

**DICTIONARY OF
MARTYRS**

**INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE
(1857-1947)**

Vol. 3

**Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sind
(1857-1947)**

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FROM THE GENERAL EDITOR

India's struggle for freedom is a long story. It actually begins from the very days of Plassey and Buxar. In fact, India had never meekly submitted to any foreign invasion as evident from the beginning of the times known to the recorded history. European companies also found stiff resistance from Indian rulers for over a century before the English expelled the French. From 1757 to 1857, the English also did not have a smooth sailing in India. Even after the close of military engagements with Indian princes, the English could not take the whole of India under its rule for various reasons. During these hundred years, we can see the efforts of Indian rulers to protect the freedom of our country from foreign yoke. The tribal communities also bravely tried to contain the expansion of the British authority over the forest and hilly regions. Their sacrifices cannot be ignored. At the very beginnings of the Company's rule in the South, the tribal chiefs of the hilly regions of Coromandel coast put up heroic fight in the second half of 18th century against the advanced military power of the British.

In a way, the 1857 Movement was also a considerable success politically because one-third of the then India was allowed by the English to continue under the native rule till as late as their withdrawal. In British India, the people chose many ways to express their resentment, though sporadically, but with alarming and increasing frequency over the years. Those who lost their wealth, power and life to defend freedom before 1857 and those who fought for freedom after 1857 till 1905 when the mainstream of Movement acquired national character, had gone unrecorded, unwept and unsung. We have been left with scant record about those who lost their lives for freedom in various types of protest against the British domination. Such protests were not clearly definable till 1905. The protests and movements from 1905 could be well defined as political, social and economical with nationalist undertones. Whatever were the visible reasons of the nation-wide protests by different sections of people, they were basically connected to the struggle for freedom.

This project of preparing a dictionary of those who lost their lives in various protests and movements against the British rule, makes an attempt to record their individual contribution in brief to the overall movement for freedom, with due apologies to those who had gone unrecorded. Usually such mammoth projects cannot be completed according to the schedule because the scope of the project will be

expanding along with the progress of work, and because the quantum of work is inestimable at any stage of execution. However, the work done by the project team is quite appreciable.

I consider this a pious duty to submit to our countrymen the Volume 3 of the *Dictionary of Martyrs* as the nation's homage to those who lost their lives for India's freedom from foreign rule. This Project is executed by the ICHR and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. Its scope, sources, methodology and format have already been outlined in the General Editor's Note to the Part I of the Volume 1.

This Volume brings up the data available on the region now known as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Sind between 1857 and 1947. Our research team has collected data regarding those who sacrificed their lives while participating in such mobilisations, organisations and occurrences as the 1857 Movement, the tribal resistances, the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement, the Civil Disobedience movement and the movements of the revolutionaries, peasants and workers, *Praja mandals* (for responsible government), as well as the Individual Satyagraha, the "Quit India" outbreak and the stirrings over the Indian Independence League, the Indian National Army and the Royal Indian Navy. Incidents like the Jungle Satyagraha of Chirner village (against the ban on collecting firewoods by the British), Bhils' struggle against *begar* (forced labour) in the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (Gujarat), Kisans' agitations against the high rates of land taxes and socially exploitative forced labour and other cesses in these regions have also been taken care of. The entries include, wherever available, information regarding the date/year, place of birth and residence, occupation and the circumstances leading to the martyrdom.

The Research Team has also undertaken field trips to the Maharashtra and Gujarat States. Our sincere thanks are due to the authorities and staff of the National Archives of India, New Delhi, as well as of the State archives and libraries for the cooperation extended to our Team of Researchers. I also wish to record my appreciation of the ICHR library staff and other staff for their constant support and cooperation to the researchers of this Project.

While consulting the archival sources in Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai, the Research Team has come across various Political and Judicial proceedings on the Uprising of 1857 and participants that have not hitherto been explored or consulted on such a large scale. Contemporary newspapers, such as *The Times of India*, *The Bombay Chronicle* and notably *The Sind Observer* have also been consulted. The papers of the knowledgeable individuals (such as of I. L. Yajnik), well-known institutions, (such as All India Congress Committee, All India Trade Union Congress and All India States People's Conference) and similar other collections available in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, were also consulted.

Our Research Team has aspired to prepare the Dictionary as inclusive as possible and to cover telescopically the very widespread participation of almost all the segments of Indian society in the movement for independence. Of course, a work of this nature can never claim to be exhaustive. There cannot be any finality with regard to such works. If any omissions or commissions are reported by the readers, they

will be taken care of while preparing the supplementary volume to be published towards the end of the Project.

Professor Amit Kumar Gupta and his team of researchers – Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Mr. Ashfaq Ali, Dr. Md. Naushad Ali, Dr. Md. Shakeeb Athar and Muhammed Niyas. A – have done an admirable job in bringing out this Volume. I thank Mr. Ashok Kumar who has prepared the digital material for the press.

I thank Professor T.R. Ghoble (Coordinator, Maharashtra) and his researchers– Mrs. Swanandi Jivan Tambe and Mrs. Swati Ashutosh More – for providing required data of martyrs from Maharashtra (mainly from the Gazetteers and the Marathi secondary sources) to assist the Central Team. I also express my thanks to Professor Rajkumar Hans (Coordinator, Gujarat) for his valuable cooperation in completing this project.

I am indebted to Professor Makrand Mehta (Gujarat) and Dr. A. S. Pathak (Maharashtra) for their willingness to act as Experts; and perform the onerous task of going through the typescript meticulously and suggesting improvements to it.

I gratefully acknowledge the valuable support and guidance of Professors : Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Arjun Dev, Mushirul Hasan, Indu Banga, Basudev Chatterji, V. Raghottam, N. Rajendran, Subhas R. Chakraborty, T.R. Ghoble, V. Ramakrishna, Swaraj Basu, and Gopinath Ravindran (Member Secretary) – to this project as the members of its Advisory Committee.

My thanks are also due to Shri Ravindra Singh, Secretary; Shri Sanjiv Mittal and Shri Pramod Jain, Joint Secretaries; Smt. Nirmala Goyal, Deputy Secretary; Shri Kanwar Sameer, the Director and Shri J.P. Sharma in the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, for their consistent support.

Last but not the least, I profusely thank the Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd. for their utmost care in bringing out this volume.

Y. Sudershan Rao

ABBREVIATIONS

Archival Records

Acc No.	:	Accession Number
AG	:	<i>Akhbar-e Gwalior</i> (1858-59), MPSAB
AICC	:	All India Congress Committee Papers
b/o	:	brother of
BC	:	<i>Bombay Chronicle</i> (1942), MSAM
BS	:	<i>Bombay Sentinel</i> (1938), MSAM
Capt.	:	Captain
CRR	:	Crown Representative Records
d/o	:	daughter of
Deptt	:	Department
distt.	:	district
Div	:	Division
F	:	Foreign
F.	:	File
FR	:	Fortnightly Report(s)
H	:	Home
INA	:	Indian National Army
Jud	:	Judgement
Judl	:	Judicial
LCC (TJ)	:	Lahore Conspiracy Case I (Trial/Judgement)

Lieut.	:	Lieutenant
m/o	:	mother of
MPSAB	:	Madhya Pradesh State Archives, Bhopal
MSAM	:	Maharashtra State Archives, Mumbai
NAI	:	National Archives of India, New Delhi
NMM&L	:	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
No	:	Number
NR	:	<i>Naveen Rajasthan</i> (Hindi Weekly), 1920-34, RSAB
NYT	:	<i>The New York Times</i> (1896-1897), http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res
P.O.	:	Post Office
P.S.	:	Police Station
PA	:	<i>People's Age</i> (1946), ICHR
Poll	:	Political
Proc.	:	Proceedings
Pt	:	Part
Pub	:	Public
RIN	:	Royal Indian Navy
RSAB	:	Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner
Rvnu	:	Revenue
s/o	:	son of
SCR	:	Sedition Committee Report, 1918, NAI
Sec	:	Secret
SO	:	<i>Sind Observer</i> (1940), NAI
spl	:	special
Sr.	:	Serial
teh.	:	tehsil
TOI	:	<i>The Times of India</i> , Bombay Edition (1942 & 1946), NMM&L
TR	:	<i>Tarun Rajasthan</i> (Hindi Weekly), 1920-35, RSAB
Tr.	:	Trial

UPRAA	:	Uttar Pradesh Regional Archives, Allahabad
v.	:	village
Vol.	:	Volume
w/o	:	wife of

Secondary Sources

AJS	:	Achuytrao Keshvrao Deshpande, <i>Akola Jilhyatil Swatantryaladha</i>
APABP	:	M.E. Couchman, <i>Account of Plague Administration in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 till May 1897</i>
BJS	:	A.K. Deshpande, <i>Buldhana Jilhyatil Swatantryaladha</i>
BMBSR	:	Vijay Kumar Vashishtha, <i>Bhagat Movement: Study of Cultural Transformations of The Bhils of Southern Rajasthan</i>
BSHT	:	Manmath Nath Gupta, <i>Bhagat Singh and His Times</i>
CQI	:	Dr. Sanjiv P. Desai (ed.), <i>Calendar of the 'Quit India' movement in the Bombay Presidency</i>
DD	:	Maya Gupta and Amit Kumar Gupta, <i>Defying Death: Struggles against Imperialism and Feudalism</i>
DNB	:	S.P. Sen (ed.), <i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> , Vols. I-IV
EBIFF	:	B.R. Verma & Unnikrishnan, <i>Encyclopedic Biography of Indian Freedom Fighters</i>
EIB	:	Nagendra Kumar Singh, <i>Encyclopedia of the Indian Biography</i>
EISF	:	Jagdish Sharma, <i>Encyclopedia of India's Struggle for Freedom</i>
IGI	:	William Hunter, <i>Imperial Gazetteer of India</i>
IR	:	Shri Krishan Saral, <i>Indian Revolutionaries (1757-1961)</i> , Vols. I-V
JGGS	:	Sankalchand Patel, <i>Jivan Ghatat Granth Shreni</i>
JJASK	:	Abdul Jabbar Abid Laghari, <i>Jadd-o Jehad Azadi me Sindh ka Kirdar</i>
JJS	:	K.K. Chaudhari, <i>Jalgaon Jilhyatil Swatantryaladha</i>
KJS	:	B.S. Patil and D.R. Bagade, <i>Kolhapur Jilhyatil Swatantryaladha</i>
MOMI	:	Amit Kumar Gupta and others (eds.), <i>Makers of Modern India</i>

MRG	:	K.K. Chaudhari, <i>Maharashtra Rajya Gazetteer, Maharashtra Shasan, Raigad Jilha</i>
MRGJ	:	K.K. Chaudhari, <i>Maharashtra Rajya Gazetteer, Maharashtra Shasan, Jalgaon Jilha</i>
MRCNJ	:	A.S. Pathak, <i>Maharashtra Rajya Gazetteer, Nagpur Jilha, Bhag-1</i>
MRC/SJ	:	A.S. Pathak, <i>Maharashtra Rajya Gazetteer, Satara Jilha</i>
MRCWJ	:	K.K. Chaudhari, <i>Maharashtra Rajya Gazetteer, Wardha Jilha</i>
MRSFI	:	Amit Kumar Gupta (ed.), <i>Myth and Reality: The Struggle for Freedom in India, 1945-47</i>
MSG/ND	:	B.G. Kunte, <i>Maharashtra State Gazetteer, Nasik District</i>
MW/1857US	:	Ishrat Husein Ansari and Hamid Afaq Qureshi (tr.), <i>Majra-i Watan: Tarikh-i Malegaon and Zila Nasik (1857: Urdu Sources)</i>
PGS	:	A.B. Shinde, <i>The Parallel Government of Satara</i>
PJS	:	G. P. Pradhan, <i>Patil Anantrao, Pune Jilhytil Swatantryaladha</i>
PTI	:	James Campbell Ker, <i>Political Trouble in India, 1907-1917</i>
RINS	:	Subarta Roy, <i>The R.I.N. Strike</i>
RM 1946	:	Biswanath Bose, <i>Rin Mutiny 1946</i>
ROH	:	Kalicharan Ghosh, <i>The Role of Honour</i>
RT	:	Dipak Kumar Das, <i>Revisiting Talwar: A Study in the Royal Indian Navy Uprising of February 1946</i>
SI1857WI	:	V.D. Divekar, <i>South India in 1857: War of Independence</i>
SJS	:	Vijay Kognole, <i>Sangli Jilhytil Swatantryaladha</i>
SKV	:	Indulal Yajnik, <i>Shyamaji Krishnavarma, Life and Times of an Indian Revolutionary</i>
SLN	:	Shankarao Gedam and Balasaheb Bharde, <i>Swatantrya Ladhyatil Nagpur Jilhyacha Sahbhag</i>
SLNJS	:	Gedam Shankarao, Bharde Balasaheb, <i>Swatantrya Ladhyatil Nagpur Jilhyacha Sahbhag</i>
SMHFM	:	K.K. Chaudhari, <i>Source Material for a History of Freedom Movement; Civil Disobedience Movement Oct. 1930 - Dec. 1941, Vol.XII</i>
SRFS	:	Baldev T. Gajra, <i>Sind's Role in Freedom Struggle</i>

SSAL	:	Shah Jayben Vajubhai, <i>Saurashtra Swatantrya Sainikon ante Ladto</i>
SSC	:	B. G. Kunte, <i>Swatantrya Sainik Charitrakosh, Maharashtra Rajya, Paschhim Maharashtra, Khand-1</i>
SSC/MR	:	B. G. Kunte, <i>Swatantrya Sainik Charitrakosh, Maharashtra Rajya, Paschhim Vibhag, Khand-3</i>
TF	:	Sumit Sarkar (ed.), <i>Towards Freedom, Documents on the Movement for Independence in India, 1946, Part-I</i>
TGBCI	:	S.M. Edwardes, <i>The Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island, Vol. II</i>
TN/1857US	:	Ishrat Husein Ansari and Hamid Afaq Qureshi (tr.), <i>Tarikh-i Nagpur (1857: Urdu Sources)</i>
UHFSA	:	Rashida Iqbal (ed.), <i>Unsung Heroes of Freedom Struggle in Andamans: Who's Who</i>
WJSL	:	Government of Maharashtra, <i>Wardha Jilhyatil Swatantryaladha</i>
WWIM	:	P.N. Chopra (ed.), <i>Who's Who of Indian Martyrs, Vols. I-III</i>

A

Abba: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Kaboojee; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Satara; he also led a group of rebels in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to the rebel command; he was later captured by the British in Satara and charged with 'looting the Government treasury, treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Abdul Ali: Born in 1929, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion. The ratings of the RIN battleship HMIS "Talwar", docked at Bombay, went on strike on 18 February 1946 over the issues of bad

food and adverse living conditions. Following their capture of the naval trucks, and hoisting together of the Congress, the League and the Red flags on these, the ratings went all-out to urge the people of Bombay to rise in support of their revolt – the greatest in the naval history – spreading to 78 ships and 22 units all along the Indian coastline. In response to their call, several processions were taken out in Bombay in the subsequent days. Abdul Ali received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on such a demonstration he took part in Bombay on 23 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.1; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Aziz: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, a domestic servant by occupation, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings'

rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on the demonstration held on 22 February 1946 and succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.1; EISF, p.20; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Aziz: Resident of Gujarat; prior to his joining the Indian National Army, he served the British-Indian Army; he was placed in the 1st Guerrilla Regiment of the INA as Havildar [*Hawaladar*] and deputed to counter the Allied forces; he fought the enemy on several occasions, and finally died while confronting the British near Imphal, Manipur, in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 403/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp.52-53]

