*, III, p. 153]

Y

Yahya Ali: Resident of Patna, Bihar; s/o Elahi Bux. Actively participating in Wahabi movement for overthrowing the British rule in 1857-58, he was arrested for 'high treason at Ambala'. Deported to the Andaman Islands, he died there. [*RIMFM*, pp. 37-38; *SABMY*, p. 26; *WWIM*, I, p. 6]

Yashoda Pal: Born in distt. Comilla, Bengal (now in Bangladesh), he began his student life in Chittagong. He participated in the World War I as a member of the "Bengali Paltan". In 1921, he joined Surjya Sen's group and was entrusted with the task of training the revolutionaries. Later, he took a job at Customs Office in Maniktala, Calcutta, and prepared

bombs. Arrested, indicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Maniktala Bomb Case, he was diagnosed with tuberculosis and died in March 1928 in Dacca Central Jail. [*TIB*, 1, p. 409; *Charitabhidhan*, 1, p. 437; *CYAM*, p. 9]

Yugul Kishore Tiwari: Resident of Patna town, Bihar. An active Congress worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested and put in Patna Camp Jail. His health gradually deteriorated there and died of his illness in October 1930. [*Young India*, No. 49, Vol. 12, 25 December, 1930]

Z

Zaffer Ali: Residence not known. He was serving the 5th Light Infantry Regiment of the British-Indian Army as Naick (Naik) having No. 1933 in Singapore. When the Singapore Mutiny broke out on 15 February 1915 he took part in it (for details, see the entry on Abdul Ghani). Zaffer Ali was arrested, charged 'to have broken oath as soldier of His Majesty the King Emperor and had been untrue to the salt' and sentenced to be shot dead. He, along with 22 others, was placed against the stakes under the open sky and shot dead in the evening of 23 February 1915. [*The Strait Times*, 20 February to 26 March 1915; *The Japan Times*, 9 & 19 March 1915, cf. *Secret Documents on Singapore Mutiny*, 2, pp. 6-12 & 818-860]

Zakapa Fanai: Hailed from v. Khawhri, distt. Lunglei, Lushai Hills (now Mizoram); Chief of Fanai clan. A prominent Chief amongst the Haolong Chiefs, he maintained cordial relations with the British administrators in Lunglei Camp, but it was broken in the early part of

1889. His troops opened fire at Captain C.S. Murray (Commanding Officer of Lunglei Camp), and his soldiers. After this incident, in a routine military meeting, Murray informally demanded him the supply of Lushai girls for his officers' sexual satisfaction. This infuriated Fanai, and he took up his arms and attacked Murray and his officers. Although Murray luckily escaped but his five officers were seriously injured. Zakapa's militancy inspired the other Lushai Chiefs and they called off the British invitation for a meeting on 16 April 1889. For waging war against the British in India, Zakapa was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was transported to the Andaman Islands and died in Cellular Jail. [G/Deptt, F. Nos. CB-48, GG-13, G-14, CB-49, G-1-8, 14-18, 22-24, 27-28, MSAA; *CLL, TRI*]

Zilla Ngamba: Resident of Imphal, Manipur; s/o Sir Candrakirti Singh, Zilla was arrested following the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891. He was transported to Sylhet, Assam, and

subsequently transferred to Hazari-
bagh, where he died in October 1902.
[ARPA 1902-1903, p. 8; MSAI;
DAMW, 1891, Part-III, p. 130]

Zulmi/Julmi Singh: Belonged to v.
Indupur, p.s. Burhee, distt. Munger,
Bihar. While taking part in the "Quit

India" movement of 1942, he was
killed in the police firing at Burhee
on 28 September 1942. [H/Poll, F.
No. 3/16/42, NAI; Memo. No. 4810/
SB, 38(1), 52, Bihar Special Branch CID
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