Abdul Gani: Born in 1901, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Taking part in one such demonstration on 22 February 1946, Abdul Gani received fatal bullet wounds when the British police fired upon it. He died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.1; EISF, p.74; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Kadar Abdulla: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the police fired upon the demonstration he joined on 22 February 1946, he was severely injured and succumbed to those injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.3; EISF, p.1; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Kadar Dawood: Resident of Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Maharashtra; Volunteer, Azad Muslim Corps; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. In Bhendi Bazar some altercation arose over a dog between a boy and a Sergeant and it soon resulted in a gathering of crowd. According to the police version, the gathering started pelting stones at the police; and when a police officer in self-defence fired in the air it excited the mob, and the stone throwing was intensified with greater vigour, spreading over also to the police quarters. Other police officers and constables soon arrived on the scene and a large number of shots were fired. About sixty persons were wounded in the firing, of whom five, including Abdul Kadar Dawood, succumbed to their wounds. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Abdul Kareem: He was in service of the English East India Company army

when he left it during the Uprising of 1857, and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company forces and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 19 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Abdul Karim: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the British police firing near Crawford Market, Bombay on 22 February 1946 he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.2; EISF, p.117; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Khan: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Batul Khan; he was in the English East India Company army posted in Kolhapur, but left it to join the struggle against the British during the

Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels and attacked the British at several places; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 5 September 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in detention on 23 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Abdul Malik Dilawar: Born in 1931, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by bullets in the police firing on the procession while taking part in it at Dongri, Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.96; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Nooruddin: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a rally organized at Dockyard Road, Bombay on 22 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February

& 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.257; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Abdul Raheem Khan Rohilla: Resident of Jawla, Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels on several occasions in attacking the British establishments in the vicinity of Jawla; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and sentenced to death on the charges of 'leading the rebels against the British'; he was executed by hanging at Jawla on 23 November 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 29 (1859), MSAM]

Abdul Rahman: Born in 1911, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the protest rally at Doctor's Street on 22 February 1946, Abdul Rahman received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.1; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Abdul Rashid: Born in 1910 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; a trade union worker; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930 in Maharashtra; arrested and charged with 'attacking the police stations,

murder and rioting' in Sholapur on 8 May 1930; sentenced to death, Abdul Rashid died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 12 January 1931 [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; *EISF*, p.185]

Abdul Rasul: Born in 1910 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Kurban Hussain; a trade union worker; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930; arrested and charged with 'attacking the police stations, murder and rioting' in Sholapur on 8 May 1930; Abdul Rasul was sentenced to death and hanged in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 12 January 1931 [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.3]

Abdul Razak Aziz: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the British police near the Crawford Market on 22 February 1946, Abdul Razak Aziz received severe bullet wounds in the firing, and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.20-21; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Abdul Razak: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe

bullet wounds when the demonstration was fired upon by the British police near the Crawford Market on 22 February 1946 and succumbed to the wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.1; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Rehman Aziz: Born in 1911, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Abdul Rehman Aziz died of those bullet wounds he received in the British police firing at Doctor's Street, Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.21; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdul Ruheem: He was s/o Golam Hussein, serving the English East India Company army but left it to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the Company rule; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and led them in attacking the British authorities and plundering their treasuries; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 9

September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; caught and hanged on 22 September 1858, when he was trying to escape from the British detention. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Abdul Sattar Mohammad Umar: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on a demonstration taken out on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.3; EISF, p.146; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Abdulla Khalifa: Born in 1885 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Khuda Bux. He actively joined the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He played an important role during the agitations in organizing the people for picketing the liquor shops around his native area. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the demonstrators, he was arrested and charged with 'the attack on the constable and other riotous actions'. He received three years' rigorous imprisonment in this case and was sent to Visapur Jail. On account of severe police tortures Abdulla

Khalifa died in detention in August 1921. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; *EISF*, pp.120-121; *WWIM*, I, p.176; *SSCK*, p.321; *MSGAD*, p.11]

Abdulla Khan: He was s/o Hassan Khan, took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels to ransack the British establishments for buying arms; he was caught by the Company forces in the course of an encounter and put on trial for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in October 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention in May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Aboobakar Mohammed: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on a demonstration held near Crawford Market on 22 February 1946. He was declared dead in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, pp.227-228; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Ahmed Khan: Belonged to Gujarat; he was a Lance-Naik in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army; he was given the position of Havildar [*Hawaladar*] and placed in the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the INA; soon after his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he took part in attacking the Allied forces several times; he finally died while fighting the enemy near Imphal, Manipur, in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 403/INA (1946), NAI; *ROH*, pp.652-53]

Ajmeer: He was s/o Nisan, organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led it to fight the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to ransack the British establishments and treasuries; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 12 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Akanath: Born in 1915 in distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Tukaram. A labourer by occupation, he joined the protest rallies taken out in connection with the "Quit India" movement. Poona city was quiet for a time on 11

August 1942, but towards the noon, and later in the day, people became violent and began to attack the government properties. Consequently, the police opened firing on the mob to disperse them. Akanath received fatal bullet wounds and died on the spot in the evening of 11 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; CQI, p.9, EISF, p.6; WWIM, I, p.7]

Akram: Resident of Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Maharashtra; Volunteer, Azad Muslim Corps; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. In Bhendi Bazar some trouble arose over a dog between a boy and a Sergeant and it soon resulted in a gathering of crowd. According to the police version, it began to throw stones at the police. A police officer in self-defence fired in the air, exciting the mob and intensifying the stone throwing that spread over the police quarters also. Soon other police officers and constables arrived on the scene and took to indiscriminate firing. About sixty persons were wounded in the firing, of whom five, including Akram, died. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Akshayadhan Mathurarey Bhatt: Born 1914, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A hawker by occupation, he took part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. When the demonstration in which he participated in Bombay on 12 August 1942 came under the police firing, he received severe bullet wounds and

succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.44]

Ali Bux Khan: He was s/o Mangho Khan, took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the British in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in September 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Ali Mohamed: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the wounds that received in the British police firing at Dadar while taking part in a demonstration held on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.7-8; WWIM, I, p.121; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Allahbux Umar Soomro: Born in 1903, Shikarpur, Sind (now in Pakistan); was a *Zamindar* and a Government

Contractor. Later, he entered public life and was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council. After the creation of the Sind province, he – along with some educated and other progressive Muslims – formed the Ittehad Party. In the first Sind Legislative Assembly elections of 1937, after the fall of the Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah ministry, the Ittehad Party, with the help of the Congress, formed the new ministry with Allahbux as Chief Minister. Allahbux ministry continued to function from 23 March 1938 to 18 April 1940, and from 7 March 1941 to 14 October 1942 and performed efficiently, especially in the “beneficent” departments. Throughout, he was under intense pressure to join the Muslim League. But being a true nationalist, he refused to join the separatist politics of the Muslim League and when the nationalist Muslims called the All India Azad Conference in Delhi in 1940, they chose him to preside over the session and to give a clarion call for action against Imperialism. During the Second World War the Viceroy nominated him to the Defence Council of 30 and made him an OBE (Order of British Empire). When the “Quit India” movement was launched, he rented a big bungalow at Clifton (Karachi) for the women Satyagrahis, and also visited the Karachi jail to meet them. In September 1942, when “Quit India” movement was at its height, he resigned from the Defence Council and relinquished his titles in protest against the forcible dragging of India

into the World War II, the ruthless suppression of the “Quit India” movement and the mischievous Government policy of Divide and Rule. This anti-Government stance so infuriated the Governor that he sacked him on the ground of his having lost the Governor’s confidence. Allah Bux Soomro was assassinated thereafter by one of the League extremists on 14 May 1943 while he was travelling in a *tanga* in his home town of Shikarpur for his frustrating their effort at rallying the Sind Muslims along the divisive communal lines. [TOI (B), 15 May 1943; *SRFS*, pp.15-17; *DNB*, pp.254-256]

Aloo Mhatre: Born in 1902 at v. Chirner, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Bematya Mhatre; he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Maharashtra, 1930; joined the anti-British demonstration at Akka Devi Maidan, Chirner, on 25 September 1930, received serious bullet wounds in the indiscriminate police firing on it and died of these on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.269]

Alu Bemtya Mhatre: Born in 1907 in dist. Raigad, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. This movement was in protest against the British Government’s denying the villagers of their right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. The police opened fire on the

demonstrators at the height of the agitation, killing fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Alu Bemtya Mhatre was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191]

Alum Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service to join the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his fellow-Sepoy to raise their arms against the British in a bid for overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the British attacks and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; caught in his attempt at escaping from the British prison, he was hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Amarayaa Telanga: Born in 1920 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ramayaa Telanga. A tailor by occupation, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that took off on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the demonstrators (demanding the British departure from India) he

joined near the Devi Temple in Nagpur on 13 August 1942. He died on the same day on account of these injuries. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.358]

Ambajee Raje Shirke: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he organized the armed resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and led the rebels in Satara to attack the British establishments; he also incited his neighbourhood to raise its arms for the rebels' cause; he even tried to win over a few of the native rulers, particularly, Maharaja of Gwalior and Maharaja of Indore, to fight on the side of the rebels; captured by the British and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to death; his death sentence was later commuted to the transportation for life, and he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 26 (1860), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.221; WWIM, III, p.136]

Ambalal Maganlal Valand: Born in 1931 at v. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it was started in August 1942. He received critical bullet wounds in the police firing while attending a public procession at his village on 18 August 1942 (to demand the British ouster from India). He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [Dafter 7, F.No. 157, 1943, GSAV; KSS, p.318]

Ambaram Kanji: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the pro-strikers' demonstration held on 23 February 1946, Ambaram Kanji received severe bullet wounds in the firing. He died of those injuries in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.165; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Amber Aheer: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, stationed at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising, joined hands with the rebel forces in Karachi and fought the British at various places; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM; JJASK, pp.48-55]

Ameer Khan: He was s/o Lal Khan, joined hands with the rebels and fought the British several times in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged

his neighbours to take part in overthrowing the foreign rule and offered financial assistance to them; caught in a British attack on the rebels, he was charged with 'plundering properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Ameer Khan: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); he was a soldier in the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the anti-British armed resistance of his fellow-Sepoys near Davgad Baria in Gujarat that had the support of Muslims and Bhils of the area; Amir Khan accompanied the rebel force led by Tiledar Khan on several occasions for attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and blown to death with a cannon on 22 July 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 50 & 51-VI & VII (1857), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.9]

Ameer: He was s/o Hedayut, joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the fighting against the Company forces; he also denounced the misrule of the British and incited his fellow-rebels to attack the British authorities and overthrow the Company-raj; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and put on

trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 March 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 19 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Ammeer Alli: Resident of Maharashtra; s/o Dhunno Syed; he fought the Company forces on several occasions during the Uprising of 1857; he also supplied arms to his neighbours and encouraged them to kill the British and seize their properties; he was captured by the British in an encounter and tried for 'plundering treasury and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Amreiya Telanga: Born in 1898, Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ranghor Das; participated in a procession in connection with the "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942 against the killing of 4 processionists in police firing in Nagpur the previous day; he was among the thousands who thronged the streets of Nagpur city, shouting anti-British slogans and attacking the Government properties; the British police force opened fire on them killing 17 and injuring 50; Telanga was among those killed in

the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Amrutlal Bhagwandas: Born in 1918, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received stern bullet injuries in the police firing on a procession held on 22 February 1946. He succumbed to his injuries in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.41; EISF, p.32; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ananda Maya Patil: Born in 1904 in distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Maya Patil. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. The agitation was in protest against the British Government's denying the villagers of their right of collecting fire woods from the nearby forests. At the height of the agitation, the police opened fire on the demonstrators, resulting in the killing of fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Ananda Maya Patil was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191; WWIM, p.299]

Anandrao Hinganeekar: Born in 1922 at v. Gumgaon, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Namaji Hinganeekar. A farmer, educated up to the seventh standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He was arrested and imprisoned for his involvement in the agitations (asking the British to leave India). He died soon after his release from jail in August 1942 owing to the inhumane tortures he suffered in jail. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.137]

Ananta Lakshman Kanhere: Born in 1891; hailed from distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. As a school boy he was influenced by the inflammatory writings of B.G. Tilak, S.A. Pranjape and V.D. Savarkar. Ganu Vaidya initiated him in the work of one of the secret societies, *Mitra Mela*, whose branches sprang up all over Maharashtra after the partition of Bengal, and who believed in the violent overthrowing of the British rule in India. In 1909, when Ganesh Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life to Kalapani (the Andamans Islands) for writing seditious literature, the revolutionaries decided to take retaliatory action. From September 1909 they decided on Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, who passed the judgment on Ganesh Savarkar, as the target. On 21 December 1909 Jackson was invited to attend a Marathi play in a local theatre. Ananta shot the Collector at the theatre entrance several times and allowed himself to

be arrested. Following the trials, Ananta Kanhere was awarded death sentence on 29 March 1910 and hanged in the special jail of Thane near Bombay on 11 April 1910. [H/Poll, F.No. 9, 1910; NAI; H/Poll, F.No. 13, 1911, NAI; *EIB*, Vol. 4, pp.389-390]

Ankoos: He was s/o Gubnaik, fought against the British at several places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra during the Uprising of 1857; he also supplied arms to the local people and encouraged them to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 & 30 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Anna Horey: Born in 1865, hailed from distt. Sangli, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 as well as in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He had also been taking part in the anti-war propaganda between 1939 and 1943. He was arrested in the last days of 1942, received a sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and confiscation of all his properties. Owing to severe physical tortures on him by the police, he died in jail in February 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *EISE*, p.93]

Anna Patil: Born at v. Ichalakaranji, Taluka, Hatkanangale, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Ram Gonda Patil. Educated up to the seventh standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. His involvement in the movement was mainly as an underground worker. He suffered fatal injuries in a clash with the British police in Hupri Park, Kolhapur, in the early days of 1945, and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.269-270]

Anna Patrave: Born in 1924; resident of Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Agmantrappa Patrave; noticing the spreading of the "Quit India" saboteurs' acts in Satara, the British police launched a full-fledged campaign against them. They arrested a number of saboteurs, including Anna Patrave, and kept them in Sangli Central Jail. On 24 July 1943, Anna Patrave, along with others, made a daring attempt at escaping from the jail. But hearing about the escape bid of the saboteurs, the Sangli State police followed them and in the encounter Anna Patrave was shot dead on 24 July 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/7/43, 1943, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.271-272; PGS, pp.130-32]

Annarao Patil: Born in 1922 in v. Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Ramgonda Patil. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet

wounds in the police firing at his native place in 1943 while participating in a public demonstration to demand the British departure from India. He could not survive these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, MSAM; KJS, p.59]

Apa Salunke: Resident of the Bombay Presidency, he was a Sepoy in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army where he was placed as a soldier in the First Engineer Company; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British forces; he fought there on several occasions, and finally was killed in the battle field in 1944 during a sudden enemy attack from behind. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.283]

Appasaheb Patravale: Born in 1925 in distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Yugmendrappa Patravale. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing in July 1943 at the time of attending a public demonstration (held to demand the end of the British rule in India) at his native area. He failed to survive his injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 6178, MSAM; SJS, p.63; MSGAD, 20; SSC, p.394]

Arjoon: He was s/o Khookun, took part

in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 16 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in detention on 18 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Arjoon: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Masooea; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company forces at different places in Nasik; he was caught during an encounter with the British, tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity soon after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.10]

Arjun Bajirao: Born in 1911 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement when it was started on 8

August 1942. He died of bullet wounds that he received in the police firing on 14 August 1942 while participating in a demonstration asking the British to leave India. [H/ Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; EISF, p.23]

Arjun Mahadeo Parab: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving fatal bullet injuries in the police firing on a demonstration held at Lal Bagh on 22 February 1946 he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.264; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Arjuna Bhoje: Born in 1870 at v. Ozar, distt Nasik, Maharashtra, s/o Shravan Bhoje; cultivator; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha in Nasik against the levying of grazing fee; actively involved in a protest demonstration against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police at Chanakapar on 19 October 1930; the police suddenly opened fire on the demonstrators, killing four persons, including Arjuna Bhoje. [H/ Deptt (spl), N. 750 (14) K, 1930, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.38]

Arun Sethe: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Mahaddo Sethe, he

joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on the procession organized at Kumbharwada, Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the next day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.330; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Asoodhia Doobey: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Boolakee Doobey; he was a soldier in the Company army, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Maharashtra until he was caught by the British in the midst of an engagement; he was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 17 September 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 22 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Atta Mohomed: He was s/o Shah Wallie Khan; was in the English East India Company army but left his service

during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces; he fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency and also incited others to raise their arms and attack the British establishments; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent from Bombay, Maharashtra to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 17 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Aungadu Singh: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company forces at different places in Baroda; he also denounced the British policies in public and encouraged his neighbourhood to take part in the overthrowing of the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught in an encounter with the Company troops and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years, he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 12-II (1857) & 11-I (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.10]

B

Baano: Resident of Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Maharashtra; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement; an altercation that arose in Bhendi Bazar over a dog between a boy and a Sergeant and it soon resulted in a gathering of crowd. According to the police version, it began to pelt stones at the police. When a police officer in self-defence fired in the air, it enraged the mob further and the stone throwing was renewed with greater vigour even at the police quarters. Other police officers and constables rushed to the scene and resorted to indiscriminate firing. About sixty persons were reported to have been hit by bullets and five, including Baano, died on the spot. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Babai Laxman: Born in 1924 in Bombay, Maharashtra; w/o Bansi Laxman, she joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. She died owing to the injuries she received in

the police firing at Parel Road while going with a demonstration on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.193; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Babajee: Resident of Kolhapur (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising against the foreign rule in 1857 and also incited his neighbours to take up their arms for joining it; he was caught by the enemy in the course of a fighting in the vicinity of Kolhapur and put on trial for 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1859; he died in custody in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Nos. 30 & 31 (1860), MSAM; KJS, p.59; WWIM, III, p.13]

Baban Kondiba: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings'

rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by bullets on 22 February 1946 at Lal Bagh when the police opened fire on the demonstration and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.184; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Babia Gaikawad: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Nathia Guikawad; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a group of rebels in Satara led by its leader, Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; captured by the British in June 1857, he was charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and blown away with a cannon on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.222; WWIM, III, p.42]

Babia Sirtoda: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Rungoo Sirtoda; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with rebels of Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government property and kill the

British officers; he was caught by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; sentenced to death, he was shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.222; WWIM, III, p.139-40]

Baboo Ganpat: Born in 1919, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on the rallyist at Parel on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.108; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Baboo Kadam: Born in 1931, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on the demonstrators on 23 February 1946, Baboo Kadam was brought to a hospital where he succumbed to these injuries after 5 days on 28 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.158; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-

114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Baboo Keshav Tawade: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the British police near the Apollo Cinema on 22 February 1946, Baboo Keshav Tawade received severe bullet injuries and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.357; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Baboojee Donsegeer: Resident of Khandesh (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Ramjee Palwara; he was serving the English East India Company army in Khandesh but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting against the British on several occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his neighbours and encouraged them to go all-out for overthrowing the Company-raj; he was killed by the British on 6 April 1859 in the course of an engagement in Khandesh. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Babu Dagadu: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet

wounds in the British police firing on a demonstration held on 22 February 1946. He was declared dead when brought to hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.75; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Babu Genu: Belonged to v. Mahalunge Padwal, Ambegaon taluka, distt. Pune, Maharashtra; he was born in a poor farmer family; a Congress volunteer; worked in one of the Cotton Mills in Bombay; actively participated in protests, organized by the Indian National Congress against the foreign-made cloth during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested and imprisoned, but released after a couple of days. On 12 December 1930, a cloth merchant named Frazier of Manchester was moving loads of foreign-made cloth from his shop in old Hanuman Galli in the Fort region to Bombay Port under heavy police protection. The Satyagrahis begged the merchant not to move the cloth-carrying truck, but the police forced the protesters to stand aside and cleared the road to get it moving. Babu Genu, who recently came out of the jail after undergoing a term of imprisonment for picketing a foreign cloth shop in the Fort, had just resumed his work in the cloth mill. On 12 December 1930, he saw the incident occurring when he was returning home after his morning shift. Near Bhaangwadi on Kalbadevi Road, Babu Genu saw

the conspicuous lorry, loaded with foreign cloths, and felt that he must stop it at any cost. He stood in front of it, and started shouting: 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai'. The English police officer ordered the lorry to be driven over Babu Genu, but the driver refused: 'I am an Indian and he is also an Indian, so we both are brothers, then how can I murder my brother?' Hearing this, the English police officer drove the loaded motor lorry himself over Babu Genu and crushed him, resulting in his instantaneous death. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Babu Genu: Resident of Kolbadevi Road, Bombay, Maharashtra. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at the time of his attending a public demonstration (demanding the British ouster from India) near his residence on 13 September 1942. He could not survive these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (1) I, 1942, MSAM]

Babu Joti Jadhav: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra. After some success of the "Quit India" sabotage acts in Satara that forced the British police to launch a full-fledged campaign against them. They arrested a number of saboteurs, including Babu Joti Jadhav, and kept them at Sangli Central Jail. On 24 July 1943, Babu Joti Jadhav along with others, made a daring attempt at escaping from the

jail. They scaled the prison walls and tried to cross the nearby fast-flowing river, but in the process unfortunately he was drowned. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/7/43, 1943, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; PGS, pp.130-32]

Babu Sakharam Redkar: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal bullet wounds when the demonstration was fired upon by the British police on 23 February 1946 near his residence. Owing to these injuries, he died on the same day evening. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.307; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Babubhai Patel: Born in v. Karamsad, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Somabhai Patel. Educated up to the standard sixth, he actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it was started on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while leading an anti-British rally at his village on 18 August 1942. He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (21) I, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.267]

Babulalji Bairagi: Hailed from distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He was severely wounded when the British

police opened firing on an anti-British rally he joined in Nagpur on 14 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement. He died of those injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; *EISF*, p.22]

Baburao Hari Chavan: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the bullet injuries he received in the British police firing on the rally he took part in Bombay on 22 February 1946 on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.70; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Baburao Jadhav: Resident of v. Sahapur, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested in February 1943 for his patriotic role during the movement and detained in jail. In jail, he was subjected to severe tortures that he could not bear and died after few days of his arrest. [H/Deptt, F.No. 6178, MSAM; *SJS*, p.63; *MSGAD*, 21]

Baburao Javalekar: Born in 1920 at v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Bakaram Javalekar. A farmer, he took part in the attack on the Ashti police station during the anti-British 'Quit India' movement

in August 1942. Following the incident, he was arrested and imprisoned. He died in 1943 on account of the inhuman police tortures in jail. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; *WWIM*, I, pp.150-151; *EISF*, p.111]

Baburao Kokate: Born on 14 July 1920 at v. Padwal Wadi, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Dhondi Kokate. Educated up to the Intermediate class, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942 as an underground nationalist militant. He joined in various public demonstrations and took part in sabotaging activities. He remained in the underground till he was shot dead mysteriously on 22 May 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1943, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.159]

Baburao Saravate: Born in 1916 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Khandojirao Saravate, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal wounds in the British police firing on a pro-strikes' rally held at King's Circle on 22 February 1946 and died on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.321; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Baburao Zire: Born in 1924 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur,

Maharashtra; s/o Pancham Singh Zire. Educated up to the sixth standard, he actively participated in the anti-British "Quit India" agitations in August 1942. He joined a procession moving towards the Chimur police station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on it. He died of his injuries on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.382; EISF, p.235]

Bachai Badri: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a protest on 23 February 1946 held at Pydhonie, Bombay, Bachai Badri received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing and died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.18; EISF, p.21; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bachubhai Babulal: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in a hospital on account of the injuries he received in the British police firing on a rally he joined in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February

& 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.16; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bachubhai Naik: Resident of Surat City, Gujarat; s/o Bhulabhai Naik. He was arrested and imprisoned for his taking part in August 1942 in the "Quit India" movement against the British. While serving his term in jail, he fell severely ill on account of the police tortures and poor living conditions. He was allowed to go on parole, but died soon thereafter on 30 January 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.210]

Bagh Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 to join in the fighting against the British; he also offered arms to his neighbours and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and overthrow the Company-raj; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter in Kolhapur and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Baghwunt Rao Raje: He was s/o Nilkanth Rao Raje, ruler of the former

Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); he led the rebels against the British in the Penth area during the Uprising of 1857; he was also in correspondence with Nana Saheb (the rebel leader in Kanpur) for planning the resistance against the foreign rule; in collaboration with Bhagojee Naik and Faldi Khan (rebel leaders of Penth), he organized a number of rebel forces' raids on the British establishments; he was arrested by the British on 28 December 1857 and tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging on 4 January 1858. His property was also confiscated and the revenue from his villages was ordered to be collected in the name of the British Government. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 24 (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.21; SI1857WI, pp.221-25]

Bahadoor Khan: He was s/o Moladeen, left his service of the English East India army and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and led them in attacking the British establishments and plundering the British properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and plunder the British properties'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he

died there in detention on 26 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Bahadoor Singh: He was s/o Pahvan Singh, left his serving of the English East India army during the Uprising of 1857 for taking part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he continuously fought the British, and also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 5 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Baja Ganesh Koshti: Born in 1908, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other demonstrators, was killed in the police firing on a public march organized to protest against the British misrule on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.19; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252; SSCK, p.22;]

Bajirao Bisan: Born in 1892 at v. Ramtek,

distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Moraba Bisan. A farmer educated up to the standard third, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 to demand the British departure from India. He was arrested by the British police and imprisoned for his nationalistic activities during the movement. He succumbed to the police tortures in Nagpur Jail on 11 February 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.51; EISF, p.35]

Bajya: Born in 1903, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other demonstrators was killed in the police firing on a public march organized to protest against the tyrannical British Government on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; WWIM, II, pp.19-20; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252; SSCK, p.22]

Bakaram Dhude: Born in 1900 at v. Wadala, teh. Asthi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Dhauaji Dhude. A farmer educated up to the standard sixth, he participated in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the British police firing while taking part in a demonstration at his village in this connection in August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.95]

Bakerao Bhadke: Born in 1920 at v.

Norsapur, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested and sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment for his role in the attack on the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942. The attack resulted in the killing of one policeman and the burning of the Government properties. He was so severely tortured by the police in the jail that he could not bear it for long, and died in the first half of 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; EISF, p.31; WWIM, I, p.35]

Bal Samant: Born in 1927 at v. & taluka Vasai, distt. Thane, Maharashtra. A labourer, he took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement of 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on 9 September 1942 at Chowk Bazar, Vasai, while participating in a rally that was fired upon by the British police and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.317]

Bala Dhumal: Born in v. Dhumalwadi, teh. Akola, distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Tulaji Dhumal. A farmer, he took active part in the popular agitation that was started in 1918 against the repressive ways of the Mamlatdar (an officer in executive charge in a taluka) at Dhumalwadi village. He participated in the attack on the Mamlatdar's house in 1918. He was arrested by the police for his defying the Government and conspiring against the Mamlatdar. He

died in detention owing to severe police tortures in 1919. [H/Deptt (spl), 176, 1920, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.81; SSCK, p.44]

Balajee: Belonged to Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and planned to march towards Delhi to assist the rebels in fighting the British there; he was captured on the way by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and tried for 'rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Balaji Parai: Born in 1927 v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Nagpur Division, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India" agitations in August 1942. He joined an anti-British march moving towards the Chimur police station on August 15, 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the marchers near the dak-bungalow. He died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), 800 (74)-2-III, 1942-43, MSAM WWIM, II, p.235; SLNJS, p.105; MRG (Nagpur), p.254]

Balaji Rayapurkar: Born in 1926 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra; s/o Raghoba Rayapurkar. Educated up to the fourth standard, he took part in August 1942 in the "Quit India"

movement against the British. He joined a demonstration moving towards the Chimur police station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on it. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.307]

Balatme: Resident of distt. Pune, Maharashtra. A student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He received bullet wounds in the police firing near the Congress office at Poona on 9 August 1942 while protesting against the arrests of the Congress leaders. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), 110 (92), 1943, MSAM WWIM, I, p.22; PJS, p.65]

Balbhim Khataavkar: Born on 12 August 1900, at v. Pusesawali, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Hari Khataavkar; educated up to the fifth standard; tailor; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so aroused the whole country that Balbhim Khataavkar had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Khataav taluka, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharge. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Vaduj Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse,

they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Balbhim Khatavkar was one among them. [F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, H/Deptt, Poll, NAI; *TOI* (B), 15/9/42; *WWIM*, I, p.177; *SSCMR*, p.182; *MRG* (Satara), p.218; *EISF*, p.123]

Balgobind Singh: He was s/o Annand Singh; he left service of the English East India army during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to leave their service and attack the British authorities for overthrowing the Company-raj; he fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency and finally was captured in the course of British attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he was hanged on 18 May 1858, following his attempted escape from prison. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Baliramji Borale (Borade): Born in 1914 at v. Yawali, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Raghoji Borale. A farmer, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it commenced on 8 August 1942. Joining a public demonstration on 18 August 1942 at his village – to demand the British to leave India – he suffered fatal bullet wounds when the police opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists. He died of

these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; *AJS*, pp.106, 109]

Balkrishna Bhaskar: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstrators were fired upon by the British police at Parel on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.43; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Balkrishna Chapekar: Born in Poona, Maharashtra. The passionate speeches of Bal Gangadhar Tilak stirred up a strong feeling of nationalism in him. First he wanted to join the Indian Army to incite Indian soldiers to rebellion. Not being selected in the army, he awaited further opportunity. It came with the epidemic outbreak of plague in 1896-97 and outrageous behavior of the British Plague Commissioner (Mr. Rand), who unleashed a reign of terror in the name of fighting the epidemic through atrocities over quarantines, segregation camps and plague hospital, by burning properties, violating private domains and committing outrages on women. The atrocities so shocked the whole city that Damodar Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar decided to kill Rand to free Poona from his terror.

On the Diamond Jubilee of the coronation of Empress Victoria on 22 June, 1897, when Rand was returning from the function, Balkrishna shot Lt. Ayerst, accompanying Rand, and escaped. But later he was caught, tried and hanged on 12 May 1899. [NYT, 4 & 5 Oct., 4 Nov. 1897 and 4 Feb. 1898; *APABP* (from September 1896 till May 1897), pp.89-100; *SCR*, 1918, pp.2-4; *PTI*, pp.19-20; *EIB*, Vol. 4, pp.133-139]

Balkrishna Digambar: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra; The Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so aroused the whole country that Balkrishna Digambar had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Khatav taluka, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharage. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Balkrishna Digambar was one among them. [F.Nos.18/9/42 and 3/30/42, H/Deptt, Poll, NAI; *TOI* (B), 15/9/42, *PGS*, pp.89-90 and p.437]

Balkrishna Potdar: Born perhaps in 1916 at v. Hupari, teh. Hatkanangle, Kolhapur State (now in distt. Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Shankar Potdar. A goldsmith, educated up to

the fourth standard, he joined the Satyagraha movement launched by the States Peoples' Conference in 1940 against the Kolhapur ruler's misrule. He was arrested for being an active participant in the movement. Put in Kolhapur District Jail, he suffered cruel tortures by the jail authorities and died in 1940. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.277]

Balu Raghu Kalugade: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; a domestic servant, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received stern bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the rallyists near Crawford Market, on 22 February 1946. He could not survive these injuries and passed away on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.162; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Balwant Javde: Born in 1924 in v. Jatrat, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He joined a public demonstration held at his village in August 1942 (to demand the British ouster from India). When the British police opened firing on the gathering he suffered fatal bullet wounds and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM;

KJS, p.58; *MSGAD*, p.21]

Balwant Rao Ambekar: Born in 1883 at v. Kinala, distt. Wardha; Maharashtra; s/o Vinoba Ambekar. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested by the British police on the charge of his taking part in the anti British activities. He died in detention on account of severe police tortures in jail in 1943. [H/Dett (spl) F.No. 1110(61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM, WWIM, II, p.8; SSCK, pp.14-19]

Balwant Shiriskar: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Mahadeo Shiriskar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstrators were fired upon by the British police near Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.336; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bandidoopadia: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 4th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India army, stationed at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces in

Karachi; he fought against the British at different places till his capture by them in the course of an engagement; charged with 'sedition and mutiny' and was sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi and blown away with a cannon. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Bandoo Subhan: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal bullet wounds when the British police opened fire on the rallyists at Delisle Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.346; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bandu Pawar: Born in 1928 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Shivarm Pawar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died on account of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing on a protest demonstration in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.272; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bansi Jivan Koli: An active worker of the Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now in

distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra) he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Bansi Jivan Koli, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Bapoo Hari Sarang: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal bullet wounds when the rallyists were fired upon at the Round Temple on 23 February 1946. He was taken to the hospital and died there on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.321; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bapoo Keshav: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by the bullets in the police firing on a rally he was taking part in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.174; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bapoojee Patel: Resident of Anand,

Gujarat; he joined hands with the rebels led by Garbadas Patel and Thakur Jivabhai during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times; he also participated in the attack on the British camp at Lotia Bhagol where he had been caught by the British; he was blown away with a cannon at Khanpur, Gujarat, on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 52-VIII & IX (1857) & 66-IX (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.112; JGGS, p.273]

Bapoorao Kashinauth: Belonged to Baraoda, Gujarat; he took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India forces at different places in Baraoda; caught in an encounter with the Company troops, he was charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years; he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 10 (1857) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.19]

Bapu Bahya Mali: Born in 1896; resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. Along with few other demonstrators, he was killed in the police firing on a hostile public march organized to protest against the British misrule on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252;

SSCK, p.22; WWIM, II, p.180]

Bapu Khedupkar: Born in 1926 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Shankar Khedupkar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely injured in the police firing on the pro-strikes' rally in Bombay on 22 February 1946. Admitted to a hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; GSSMK, p.76; WWIM, I, p.74; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bapu Sawant: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; placed as a soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British forces; he was killed by the enemy in the battle field in the course of a sudden attack from the rear in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Bapulal Chunnilal: Born in 1885; resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of those fatal bullet wounds received in a police firing on a pro-strikes' rally

on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; GSSMK, p.76; WWIM, I, p.74; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bapunja Maruti Tambe: Born in 1901, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other picketers, was killed in the police firing on a public march on 27 February 1921 to protest against the British tyranny. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252; SSCK, p.22; WWIM, II, p.326]

Bapurao Angapurkar: Born in 1885 at v. Karadi, teh. Jalalpore, distt. Navsari, Gujarat. A primary school teacher, he took part in various nationalist activities against the British rule. In 1911, he was arrested by the police for his anti-British activities and brutally assaulted. Unable to bear this act of cruelty, he died soon after the arrest. [SCR, 1918; WWIM, II, p.10]

Barnad Pereira: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Dominic Pereira, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by bullets in the police firing when the demonstrators were fired upon on 22 February 1946 and died on the

same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.273; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Basant Lal Raval: Born in 1924 in distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Mohan Lal Raval. A student, he actively joined the rallies organized in connection with the commencement of the "Quit India" movement from 8 August 1942. He was killed on 9 March 1943 while participating in one such demonstration against the British rule that came under British police firing in Ahmadabad. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, MSAM; WWIM, II, pp.271-272]

Basro: Belonged to Sunth State, the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (now in Gujarat); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth (a small State in Gujarat). Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth States. Basro was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils, who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievances of the Bhils, or to face the overthrowing of the States'

authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops, along with those of the States, to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Basro, killed. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMBSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47]

Batiram: Resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Banu. Took part in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur and joined the demonstration in the city on 13 August 1942 to protest against the killing of 4 unarmed Satyagrahis in Nagpur the previous day; he was killed when the police resorted to indiscriminate firing upon the protesters. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; BSAS, pp.146-14]

Bavajee Nayak: Resident of Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Bhujanga Nayak; he fought against the English East India Company forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and charged with 'treason and rebellion'; he was

sentenced to death and executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 28 (1859), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.104]

Beeckoo: He was s/o Sungram; he left the service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company forces several times; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officials and take part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 June 1857; sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 2 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Beekary Singh: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Lutto Singh; earlier he was serving the English East India Company army in Bombay, but left it during the 1857 Uprising and fought the British at several places; he also incited his neighbours to attack the British establishments and overthrow foreign rule; he was caught in an encounter with the Company troops and accused for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' and sent to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858; he died there in custody on 27 February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl

Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Bellaram Tewarree: He was s/o Phakon Tewarree; he left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels, he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officials to go all-out for ending the oppressive Company-raj; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally caught while confronting their attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 10 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in captivity on 27 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Benedict Almeida: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the spontaneous demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators upholding the rebellious ratings' cause on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.8; EISF, p.9; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Beni Ram: Born in 1907, resident of

Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Chandra. Participated in a procession during the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur City on 13 August 1942 to demand the British-raj to leave India and to protest against the killing of 4 unarmed Satyagrahis in Nagpur the previous day; when the British police force opened fire on the procession, Beni was struck by a bullet, fell down and died then and there. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Bhaduji Londase: Born in 1924 in Tumsar, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Ramaji Londase. A tailor and primary school-educated, he participated in the "Quit India" movement from its beginning on 8 August 1942. While taking part in an anti-British demonstration that was fired upon by the police on 14 August 1942 near the Tumsar police station, he suffered severe bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.194]

Bhagas Passe: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 4th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857; joining the rebel forces in Karachi, he fought against the British at different places; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September

1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Bhagojee Naik: Belonged to Nasik, Maharashtra; earlier he was an officer in the Ahmadnagar police but left it to take part in the anti-British activities; soon became one of the foremost leaders of the Bhils in the Nasik-Ahmadnagar area; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the armed resistance against the foreign rule at different places in Nasik and Ahmadnagar; with his followers, he attacked the British positions several times and died eventually in a hand to hand fight with the English East India Company forces at Mithsagar, Nasik, on 11 November 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 28, 33 & 35 (1858), MSAM; SI1857WI, pp.213-15]

Bhagoji Sawlaran Waghmare: Resident of Bombay Presidency, a mill-worker. On 7 November 1938, he joined the workers' strike at the call of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Independent Labour Party, to protest against the Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, passed by the Congress Ministry. It prohibited the spontaneous strikes by the workers and provided for the formation of a time-consuming Conciliation Board for redressal of the workers' grievances. In one such *hartal* site at Spring Mill, while taking part in picketing, Waghmare

received severe bullet injury when the police fired on the pretext of retaliating against the stone-pelting picketers. He died of his injuries at the K.E.M Hospital on 15 November, 1938. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 550(25) B, 1938, MSAM; *TOI*, 9 November, 1938]

Bhagwan Kharade: Born on 10 May 1921 at v. & p.o. Kapuskhed, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Pandurang Khrade. Educated up to the standard seventh, he took part in the "Quit India" movement starting on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on 13 October 1942 for his anti-British activities and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment along with a fine of Rs. 50. Tortured in detention, he contracted cholera in the Hindalag Jail on account of its unhygienic living conditions, and died on 24 December 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.178]

Bhagwandas Gopalbai Rana: Born in July 1915 in Raopura in Baroda, Gujarat; s/o Gopaldas Rana; educated up to the standard III. A mill-employee, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. He received severe bullet injuries in a military patrol firing near Kothi Poli, Baroda, on 18 August 1942 while taking part in a protest rally. He succumbed to the injuries later on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(92) G, 1943, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.299Dafter-7, F.No.157, 1943, GSA; *WWIM*, I, p.299]

Bhagwandas Kalidas: Born in 1914, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal bullet wounds when the protest rally held on 23 February 1946 came under the heavy police firing. He was admitted in a hospital where he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.162; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Bhagwanji Bhusari: Born in 1907 at v. & p.o. Adgaon, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Sakharamji Bhusari. A farmer and educated up to matriculation, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. For acts of sabotage, he went underground and was declared an absconder by the police. He also organized popular protests against the Forest laws from the underground. While he was interacting with about a thousand Satyagrahis near his village on 18 August 1942, the police came and suddenly opened fire on them. Bhagwanji Bhusari was fatally wounded in the firing along with two others. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.40]

Bhagwant Joshi: Hailed from distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o

Shreedhar Joshi. At the start of the "Quit India" movement on 8 August 1942, he joined the demonstrations organized to demand the immediate British exit from India. He suffered bullet injuries while taking part in one such rally that came under the police firing in August 1942, and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; *AJS*, pp.106,109]

Bhailal Dajibhai Patel: Resident of Patej, distt. Kheda, Gujarat; he actively participated in the Dharasana (25 miles south of Dandi) Salt Satyagraha in May 1930. Gandhiji decided on a raid of the Dharasana Salt Works. He wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and warned him about his plan. To prevent his acting, Gandhiji was arrested on 4 May 1930 and detained (without trial) near Poona. But the Dharasana Satyagraha went ahead as planned by Gandhiji, with Abbas Tyabji, a 76 years' old retired judge, leading the march with Kasturba Gandhi at his side. Both were arrested before reaching Dharasana and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Even after their arrests, the Satyagrahis, of whom one was Bhailal Dajibhai Patel, continued the march under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, who warned them: 'You must not use any violence under any circumstance. You will be beaten, but you must not resist; you must not even raise a hand to ward off blows'. As apprehended, the armed forces began clubbing the Satyagrahis with steel-tipped lathis in an incident on 22 May 1930. Bhailal Dajibhai Patel

suffered severe lathi blows and kicks and expired on the spot within half an hour. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Bhairoo Raoji Chavan: Resident in Bombay Presidency, a mill worker. On 7 November 1938; he joined the workers' strike at the call of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Independent Labour Party, to protest against the Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, passed by the Congress Ministry. It prohibited the spontaneous strikes by the workers and provided for the formation of a time-consuming Conciliation Board for redressal of the workers' grievances. In one such *hartal* site at Spring Mill, while taking part in picketing, Chavan received severe bullet injury when the police fired on the pretext of retaliating against the stone-pelting picketers. He died of his injuries at the K.E.M Hospital on 8 November 1938. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No – 550 (25) B, 1938; MSAM; *BS*, 9 November 1938]

Bhan Kheppu Hulla: Belonged to Sholapur, Maharashtra; residing at Kosmoda, distt. Surat, Gujarat; took part in the Dharasana (25 miles south of Dandi) Salt Satyagraha in May 1930. Gandhiji decided on a raid of the Dharasana Salt Works. He wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin and told him about his plan. To frustrate his acting, Gandhiji was arrested on 4 May 1930 and detained (without trial) near Poona. The Dharasana Satyagraha went ahead as decided

by Gandhiji, with Abbas Tyabji, a 76 years' old retired judge, leading the march with Kasturba Gandhi at his side. Both were arrested before reaching Dharasana and sentenced to three months imprisonment. After their arrests, the Satyagrahis, of whom one was Bhan Kheppu Hullu, continued the march under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, who warned them: "You must not use any violence under any circumstance. You will be beaten, but you must not resist; you must not even raise a hand to ward off blows". As apprehended, the armed forces began clubbing the Satyagrahis with steel-tipped lathis in an incident on 22 May 1930. Many Satyagrahis, including Bhan Kheppu Hullu, were severely injured by the lathi blows. Bhan Kheppu Hullu succumbed to his injuries on 10 June 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Bhanji Nanji: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in a hospital on account of the severe bullet wounds that he received in the police firing while participating in the pro-strikes' rally in Bombay on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.248; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bhanudas: Belonged to Karmala, distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Tuljaram; *Lohar* (blacksmith); took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received severe gunshots in the indiscriminate firing by a military patrolling party on a gathering near Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930; succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.42]

Bhaoo Naik: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Bowapee Naik; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company forces in the vicinity of Nasik; he was captured during an engagement with British, tried for 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in detention after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.104]

Bhaskar Karnik: Born in 1913 at v. Karul, distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra; s/o Pandurang Karnik. A science graduate, employed in the Ordnance Factory at Poona, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched by Gandhiji on 8 August 1942. While acting as a saboteur, he was arrested by the police on the charge of making bombs, and put under detention. Despite inhuman tortures by the jail authorities, he refused to give away the identities

of his companions. It is believed that under intolerable physical and mental strain, he was compelled to commit suicide by swallowing poison in jail early in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.170]

Bhaskar Pimpale: Born in 1920 at Matheran, Karjat Taluka, distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra. A student, he joined the demonstrations of the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds when the anti-British rally he joined was fired upon by the police near Siddhagad on 2 January 1942. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.275-276]

Bhaskar Raghoba: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, a 20 years old, joined a large procession to commemorate the birth of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 23 January 1946, which started from Chaupatty along the Sandhurst Road. The marchers were stopped by the police, who had put up a barricade on the road. The police wanted the procession to be diverted towards the Vithalbhai Road, which was notified about 12 hours before. The marchers, however, insisted upon continuing along the pre-determined route and sat down near the barricade to protest against any diversion. At first the police used tear-gas to disperse the crowd and clear the route, and after failing to do so, resorted to indiscriminate firing. Bhaskar Raghoba received a

fatal bullet wound and succumbed to it in the hospital on the same day. [H/Poll F. No.5/13/46, 1946, NAI, TOI (B), 25/1/1946, NMM&L]

Bhaskar Rangari: Born in 1921 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Baliram. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 while participating in a demonstration demanding the British departure from India. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM WWIM, I, p.43; SLNJS, p.104; SSCK, pp.14-19]

Bhau: Inhabitant of former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Deojee; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Nasik; he was caught by the English East India Company army in an encounter and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.22]

Bhaugir Giri: Born in 1910 at Chandur, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Sadashivgir; educated up to the seventh standard; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; actively involved in

the picketing of the foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in Amravati; he was critically injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis and succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/10/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.114]

Bhaugir Goswami: Born in 1912 in distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; educated up to the fifth standard; joined the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Amravati; actively participated in the picketing of the foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in Amravati; seriously wounded in a scuffle with a policeman who dashed his head against the wall; he died of his head injury on 30 December 1930. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/10/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.104]

Bhaulal Pardeshi: Born in 1926 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra. A student, he participated in the "Quit India" movement of August 1942. He joined the public march that moved towards the Chimur police station on 15 August 1942, demanding the British to leave India. He was shot dead on the spot by the police when the marchers were fired upon near the Dak-bungalow. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.235]

Bhavanbhai Patel alias Chhotabhai Patel: Born in 1905 in Nadiad, distt. Kaira (Kheda) Gujarat; s/o Hathibhai Patel. Educated up to the second standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was

launched at the call of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet injuries in the police firing on a public gathering he joined to demand the British ouster from India at Bhagol, Nadiad, on 15 August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries on the very next day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.267; WWIM, II, p.237]

Bhavdu Bhusara: Born in 1890 at v. Bilvali, distt Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Buvaji; cultivator; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha in the Baglam and Kalwan taluka of district Nasik against the levying of grazing fee; actively involved in a protest demonstration at Chanakapar village on 19 October 1930 against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police there; the police opened fire on the demonstrators and four persons were killed, of whom one was Bhavdu Bhusara [H.D. (Spl), No.750 (14) K, 1930, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.38]

Bhaw Revaya Halla: Resident of Sholapur, Maharashtra; a Congress volunteer; while participating in the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana on 10 June 1930, he was badly injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis; taken to the Nair Hospital, Bhaw Revaya Halla died of septicemia. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Bhayyaji Kharave: Born in 1924, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. A student, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitations that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died on 15 August 1942 in a police firing in Nagpur while joining a public demonstration during the movement (to demand the British exit from India). [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, II, p.154]

Bheekail Aheer: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces in Karachi for fighting against the British; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and charged with 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Bheemjee: He participated in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also encouraged his fellow-rebels to go all-out for overthrowing the oppressive Company-raj; he was caught in the course of confronting the British offensive and put on trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the

transportation for life in 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in custody in October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Bheewa: Resident of former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Lookma; he took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to join the rebels for attacking and overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the English East India Company troops and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.23; MSG/ND, p.144]

Bhikaji Sahadeo: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered serious injuries when the police opened firing on the protest held near Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.308; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Bhima Shewale: Born in 1907 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Govind Shewale. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He died of severe bullet wounds received in the police firing, while joining the public rally organized on 12 August 1942 to demand the British to leave India in Bombay. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.335]

Bhimrao Deshmukh: Born in 1906 in v. Devra, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Shivram Deshmukh. He joined the demonstrations organized to demand the British exit from India during the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered bullet injuries while taking part in a public rally that was fired upon by the police in August 1942 and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; AJS, pp.106, 109]

Bhimrao Ganpat Kale: Resident of v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He joined a march taken out on 16 August 1942 to call for the end of the British rule in India. The marchers were fired upon at the Benoda police station where he received severe bullet wounds in the firing, and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.162; AJS, p.106]

Bhimrao: Born in 1900 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Hanumantu; mill-worker; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received serious gunshot wounds in the firing by a military patrolling party at Sholapur on 9 May 1930 and succumbed to his fatal injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), No. 750 (14) K, 1930, MSAM; H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.47]

Bhoi, alias Kadu Arjun: Born in 1885 at v. Birwadi, Mahad taluka, Kolaba, Maharashtra; s/o Kanu. A farmer, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds on 10 September 1942 in the police firing while demonstrating before the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, and demanding British ouster from India. He died on account of those injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.47]

Bhola: Inhabitant of Kolapure (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he joined the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbours to uphold its cause; he was captured by the advancing English East India Company army and accused of 'sedition and rebellion'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 30 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.23]

Bholagiri Bua: Born in 1870 in Sholapur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He suffered severe injuries in the police firing on an anti-British demonstration that he attended near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930, following the enforcement of the Martial Law there. He succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SJS, p.89]

Bholaram Kirad: Born in 1921 at v. Gondia, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Ananta. Educated up to the fourth standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He participated in various acts of sabotage during the movement and was arrested by the police on the charges of sabotaging in 1942. Put in the Jabalpur District Jail, he died under detention on account of severe tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.180]

Bhowanee Morai: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 10th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebel forces of Karachi and fought the British at several places; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and

mutiny'; following his death sentence on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Bhugwan Dajee: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in Baroda; he also appealed to his neighbours for raising their arms to overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years; he died in custody. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 10 (1857) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.30]

Bhupal Anushure: Born in Kolhapur State (now in Maharashtra); s/o Annappa Anushure. A Praja Mandal worker, educated up to the standard fourth, he took active part when the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on the charge of anti-British government activities and sent to jail. Due to the tortures by the police during the imprisonment, he fell seriously ill. Admitted to the jail hospital, he could not recover and died perhaps in the last days of 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, pp.11-12]

Bhura: Born in 1926, Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Balkrishna; joined

the Congress-led "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942 to demand the British-raj to depart from India and to protest against the killing of 4 processionists in Nagpur on 12 August 1942; he was among the thousands who thronged the Nagpur streets, raised anti-British slogans and attacked Government properties in anger; the British police force opened fire on the processionists at several places of Nagpur, injuring 50 protestors and killing 17 on this day; Bhura was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Bhurya Kalar: Born in 1910, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Mainatya Kalar. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitations that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur while taking part in a public demonstration during the movement (to demand the British exit from India) on 14 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.161]

Bhusari Bhagwanji Sakharam: Born probably in 1904 or 1907 in v. Adgaon, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Sakharamji Bhusari. A farmer, educated up to matriculation, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement. He was declared an absconder by the British authorities on account of his operating from the underground. He planned a large gathering of Satyagrahis near his village to give vent to the nationalist protestation on 18 August 1942. On

the scheduled day the police reached the spot and opened fire on them. Bhusari Sakharam was critically wounded in the firing and died later on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 110 (6) A (i) MSAM; JJS, p.Y/1; MRG, p.143; SSC, p.287; WWIM, III, p.40]

Bhuttee Rana: He joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the fighting against the British on several occasions; he also provided his fellow-rebels with arms and encouraged them to be determined to fight for freedom from the foreign yoke; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay, Maharashtra, to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 2 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Biddes Singh: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Lodharu Singh; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the English East India Company forces at different places in the vicinity of Bombay; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; caught by the British in an encounter, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and mutiny against the British

authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity on 16 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.28 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Binah: Resident of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in Khandesh; he also offered financial support to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to go for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught by the English East India Company troops in one of their counter-attacks on the rebels in Khandesh and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Bindo Aheer: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 4th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in Karachi; while fighting the British, he was caught and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September

1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Bindoo Narayan Kulkarni: Born probably in 1925 at v. Mutnala, taluka Gadhinja, Kolhapur State (now in Maharashtra); s/o Narayan Kulkarni. A Praja Mandal activist, educated up to Intermediate (Arts) and a compounder in a local Ayurvedic dispensary, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement following its launching by Gandhiji on 8 August 1942. On 16 August 1942 at around 3:00 p.m. he joined a large gathering at Khasbag ground to demand responsible government in defiance of the State order against any meeting without a prior permission. The police reached the spot and resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the crowd. Bindu Kulkarni received grave injuries in the lathi charge and died on the same day. [Acc. No.254, Reel No.6, F.No.26/8/42, NAI; H/ Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.186; SSCMR, Khand 3, p.110; KJS, p.58]

Binodhara Naiko: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he joined the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served as a soldier in No. 451 Unit; he was sent to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the advancing British and Allied forces; he continuously fought the enemy and finally died in the battle field during an engagement in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI]

Bisram Rawut: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Bhoowah; he was in the service of the English East India Company army in Kolhapur, but left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels and fought the British several times in Kolhapur; caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebels, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 9 September 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858, he died there in detention on 11 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Bodhani: Hailed from Poona, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received serious bullet wounds in the police firing on a protest rally he joined at his village in 1930. Bodhani died on the same day on account of his irrecoverable injuries. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; SSC, p.299; PJS, p.65; MSGAD, 16]

Bohadoor Aly: He was s/o Timor, joined hands with rebel forces and took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels for buying arms and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and end their oppressive rule; he was caught by the English East India Company troops while defending the rebel positions and

tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 12 November 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in captivity on 9 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Bohort: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Pulran; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 3 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Bonda Kaluram Nayak: Born in 1894 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Bonda Nayak. A private firm employee, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively joined the agitation that broke out with the start of the "Quit India" movement from 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined in Nagpur on 14 August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries within hours on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110

(6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.253]

Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Boodhan Pandey: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught while defending the British attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from the prison there, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Boodhoo Khan: Hailed from Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Ghundee Khan; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality and took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms to attack the British and overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the English East India Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels in the vicinity of Nasik and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life in April 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity on 5 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Boodhee: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Gonosee; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he also offered financial support to the neighbourhood and encouraged them to take up the fight against the foreign rule; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 23 January 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 23 September 1859. [Mutiny Records,

Boomajee: Resident of the Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Aitoo Koen; he was serving the English East India Company army in Bombay, but left it and joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British until he was caught by them in the course of an engagement; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life on 8 August 1857; he was transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died on 5 November 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Booranoodeen: He was s/o Siddic; was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Goozerat (Gujarat); he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials and go far overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught while confronting the British counter-attacks in Gujarat and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 23 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 7 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Boorkha: He was s/o Bueahjee, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also publicly condemned the British policies and incited his fellow-rebels to attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'treason and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 16 October 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity on 12 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol.

Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Boorzoo: He was s/o Dhunuser, joined the struggle for freedom from the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and continuously fought the British; he also denounced the oppressive measures of the British authorities and incited his fellow countrymen to attack the British establishments and overthrow the foreign rule; he was captured by the English East India Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 28 August 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1858; while trying to escape from detention he was caught by the British and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Borta Singh: He was s/o Nund Singh; left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and join the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1858, he was sent from Bombay,

Maharashtra to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 23 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Brijnath Singh: He was s/o Jowahur Singh; he left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and fight for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 19 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention in July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Buchee: He was s/o Lallajee; he left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British quarters several times; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and fight for freedom from the Company-raj; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September

1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 2 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Budhu Faridan: Born in 1883 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Khuda Bux. A weaver, he actively joined the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He played an important role during the movement in organizing the people for picketing the liquor shops around his native area. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the demonstrators, he was arrested and charged with the attack on the constable, as well as with other riotous actions. Receiving the death sentence in this case, he died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 6 July 1922. [H/Poll, F.No.69, 1922, NAI; WWIM, I, p.58; SSCK, p.321; MSGAD, p.11; EISF, p.68]

Budreeram: He was serving the English East India Company army, but left it to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and fight for the freedom from the foreign rule; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the British; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to

the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught while trying to escape from the British prison and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Bukka: He participated in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-rebels and others to attack the British establishments and seize their properties; he was caught while resisting the British offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 28 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Buksh: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Sind; he also led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments, and seized their properties for buying arms; caught by the Company troops during an engagement, he was charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', and confiscation of his properties in March 1858, he was

transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 29 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Bulakhidas Khushalchand Jaju: Born in 1902 at v. & p.o. Arvi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Khushalchand Jaju. A shopkeeper, educated up to matriculation, he participated in the "Quit India" movement soon after its beginning in August 1942. When a mounted British Sergeant advanced to maul a gathering that demanded the British to leave India, Bulakhidas Khushalchand Jaju came forward and attempted to stop him by snatching the reins of his horse. He was immediately arrested and brutally beaten to death on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.147; SSC, p.14]

Bulakhidas Shaha: Born in 1891, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ranchhod Das Shaha. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, he – a private firm employee – joined its agitational activities. While attending a demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Nagpur on 16 August 1942, he suffered bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators. He could not survive these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.331]

Buldeen: He was Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the British at different places in Goozerat (Gujarat) and was finally caught in the course of British attacks on the rebel positions; he was put on trial for 'mutiny and desertion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 13 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Buloo alias Bhota: He was s/o Aiteah Patuck, organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack and kill the British for ending the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the English East India Company troops while confronting their attacks on the rebel positions and accused of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 19 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 14 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Burtajee: He was s/o Sungojee, took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities for ending the cruel foreign rule; he was captured by the British while defending the rebel positions against the advancing English East India Company army and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 4 November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Butawar Passe: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 6th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, positioned at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces in Karachi for fighting against the British; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Buwa Bholegir: Hailed from Sholapur,

Maharashtra; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 on

a protest demonstration he joined during the Martial Law in the town; he died few days later on account of his wounds. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.59]

C

Casie Rambogher: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-Sepoys and encouraged them to take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 7 October 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in detention in October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Chagan Lohar: Born in 1918 at v. Neri, taluka Pachora, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Rajaram Lohar. Chagan Lohar – a factory worker, educated up to the fourth standard – took part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8

August 1942. He joined a public meeting held at Pachora on 26 August 1942 in defiance of the Government prohibitory orders and for demanding the British exit from India. Soon as the people assembled there, the police came and opened firing indiscriminate in which he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; JJS, p. y/1; MRG, p.143; WWIM, II, p.53]

Chalesur Singh: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels for buying arms, and motivated them to take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive Company rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the

transportation for life on 10 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 10 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Chand Saheb Patwedar: Born in 1905 at v. Arale, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Buwasha Patwedar. A farmer and goldsmith, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on 13 February 1943 for his intensely patriotic role during the movement and detained in jail. In jail he was severely tortured and put under unhealthy living conditions that led to his contracting tuberculosis. He was released on account of bad health on 5 October 1944, but could not be revived and died two or three days' later. [H/Deptt, F.No. 6178, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.272]

Chandu Rama: Born in 1917 in Bombay, Maharashtra; hotel employee; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started at the call of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942; suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing on a public gathering he joined on 10 August 1942 in Bombay to demand the British ouster from India; Chandu succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800(74) 2 III, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.65]

Chanore Bhurajee: Born in 1912 at v. Tumsar, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Balramjee

Chanore; educated up to the fourth standard; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined the procession which was taken out on 14 August 1942 at Tumsar police station; severely injured when the police fired on it and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800(74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.65]

Cheda Sing: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Boozy Sing; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at a number of places in Bombay; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and steered them for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured by the British in an encounter and tried for 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Chhotabhai Patel: Born on April 1, 1908 at v. Dhunadara, distt. Kaira [Kheda], Gujarat; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Dakor and Kheda on the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; died of severe bullet wounds that he received in the police firing on 18 August 1942 while joining a rally at Dakor to demand

the British to leave India. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; *EISF*, p.170; *WWIM*, pp.267-68]

Chhotu Aziz: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely hit by bullets at the time of the police firing on the demonstrators in Bombay on 23 February 1946. Brought to a hospital he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.16; *EISF*, p.21; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Chibabhai Patel: Hailed from v. Pinjarat, distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Babarabhai Patel; took active part in the "Quit India" movement starting on 8 August 1942; arrested in August 1942 for his involvement in the anti-British activities and imprisoned; tortured by the jail authorities, he died in detention in October 1942. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.237]

Chima Saheb: Born on 8 January 1831 at Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Maharaja Bhau Sahib, ruler of the Kolhapur State; he was one of the prime movers of the army's revolt of 31 July 1857, and the Uprising of 6-7 December 1857 in Kolhapur. He held secret talks with the leaders of the 27th Native Infantry Regiment of

the English East India Company army and also made secret overtures to a few Indian princes and rebel leaders. Chima Saheb had also received emissaries from Nana Saheb Peshwa (the rebel leader in Kanpur). As a token of comradeship in arms, a silver-handled sword was sent to him from the Lucknow 'Darbar'. He succeeded in rallying a large number of rebellious elements in Kolhapur which posed a serious threat to the British there. The British authorities arrested him on 31 March 1858 and sent him to Bombay, from where he was deported to Karachi, Sind, on 12 May 1858. He was detained in Karachi for 11 years till his death on 15 May 1869. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 (1857) & 32 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, pp.181-84; *MRG/KJ*, p.75; *KJS*, p.59; *WWIM*, III, p.30]

Chinayaa Guddi: Born in 1903, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration he took part in Bombay on 22 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.119; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Chinna Barai: Born in 1924, resident of distt. Wardha, Maharashtra. He

actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He succeeded in hoisting the National Flag on the office of the Wardha Collector by replacing the Union Jack during the movement. He was arrested for his anti-British act and imprisoned. He died in detention on account of severe physical tortures in 1944 [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942-43, MSAM; *EISF*, pp.25-26]

Chintaman Bari: Born in 1922 at v. Chinchani, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Bari; educated up to the seventh standard; student; joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi; took part in the students' meeting held in the ground of High School at Chinchani on 14 August 1942; severely injured in the police firing on the gathering, he died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800(74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, pp.27-28; *EISF*, p.27]

Chintaman: Born in 1922 in Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Vamanrao; educated up to the fourth standard; occupation agriculture; took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942; joined an anti-British march at Nagpur on 14 August 1942; severely injured in the police firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2, III, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.73; *SLNJS*, p105]

Chintamani Pharakade: Born in 1920,

resident of v. Ramtek, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Govinda Pharakade; took part in a "Quit India" demonstration on 13 August 1942 to oppose the British Raj's continuance in India, and protest against the killing of 4 processionists in police firing in Nagpur the previous afternoon; he was among the thousands who thronged the Nagpur streets, shouting anti-British slogans and attacking the Government properties; the British police force lost no time in opening fire on the demonstrators, injuring 50 and killing 17; Pharakade was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *SLNJS*, p.105; *WWIM*, I, p.274]

Chintasingh Jairamsingh: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in a hospital on the same day he was fatally injured in the police firing on a rally he joined in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.146; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Chintu Rajaram: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered critical bullet injuries in the police firing on

a demonstration he took part at Kamathipura on 23 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.287; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Chougha: He was s/o Soosadee, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also arranged arms for his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive rule; he was caught by the British while confronting their offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Chuggat Sing: He was in the English East India Company army and placed in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Moheer Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British; he also offered arms to his neighbours and encouraged them to seize the British treasury and pass its contents over to the rebels to meet their military

expenses; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Chunda Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857, and took part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British in a bid to overthrow the oppressive Company rule; he was captured by the British while defending against the British counter-attacks and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 3 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Chundra Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and attack the British authorities; fought the British on several occasions and finally, he was caught

while defending the rebel positions from the British attacks and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 10 years in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from the British detention, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Churut Sing: Hailed from Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he joined the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places in

Kolhapur; he also criticised the exploitative policies of the British and incited his neighbours to raise their arms to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught in an encounter with the Company troops in Kolhapur and tried for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and shot dead by the British in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1860), Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

D

Dada Shaie: He was s/o Purboodass, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he also offered financial assistance to his associates and encouraged them to raise their arms against the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive alien rule; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 20 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Daeedeen Lohar: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 10th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, stationed at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British employment during the

Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces and fought the British at different places in Sind; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Dagdu Kathle: Born in 1910 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Tatyia Kathle. A farmer, he actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 in Maharashtra. Receiving serious gunshot wounds in the firing by a military patrolling party on an anti-British gathering he joined near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur on 8 May 1930, he died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SJS, p.89]

Dahyabhai Varan: Born in 1929 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Tricumbhai Varan, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the

Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries when the rallyists came under the police firing at Shivaji Park on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.372; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Damodar Chapekar: Born in Poona, Maharashtra. The passionate speeches of Bal Gangadhar Tilak stirred up a strong feeling of nationalism in him. First he wanted to join the Indian Army and to incite the Indian soldiers to rebellion. Not being selected in the army, he awaited further opportunity for violent action. It came with the epidemic outbreak of plague in 1896-97 and the outrageous behavior of the British Plague Commissioner (Mr. Rand), who unleashed a reign of terror in the name of fighting the epidemic through atrocities over quarantines, segregation camps and plague hospital, by burning properties, violating private domains and committing outrages on women. The acts so shook the whole city that Damodar Chapekar and Balkrishna Chapekar decided to kill Rand to free Poona from his terror. On the Diamond Jubilee of the coronation of Empress Victoria on 22 June 1897, when Rand was returning from the function, Damodar shot Rand in his carriage and escaped. But latter he was caught, tried and hanged on 18 April 1898. [H/Pub, F.No. 111-116,

Part B, 1897, NAI; H/Pub, F.No. 79-8, Part B, 1897, NAI; NYT, 4 & 5 Oct., 4 Nov. 1897 and 4 Feb. 1898; APABP (from September 1896 till May 1897), pp.89-100; SCR, 1918, pp.2-4; PTI, pp.19-20; EIB, Vol. 4, pp.133-139]

Dandapani Naiko: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he joined the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served as its soldier in No. 451 Unit; he was deputed to the battle fields in Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the Allied forces; he fought the enemy on several occasions and laid down his life there in the course of an engagement with the British in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI]

Dara Khan: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels to fight against the British; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to go all-out for attacking and killing the British; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' on 7 May 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention on 25 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Dashrath Balkoo Mali: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he

joined one the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on joining such a procession in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Dashrath Balkoo Mali died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.207; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Dasso alias Dulloo: He was s/o Bahawul, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities and overthrow their rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 20 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Dasudeen Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but secretly allied himself with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and incited his fellow-Sepoys to support the struggle for freedom; he

refused to defend the British positions from the rebel attacks and was caught and put on trial for 'mutiny and not defending the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 8 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity in August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Data Chohan: Born in v. Kurandwad, Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the 10th Workshop Unit of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and served it as a Naik in its Intelligence Group; he was deputed to collect intelligence about the British and their Allied forces' movements on the Burma (now Myanmar) front; he was killed there in an enemy air-attack in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.64]

Dattaram Bhau Koibande: Belonged to distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra; a physical instructor at the Old Police Lines, Kiamari, Karachi (now in Pakistan); a 22 years' old Congress volunteer; took part in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Karachi; when the police opened fire on the Satyagrahis near the Court House, many Satyagrahis, including Dattaram Bhau Koibande, were severely injured in it; Dattaram Bhau succumbed to his fatal wounds on the spot. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-

1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Dattaram Khadpe: Born in 1924 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Vasudeo Khadpe, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in the rally on 23 February 1946 to strengthen the rebel cause, Dattaram Khadpe received serious bullet wounds in the British police firing. He died in a hospital on the British same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, pp.175-176; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Dattarreja Bhau Koyande: He was born in 1907 at v. Achre, distt. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra; took active part in the nationalist movement for freedom. On 16 April 1930, he joined a large mob that assembled around City Magistrate's Court at Karachi where some prominent Sindi Congressmen were to be tried for their leading role in the Civil Disobedience movement. The police resorted to lathi-charge to clear the Court compound, and on failing to do so, decided to start firing. Koyande was hit by a bullet in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.14/19/31, 1931, NAI]

Dattatray Joshi: Born in 1924 in Poona, Maharashtra; high school student; took active part in the "Quit India" movement starting on 8 August 1942;

arrested in August 1942 for his involvement in the anti-British activities and for throwing a bomb; detained, Dattatray Joshi died in jail in 1943 due to tortures by the police. [H/Deptt, F.No.800 (74) 2, III, 1942-43, MSAM; EISF, p.113]

Dattatraya: A Maratha youth domiciled in Sind, he was in charge of a Vyamshala (gymnasium). When during the Salt Satyagraha in Karachi, some prominent leaders were being tried in the City Magistrate's Court, a large excited crowd gathered around it. The leaders, along with the volunteers, tried to pacify the crowd. Suddenly few stones were thrown from the crowd at the court building and the police resorted to firing without any warning. Two persons died in this indiscriminate firing. Dattatraya was one of the victims of the police firing and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 766, 1931, MSAM; SRFS, p.15]

Dattoo Sambhoo: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely wounded in the police firing in Bombay while taking part in one such rally, probably on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.317; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Daud Beg: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he was a Subedar in the 27th Native Infantry Regiment of the English East India Company army; he secretly established contact with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, held correspondence with the army men of Belgaum and Satara, and informed them that the greased cartridges [which the Sepoys resented] were also going to be introduced there; his message that he and his comrades were ready for disobeying the greased cartridges order was somehow got revealed to the British officials; consequently, he was arrested and sentenced to death on 10 March 1858, on the charge of 'mutiny against the British Command'; he was blown away with a cannon at Kolhapur on 11 March 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 33 & 34 (1858), MSAM]

Daulat Rao Naik. Hailed from Satara, Maharashtra. An active member of the Ramoshi revolutionary group founded by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, he joined its rebellious activities in 1879. He participated in several raids on British businessmen to obtain funds for its quest for freedom of India at Dirur Neri and Balaspe in Poona. He was killed in a skirmish with the British police at Talegaon on 17 May 1879 at the time of raiding another such target. [IGI, I, 391; WWIM, II, p. 210]

Davee Talee: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 8th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native

Infantry of the English East India Company army, positioned at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British employment on the eve of the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebel forces of Karachi and fought the British at different places; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Dawood Munshi: Resident of Sankli State, Gujarat; took part in the 'Garhwal Day' celebration during the Civil Disobedience movement near Victoria Terminus in Bombay; seriously injured in the police lathi charge while celebrating the 'Garhwal Day'; taken to the Congress Free Hospital by the Congress volunteers; when he was admitted, his physical condition was very precarious; Dawood Munshi died in the Congress Hospital on 17 July 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Daya Soma: Born in 1917 in Bombay, Maharashtra; domestic servant; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; joined an anti-British procession in Bombay on 10 August 1942; received serious gun shots in the police firing on the demonstrators, and he died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.344]

Debedeen Panda: He was in the English East India Company army but left it with the breaking out of the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured during a confrontation with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Deedara: He was s/o Mehtab; fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also provided financial help to his fellow rebels and encouraged them to fight determinedly for overthrowing the British; he was captured by the advancing Company army and charged with 'aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Deendialoopadhia: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British at several places in Bombay; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his rebel associates; caught by the English East India Company troops during their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Deersoo: Hailed from Soorat (Surat), Gujarat; s/o Nathoo; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Surat; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to his rebel associates; he again provided financial help to his neighbours and incited them to overthrow the Company rule; caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in January 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 18 June 1858; he died there in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Deo Ganpat Mandlik: Born in 1920 in Bombay, Maharashtra; a hawker;

took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; joined a demonstration in Bombay, demanding the British exit from India; receiving serious gun shots in the police firing on the demonstrators near K.E.M. Hospital on 11 August 1942, he died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 1110 (6), A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.214]

Deojee Suroog: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he served the English East India Company army in Bombay but left it to join the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places and was captured finally by them in the course of an engagement; he was accused of 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 20 August 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 27 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Deojee: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Dooa Mullick; serving in the English East India Company army, he was posted in Satara but left it in 1857 to participate in the resistance against the Company-raj during the Uprising and join hands with the rebels; fought the British on several occasions until his capture by the British in the course of an encounter; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 3

September 1857; he was transported to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in custody on 9 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Deojee: Resident of former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Ramjee; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Nasik; he was caught in an encounter with Company troops, tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the foreign rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.30]

Deoji Khemji: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Deoji Khemji suffered critical bullet injuries in the police firing on such a demonstration he was taking part in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.178; RM 1946, pp.111-114; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Derwan Singh: He was s/o Sherdial Singh, left his English East India

Company army posting during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions against them and put on trial for 'desertion, plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years in 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 26 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Deva Chabani: Resident of Bet, Gujarat; he organized the resistance against the British in association with Deva Manek, Jodha Manek, Mulu Manek and Bhoja Manek during the Uprising of 1857; with the help of his associates, he succeeded in capturing the Bet area and compelled the British to withdraw in October 1859; he was killed later while fighting the advancing Company troops in the Bet region. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 50-V (1857) & 55 (1859), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.33]

Deva Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sumje; he left his employment during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Bombay; he also encouraged his fellow-Sepoy to join the struggle against the British; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with

'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Devaji Bhoje: Born in 1895 at v. Chanakapur, distt Nasik, Maharashtra; cultivator; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha in the Belgam and Kadwan talukas of district Nasik against the levying of grazing fee; actively involved in a protest demonstration against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, on 19 October 1930, at Chanakapur; the police opened fire on the processionists and four persons were killed, including Devaji Bhoje [H/Deptt (spl), No. 750 (14) K, 1930, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.38]

Dhaku Gavtrya Faferkar: Born in 1892 at v. Chirner, taluka Uran, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the anti-British demonstration at Akka Devi Maidan, Chirner, on 25 September 1930, severely injured in the police firing on it and Dhaku Gavtrya Faferkar died of it on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), No (14) K, 1930, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.101]

Dhaku Gavlya Phopherkar: Born in

1892 in distt. Raigad, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village. This Satyagraha was in protest against the British Government's denying the villagers of their right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. The police opened fire on the demonstrators at the height of the agitation, killing fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Dhaku Gavlya Phopherkar was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; *SMHFM*, p.317; *MRG*, p.191]

Dhansukhlal Goverdhandas: Born in 1926 in distt. Nandurbar, Maharashtra. A teenager, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. Receiving severe bullet wounds while attending a public demonstration (in support of the demand for the British exit from India) towards the end of 1943, he died on the spot. [H/Poll, File No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; *DJS*, p.139; *MSGAD*, 12]

Dhanush Govardhan: Resident of distt. Nandurbar, Maharashtra. During "Quit India" movement, an 11 years boy, Dhanush Govardhan joined a procession consisting mostly of the school girls and boys on 9 September 1942 for the first monthly

remembrance day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress Leaders. When someone from amongst the marchers attacked Sub-Inspector (Vaidya), the panicked police force resorted to indiscriminate firing, killing Dhanush Govardhan on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI, TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Dhondi Santu Kumbhar: Born in 1918; resident of v. Bilashi, distt. Satara, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha at Bilashi during the Civil Disobedience movement. The Satyagrahis were agitating against the British Government's policy of denying them the right to collect firewood from the nearby forest. On 5 September 1930, the District Magistrate, along with 250 policemen, went to suppress the agitation. The large number of Forest Satyagrahis at Bilashi was first lathi-charged, forcing them to take refuge on the nearby hills. From there they started pelting stones on the police force; leading to the police's resorting to firing. Dhondi was one who had been killed in firing. [H/Poll, F.No.14/19/31, 1931, NAI]

Dhondia: Belonged to the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Beerbul; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Nasik; he was captured during an encounter with Company troops and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was

sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.36]

Dhondoo: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Kalee; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on various occasions in Nasik; he was caught during an engagement with the Company troops, tried for 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity soon after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.36]

Dhondhu Dharama Raut: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in a hospital on the same day he received critical bullet injuries in the police firing on a pro-strikes' rally on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.304; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Dhondhu Ganpat: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support

of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the procession he participated was fired upon by the police near the bridge of Curry Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.108; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Dhondhu Pahavankar: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left his service to join the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was positioned on the same rank in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed in the battle fields in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the British and Allied forces; he fought on a number of occasions and was killed by the British in a sudden attack from the back during some intense fighting on the Burma front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.291]

Dhondhu Ram: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A domestic servant by occupation, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a public demonstration held at Dadar on 22 February 1946, Dhondhu Ram suffered stern bullet injuries when it was fired upon by the police

and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.95; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Dhondusing Badadi: Born in 1915 at v. Ramtek, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942; joined an anti-British march moving towards the village Chauki on 13 August 1942; Dhondusing Badadi was arrested in August 1942 for his involvement in the anti-British activities and imprisoned; tortured by the jail authorities, he died in Nagpur Jail in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6), A (i), 1942, MSAM; EISF, p.22]

Dhoondool: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Maspee; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Nasik; he was caught in the course of an encounter with Company troops and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.36]

Dhulia Sawla: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-

up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing on the demonstrators in Bombay on 22 February 1946. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.325; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Dhunnoo: Belonged to Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Panda; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, posted in Bombay, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels in their fighting against the Company rule; captured by the British in the course of an engagement, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 17 September 1857; he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 28 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Dhurma: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Yashwant; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at a number of places in Nasik; he was caught during an encounter with English East India Company troops, tried for 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in custody soon after being transported to the Andaman Islands.

[Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.35]

Dhyaneswar Deshpande: Born in Poona, Maharashtra; s/o Sadashiv Deshpande; he was a member of the Indian Revolutionary Party, went to Japan in 1930 and worked with Rash Bihari Bose. He joined the Indian National Army in 1942 and fought the Allied forces at several places in Burma (now Myanmar); he was killed by the enemy in the course of intense fighting in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, pp.75-76]

Dildar Khan: Born in Nagpur, Maharashtra; he participated in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms against the British; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the English East India Company troops in Nagpur and sentenced to be hanged on the charges of 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was executed in 1862. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1862), MSAM; *TN/1857US*, p.86]

Din Mohamed Abdul Ali: Born in 1929, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in the police firing on the demonstrations at Nagpada, Bombay on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos.

18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.1; *WWIM*, I, p.1; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Dinkar Dhuri: Born in 1916 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Baburao Dhuri, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by bullets in the police firing on the demonstration held to uphold the cause of the RIN ratings at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.96; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Dnyanu Jadhav: Born on 15 January 1904 at v. Dushere, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Bala Jadhav; Farmer; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942; and got involved in destroying the Government properties and communications; also took part in the anti-British demonstrations in the Indian State of Aundh in March 1944; arrested by the Aundh police and shot dead on 6 March 1944. [H/Deptt, F.No. 6178, 1937-45, MSAM; *SSCMR*, p.182; *MRG* (Satara), p.218; *WWIM*, I, p.142]

Domerrlly Tewarree: He served the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and

plundering the British establishments at several places; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the Company-raj; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 20 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Dooa Deen: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Modho Ram; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and placed in Bombay; he left it to join the struggle against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to fight against the British; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement in Bombay and charged with 'treason and mutiny'; sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 8 September 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in detention on 28 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Doolah Khan: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); s/o Hameer; he took part in the military action against the British during the Uprising of 1857

and fought the British at several places in Sind; he also incited his neighbours to ransack the British establishments; he was caught by the English East India Company troops at the time of their counter-attacks on the rebels and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule'; on 21 April 1858, he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life and sent to the Andaman Islands in 1859; he died there in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Doondai Khan: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it and took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering, desertion and mutiny against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in July 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 7 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Doorga Dobey: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his fellow-

Sepoys to join hands with the rebel forces; he was caught while defending the rebel positions from British attacks and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 14 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 19 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Dosth: He was s/o Monad, took part in the struggle for freedom during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and tried for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British; sentenced to the transportation for 14 years 'with labour in irons' in November 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in captivity on 4 April 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Dullah: He was s/o Ruhman, took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also led a group of rebels for attacking the British establishments and seizing their

properties and arms; caught by the British in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' in August 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 24 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Dulpat Ram: Resident of Maharashtra; he was deported to the Andaman Islands, and appointed as a *Munshi* in Settlement Office; later he joined the Indian Independence League and continued to work for its cause. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45), and kept in the Cellular Jail on the false charge of spying for the British; he was tortured continuously and shot dead on 30 January 1944 by the Japanese Firing Squad at Homfraygunj, the Andaman Islands. [INA Papers, F. Nos. 1/INA, 403/INA (1945), NAI; UHFSA, p.226]

Dunoojee: He organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the British to end their misrule; he was captured by the English East India Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'treason, aiding

and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858 where he died in detention on 10 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Dusonanda Singh: He was s/o Dayal Singh; was in the service of English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the British establishments on several occasions; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858,

he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 17 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Dwarka Das: Born in 1898, Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ranghor Das. Joined a procession during the "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942 demanding the British Raj to leave India, and protesting against the killing of 4 demonstrators in the firing in Nagpur on 12 August 1942; he was among thousands of who thronged the Nagpur streets, raised anti-colonial slogans and damaged public properties in anger; the British police force opened fire on the processionists at several places of Nagpur, injuring 50 protestors and killing 17 on this day; Dwarka Das was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

E

Ebrahim Hasanmiya: Belonged to v. Chinchani, taluka Dahanu, distt Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Shaikh; cultivator; took active part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942; gravely injured in the police firing on a rally he joined in the ground of the High School, Chinchani on 14 August 1942; Ebrahim Hasanmiya was taken to a hospital where he died early in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.134]

Ebrahim Suleman: Born in 1914, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration held at Arab Gali, Bombay on 22 February 1946. Admitted in a hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/

46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.348; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Esur Singh: Serving the English East India Company army, he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to do the same for taking part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the British on various occasions, and was finally captured and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment 'with hard labour and irons' in November 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 18 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

F

Fakeer Patel: Inhabitant of the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Baal Patel; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Nasik; he was caught during an encounter with Company troops, tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.112]

Fakira: Born in 1901, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other demonstrators, was killed on 27 February 1921 in the police firing on a public march organized to castigate the British misrule. [H/ Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; *SLN*, p.103; *MRG*, p.252; *SSCK*, p.22; *WWIM*, II, p.87]

Faldi Khan: Resident of the Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foriegn rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Nasik; a leader of the people of Penth, he succeeded in organizing the local rebels and attacking the British offices to destroy their records and properties; he was killed by the Company troops in an encounter that took place on 18 December 1857 at Penth. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 24 & 33 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, pp.222-26]

Fatimabai: Resident of Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, Maharashtra; a forty years' old Khoja woman; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. When some trouble arose over a dog between a boy and a Sergeant, the altercation deteriorated from words to blows. A crowd gathered and according to the police version, it began to throw stones at the police. A police officer's firing in the air in self defence further excited the mob

and the stone throwing was renewed with greater vigour at the police, as well as on their quarters. Soon other police officers and constables arrived on the scene and considerable rounds of shots were fired. About sixty persons were wounded in the firing, of whom five, including Fatimabai, succumbed to the injuries. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Fatusaheb Bhanaji: Born in Sholapur, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing while attending an anti-British demonstration that was fired upon near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 at the time of the Martial Law enforcement there. He succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SJS, p.89]

Feerongojee Shinde: Born at Girgaon, Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Bajee Shinde; he participated in the attacks on the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered arms to his fellow rebels and encouraged them to go for destroying the British; he was killed by the Company troops in the course of an encounter in Kolhapur on 4 December 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 30 (1858), MSAM; SSC/MR, III, p.69; KJS, p.59; WWIM, III, p.136]

Fukeeraa Pasee: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Dulleep Pasee; he

was in the English East India Company army, but left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the Company troops several times until he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life on 17 September 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858, he died in detention on 7 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Fullah: Resident of Khandesh (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Mokhram; he led a group of rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Khandesh; he also offered financial assistance to his neighbours and incited them to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company-raj; he was captured by the British in one of their counter-attacks on the rebels in the Khandesh area and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for 10 years in July 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Fuqueera: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Nawaz Gagu; he was in the English East India Company

army and placed in Bombay but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions until he was caught by the British troops in the midst of an encounter; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 10 September 1857; he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 2 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Futteh Khan: He joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the fighting against the British; he also led a group of rebels, attacked the British establishments and seized their properties for buying arms; simultaneously, he encouraged his fellow-rebels to raise their arms to attack the British officials and overthrow their exploitative rule; caught by the British in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the

imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and hanged on 29 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Futteh Singh: Serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency, he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Bombay area; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; charged with 'looting the Government treasury, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

G

G. Morai: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British employment during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces in Karachi to fight against the British; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

G.Y. Patil: Born in 1922 in Poona, Maharashtra; Intermediate student; participated in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942; G.Y Patil received serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the anti-British demonstration he participated on 11 August 1942 near the Ambarai police station, and died on the same day.

[H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.270]

Gaila: He joined hands with rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British establishments and seize their properties; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 18 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Gajanan Ranade: Born probably in 1915 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; student; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930; severely injured in the police firing at the Maconaki

Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 upon a gathering he joined during the Martial Law in the town; he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.299]

Ganapati Kalar: Born in 1920 at v. Umared, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; private employee; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur in August 1942; also involved in the anti-British activities; he was declared an absconder by the police; betrayed and surrounded by the police in 1944, Ganapati Kalar tried to evade his arrest and died in a police encounter in 1944. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.161]

Ganaya: Inhabitant of Korali, distt. Bhandara, Marathawada (now in Maharashtra); took part in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops during the Civil Disobedience movement in Bhandara 1930; he was arrested for a couple of days, but released soon thereafter; in October 1930 the police tried to force him to do *begar*; Ganaya, along with Tima, was killed by the punitive police action on their refusal to perform *begar*. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Ganesh Joshi: Born in 1917 in Poona, Maharashtra; s/o Monoha Joshi; educated up to the seventh standard; tailor; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942; joined the anti-British demonstration in Poona on 12 August

1942; Ganesh Joshi was severely injured in the firing from army tanks on the processionists on 12 August 1942, and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.156-57]

Ganesh Sukharam Karkhaniss: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a group of rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to be blown away with a cannon and executed on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.222; WWIM, III, p.72]

Gangadhar Bhila Patil: Vice-President of Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra). As one of the leaders of the local textile mill-workers, he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Gangadhar Bhila Patil, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Gangaram Bhandage: Hailed from Sholapur, Maharashtra; took part in

the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 upon a gathering he joined during the Martial Law in the town; suffering from his wounds, he died a month later. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.42]

Gangaram Poshanna: Born in 1934, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A domestic servant by occupation, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely injured in the police firing in Bombay while taking part in a pro-strikes' rally on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.277; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Gangaram Savalaram: Belonged to Sholapur, Maharashtra; Mill-worker; actively involved in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received fatal wounds in the firing by a military patrolling party on a demonstration he participated near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930; he succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI WWIM, I, p. 107]

Gangubai: Born on 23 December 1907 in Kolhapur State (now distt. Kolhapur), Maharashtra; w/o

Bhimaji Kinare. She had taken part in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and the Individual Satyagraha of 1941 before joining the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. She was arrested and imprisoned for her anti-British nationalistic role. She died in detention in Hindalag Central Jail (now in district Belgaum, Karnataka) on 20 December 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.107]

Ganoo Vithoo: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in the demonstration on 22 February 1946 Ganoo Vithoo suffered severe bullet injuries in the firing by the British police on it. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.375; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ganpat Burade: Born in 1926 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Jairam Burade; student of the seventh standard; joined the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 on the call of Mahatma Gandhi; took part in an anti-British march in Nagpur on 14 August 1942; Ganpat Burade received severe gun shots in the police firing on the processionists on 14 August 1942 and died on the

same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.59]

Ganpat Jadav: Born 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Mahadeo Jadhav, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries when the rallyists were fired upon by the British police at Arthur Road on 22 February 1946. He succumbed to these injuries in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.142; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ganpat Kharote: Resident of v. Murbad, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Sakharam Kharote; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 as a response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined the anti-British procession march at Chinchni on 12 August 1942; Ganpat was one among those who received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the processionists on 12 August 1942; instead of providing him with medical aid, he was arrested and put behind the bars; there he succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.177]

Ganpat Mahadeo: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support

of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a pro-strikers' gathering in Bombay on 23 February 1946. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.196; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ganpat Mali: Born in Malwadi, teh. Sangamner, distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Kashaba Mali. A farmer, he took active part in the popular agitation that was started in 1918 against the repressive functioning of the Mamlatdar (an officer in executive charge in a taluka) at Dhumlwadi village. He participated in the attack on the Mamlatdar's house in 1918 and was arrested by the police for his defying the laws and for conspiring against the Mamlatdar. He was transported for life to the Andaman Islands in connection with this case in 1920. It is believed that he died there in 1923. [WWIM, II, p.181; SSCK, p.44]

Ganpat More: Born probably in 1912 at v. Khochi, taluka Hathkanagale, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Hari More. An agricultural labourer, educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it started on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on the charge of anti-British activities and imprisoned. Due to the relentless tortures by the police in the Kolhapur

jail, he died later in 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.233]

Ganpat Patil: Born in 1916 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Bhawoo Patil, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the public demonstration he joined at Kalbadevi on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.270; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT pp.159-188]

Ganpat Salgar: Belonged to the Bombay Presidency; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sapper and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served in its First Engineer Company; as a soldier he was deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight against the British and their Allied forces; he took part in combating the enemy a number of times on the front, and finally died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.283]

Ganpati Patil: Born in v. Kurlup in 1912, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Sangli in August 1942 and was involved in the anti-British activities; he received serious bullet wounds in the police firing while

sabotaging the Government communications during the "Quit India" movement, and died on the spot [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; FISE, p.172]

Ganpatrao Shinde: Hailed from Bombay, Maharashtra; participated in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942; Ganpatrao Shinde received serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the anti-British demonstration he participated in Bombay in August 1942 and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.336]

Ganpatrao Yawale: Born in 1922 in v. Yawali, distt Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Suryabhanji Yawale; educated up to the forth standard; cultivator; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; received serious wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined; instead of taking him to the hospital, he was arrested and detained; later, in view of his critical condition, Yawale was released from the jail only to die of his wounds immediately thereafter. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.381]

Garbadass Patel: Belonged to Anand, Gujarat; he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times; in association with the rebels under Thakur Jivabhai, a rebel leader, he attacked the British camp at Lotia Bhagol; later

on, he was captured by the Company troops and tried for 'rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in custody. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 52-VIII & IX (1857) & 66-IX (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.113]

Gaus Roshan: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the firing by the police on the demonstration which he joined at Bhendi Bazar on 23 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.308; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Genoo Ramaji: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in the police firing on the demonstration he joined at Shivaji Park on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.109; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Gerra: He joined the Uprising of 1857 and

fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial support to his neighbours and encouraged them to attack the British establishments, plunder their properties and overthrow their rule; he organized a group of rebels and planned to march towards Delhi for assisting the rebel authorities there; he was caught on the way by the British during a confrontation and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron' on 13 July 1858, and was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention on 16 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ghanashyam Gulabchand: A boy of 8 years; resident of Nandurbar, West Khandesh District, Maharashtra. In the course of the "Quit India" movement Ghanashyam Gulabchand participated in a procession consisting mostly of the school girls and boys on 9 September 1942 for the first monthly remembrance day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress Leaders. Someone from amongst the marchers all of a sudden stabbed the Sub-Inspector (Vaidya), and the panicked police resorted to indiscriminate firing, killing Ghanashyam Gulabchand on the spot. [H/Poll, File No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Ghanshyamdas Dhoshi: Born in 1925 at

distt.Nandurbar, Maharashtra; s/o Gulab Chand Dhoshi; educated up to the sixth standard; student; took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942; gravely injured in the police firing on a students' rally he joined at Nandurbar on 9 September 1942 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/8/42 and 18/9/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.95]

Ghaunat: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Baboo; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, posted in Bombay, Maharashtra; he left it and joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British at several places in Maharashtra until he was captured by the British in the course of an armed encounter; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 3 September 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 5 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ghazee: Soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857, he joined hands with the rebels and fought the British on several occasions; he also led a group of rebels, provided them with financial help, attacked the British establishments and seized their properties for buying arms; caught by the British during an encounter and accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion

against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' in November 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 6 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Gholam Hyder: He was s/o Kureemoodeen; joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British, plunder their properties and overthrow the oppressive Company-raj; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and put on trial for 'plunder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 23 December 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 27 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ghuma: He joined hands with the rebels in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also organised his rebel followers and led them in fighting to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and charged with 'treason and rebellion

against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond Sea' in 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ghunna: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Sorkhara; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided it with financial help, and led it for attacking the British authorities and dealing heavy blows to their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Gidda: Belonged to Sunth State, Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (now in Gujarat); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth (a small State in Gujarat). Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the

petty officials of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth States. Gidda was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils, who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievances of the Bhils, or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops, along with those of the States, to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Gidda, killed. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; *BMBSR*, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47]

Gobinde Patel: Inhabitant of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British and their allied forces at different places in Khandesh; he also offered financial support to the neighbourhood and encouraged it to go for overthrowing the British rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels and accused of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion'; sentenced to be hanged, he was executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records,

Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM]

Godzar: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels for buying arms to attack and kill the British; while defending a rebel position against the British attack, he was caught and accused of 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 11 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 12 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Gokar Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the foreign rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to take part in the struggle for freedom and raise their arms against the British; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally captured by them in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the life imprisonment 'with labour in irons' on 25 May 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in

detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gola Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 to join hands with the rebel forces; he fought the Company troops at several places in the Bombay Presidency and also incited his fellow-rebels to attack the British and overthrow the oppressive rule; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the British attacks and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught at the time of his attempt at escaping from the British detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Golab Khan: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); s/o Busheerut Khan; he took part in the fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms to attack the British officers, plunder their properties and overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the British at the time of their assault on the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life on 21 April 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the

Andaman Islands in 1859; he died there in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Golab Khan: He was s/o Deenmohomed; joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he openly denounced the British authorities and incited others to take part in the struggle for freedom from their misrule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in August 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in captivity in November 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Golam Aly: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Bombay, Maharashtra; he also led a group of rebels and marched towards Delhi to assist the rebel authorities there; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he

died there in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Golam Mohomad: He was s/o Dhanoo; joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the state'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 20 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Golam Rasool Khan: He was s/o Kallai Khan; joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the resistance against the British; he also accompanied his associates in attacking the British authorities and plundering their properties; he was caught by the Company troops while confronting their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 4 August 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858;

he died there in captivity on 24 November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Gond Raoji: Born in 1878 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Hiranman; educated up to the fourth standard; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; joined a demonstration in Bombay demanding the British exit from India, arrested and charged with "committing sabotage"; sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, Gond Raoji was tortured by the jail authorities and died in detention in 1942. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.301]

Goobinda: He joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also arranged arms for his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plundering the British properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' in September 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 11 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Goodut Sing: He was in the service of the English East India Company army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officials and join the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in one of the confrontations with the Company troops and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; in January 1858, he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour and iron' and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 30 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Goojin alias Gunoo: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions at different places in Maharashtra; caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 3 August 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in custody on 6 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Goolab Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the resistance

against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to raise their arms to attack the British and overthrow their rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 19 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Goolia Dubey: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, posted in the Bombay Presidency; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels; he fought against the British at several places in Bombay and also incited his fellow Sepoys to take part in the fighting; he was caught by the advancing Company army and charged with 'mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life; he died in custody in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.38]

Goolzar: He was posted in the Bombay Presidency as a soldier of the English East India Company army, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to raise their arms against the British; caught by the British in the course of

an encounter in Bombay, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be transported for life with hard labour and irons and sent to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858; he died in detention on 12 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Goomma: Resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; he joined the rebels of his area in their fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also accompanied the rebels in plundering the British treasuries at several places in Nagpur; he was caught by the advancing Company army and accused of 'plundering the British properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1862. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1862), MSAM]

Goonajee Gyeah: He left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and join the rebels for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity on 17

November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Goot Patel: Inhabitant of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Roop Patel; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Nasik area; he was caught during an engagement with the Company troops, tried for the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.113]

Gopal *alias* Kashirsagar Teli: Born probably in 1916 at v. Hupari, teh. Hatkanangle, Kolhapur State (now in distt. Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Krishnaji Teli. A goldsmith, educated up to the 7th standard, he joined the Satyagraha movement launched by the States Peoples' Conference in 1940 against the Kolhapur ruler's misrule. He was arrested for being an active participant in the movement. Put in Kolhapur District Jail, he died in detention on account of severe physical tortures by the police in 1945. [*BC*, 18/1/1945; *WWIM*, II, p.326]

Gopal Chowan: He was s/o Sheo Chowan; took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places

in Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; highlighting the British oppressions, he incited his neighbourhood to raise their arms to attack the British strongholds; he was caught by the advancing Company army and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 20 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Gopal Chutke: Born in 1898 in distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Govind Chutke; educated up to the seventh standard, a primary school teacher, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined an anti-British procession on 14 August 1942 in Bandara; severely injured when the police fired on it and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; *EISF*, p.49]

Gopal Gausorker: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Goonyak; he was in the service of the English East India Company army, but left it to join hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places in Kolhapur; he also offered financial help to the local rebellious elements and encouraged them for overthrowing the Company-raj; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops in Kolhapur and

charged with 'treason, desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in October 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in captivity in September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gopal Joshee: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places in Satara and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms for attacking and overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the British at Satara in March 1858 and sentenced to the transportation for life for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he died in custody soon after his deportation to the Andaman Islands in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.68]

Gopal Krishna Patankar: Born in 1881, hailed from Maharashtra. A member of the Indian Revolutionary Party and of the Abhinav Bharat, too, he participated in various anti-British activities in the first decade of 20th century. He distributed pistols and ammunitions to members of his party and also arranged the materials for manufacturing bombs. Arrested in 1910 for conspiring to overthrow the British Government, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. While serving his term in Yerwada

Central Jail, Poona, he died in detention on 11 October 1918. [H/ Deptt (spl), F.No. 176, 1920, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.267; EISF, p.170]

Gopal Krishna: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he joined hands with the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Baroda; in association with his fellow-rebels, he took a pledge to overthrow the foreign rule and also appealed his neighbours to take part in the struggle for freedom; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 12-II (1857) & 11-I (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.47]

Gopalrao Harshe: Born in 1900 at v. Brahmapuri, distt. Chanda, Maharashtra; educated up to the seventh standard; private employee; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; arrested in August 1942 and imprisoned in Chanda Jail for his involvement in the anti-British activities; Gopalrao Harshe died in Chanda jail in 1944 due to persistent tortures by the police. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.135]

Gopalrao Nandhardhame: Born in 1920 in distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; Matriculate; school teacher; took active part in the "Quit India"

movement starting from 8 August 1942 as an underground volunteer; Gopalrao Nandhardhame was one among those who had severely been injured in the police firing during a raid on the workers' camp at Wardha in August 1942, and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42 and 18/10/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.247]

Gopee: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments several times; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British superiors and fight against the oppressive alien rule; while defending the rebel position against the British offence, he was captured and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 19 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 28 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Gordhan Das Rami: Born in 1922 at v. Babra, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Chhagan Lal Rami; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Ahmadabad in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; participated in a demonstration against the British rule in India on 9 December 1942 in

Ahmadabad; died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing on it. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 1110 (109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.265]

Gordhanbhai Ranchhodbhai: Resident of distt. Broach, Gujarat; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Gujarat between May and July 1930; actively involved in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops and in breaking the salt laws; Gordhanbhai Ranchhodbhai was arrested and put behind the bars in the Sabarmati Jail and died there on account of illness. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Gormeen Khan: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British on several occasions and also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels for attacking the British authorities and overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and aiding rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught by the British at the time of his escaping from their detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Govardhandas Mahadeo: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in the public rally in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the following day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.197; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Goveend: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Vithoo; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in Nasik; caught by the Company troops and tried for 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he was reported to have died in the Andamans in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.48]

Govind Ganesh Thakur: Resident of Nangaon, Maharashtra. He joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the marchers came near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Govind Ganesh Thakur received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day at the age

of 18/20. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.361]

Govind Kasiraj Despande: Born in Vaizapur, Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he joined the resistance against the foreign rule in 1857 and also inspired his neighbours to take part in the struggle. He went to assist the rebels in a severe fighting in the area of Aurangabad where he got arrested by the Company army; he was imprisoned on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion'. He died in custody in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 25 (1860), MSAM]

Govind Malape: Born in 1912 at v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India" Movement of 1942. A medical practitioner, he died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing at Asthi village police station while taking part in August 1942 in the attack on the thana (police station). [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; EISF, p.138]

Govind Malpekar: Born in 1924 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Anant Malpekar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators near Shivaji Park on 22 February 1946, Govind Malpekar died after two days on account of

these injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.208; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Govindaswamy Naidov: Born in 1907 in Bombay, Maharashtra; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; participated in a demonstration in Bombay on 10 August 1942 demanding the British departure from India; died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing on it. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.244]

Govindrao Utrankar: Born on 15 March 1917 at v. Patam, distt. Mehsana, Gujarat; s/o Kirshnarao Utrankar; graduate; Headmaster of a school; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; gravely injured in the police firing on a rally at Visnagar on 25 December 1942 when he tried to snatch away the rifle of a policeman to prevent him from shooting at Shantaben Patel (a women demonstrator) and her father Sankalchand Patel. Govindrao Utrankar succumbed to his injuries on 15 January 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/12/42, NAI; Dafter 7, F.No. 157, 1943, GSAV; WWIM, I, p.371]

Gulabrao Dhude: Born in 1900 at v. Wadala, distt Wardha, Maharashtra;

educated up to the fourth standard; cultivator; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined an anti-British procession in Wardha in August 1942; Gulabrao was shot dead by an army patrol while he was participating in a rally to demand the British ouster from India. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; EISF, p.63]

Gulabrao Nagpure: Born in 1920 at v. Khadaki, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Jhangoji Nagpure; educated up to the fourth standard, agriculturist; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Ashti in August 1942 and was involved in the anti-British activities; he received serious bullet wounds in the police firing while attacking the local police station; instead of taking him to the hospital he was arrested and detained; Gulabrao Nagpure was severely tortured in the jail and he died in 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.244]

Gulam Hussain Ali Mohamed: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered bullet injuries in the police firing when the public demonstration was fired upon in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-

75; WWIM, I, p.121; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Gulgar Dhobey: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company forces at different places in Bombay. While defending the rebels' position against the Company army, he was caught and put on trial for 'taking part in the rebellion'. He was sentenced to death on 21 October 1857, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life later on. He was deported to the Andaman Islands in 1858; his death in custody there, was reported in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 29 (1859) and Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Gummu Khan: He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on various occasions; he also offered financial assistance to the local rebellious elements and incited them to attack the British and overthrow their rule; caught by the Company troops during a confrontation, he was charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in the captivity on 5 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gunavant Maneklal Shah: Resident of distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat. He

actively joined the public rallies organized in the course of the "Quit India" movement beginning from 8 August 1942. He was killed on 9 January 1943 while participating in one such demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Ahmadabad that was fired upon by the police. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; JGGS, p.498]

Gunda Kumbhar: Belonged to Mangral, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Santoo; actively participated in a Satyagraha at Bilashi on 5 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement; received fatal bullet wounds in the police firing upon a gathering he joined and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.187]

Gunda Nagpure: Born in 1897 at v. Khadaki, distt Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Ramji Nagpure; cultivator; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942; Gunda Nagpure was shot dead by a military patrol while he was taking part in a demonstration demanding British exit from India. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.244]

Gunda Sutar: Born probably in 1921 at v. Alte, taluka Harkanangale, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Bala Sutar. A farmer, educated up to the seventh standard, he took part in the States Peoples' Conference-led agitations in Kolhapur State in 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and imprisoned. He died

in 1943 on account of brutal physical tortures in prison. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.354]

Guneem: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and determinedly fought the British on several occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack and plunder the British offices; caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering, aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron' in October 1858, and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859, he died there in imprisonment on 13 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Gunga Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Goozerat (Gujarat); he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and tried for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while

trying to escape from detention, he was caught by the British and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Gunga: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Eeka; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Nasik; he was caught during an encounter with the British and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.43]

Gungadeen: As a Sepoy of the English East India Company army he was placed in the Bombay Presidency; he left the British service and joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British several times until he was caught in the course of an encounter in Bombay; he was put on trial on the charges of 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention on 11 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gungoo: He was s/o Roopa; fought against the British at several places

in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours and offered them funds to take up their arms against the British; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gungram Dicht: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 for taking part in the resistance against the British rule; he fought the British on several occasions, and also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 14 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Gunnesee Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments

on various occasions; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British and overthrow their oppressive rule; while fighting against the British, he was caught and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 13 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gunnesee Singh: Resident of the Bombay Presidency, he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his rebel companions; he was caught by the British during their onslaughts on the rebel positions and charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Gunnesh Tewaree: Inhabitant of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Shewlall Tewaree; earlier he was in the English East India Company army, but left it to join the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British several times until he was

captured by the Company troops in an encounter; put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in custody on 21 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Gunvantrai Maneklal: Resident of Bombay City, Maharashtra, 20 years old; Gunvantrai joined a large procession to commemorate the birth of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 23 January 1946, which started from Chaupatty along the Sandhurst Road. The marchers were stopped by the police, who had put up a barricade on the road. The police wanted the procession to be diverted towards the Vithalbhai Road, as notified just 12 hours before. The marchers, however, insisted upon continuing along the pre-determined route and sat down near the barricade to protest against any diversion. At first the police used tear-gas to disperse the crowd and clear the route, and after failing to do so, resorted to indiscriminate firing. Gunvantrai received a fatal bullet wound and succumbed to it in the hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.5/13/46, 1946, NAI; TOI (B), 25/1/1946, NMM&L]

Gunwant Shah: Born in 1924 in Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Maneklal Shah; student; took part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement that

commenced on 8 August 1942; joined an anti-British demonstration on 9 December 1942 in Ahmadabad; severely injured when the police fired on it and he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.294]

Gurbur: Belonged to Kurrachee (Karachi), Sind (now in Pakistan); he took part in fighting against the British at different places in Karachi during the Rising of 1857; he also provided financial support to the neighbourhood and incited them to go for ending the British rule; he was captured by the British in an encounter and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion', he was sent to the Andaman Islands after being sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died there in detention on 13 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Gureat Singh: He left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ahmadabad, Gujarat; he also convinced his fellow-Sepoy of the urgency for turning their arms on the British officials and overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the British in the course of a confrontation and tried for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 8 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in

March 1859; he died there in detention on 8 April 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Gurya: He was s/o Shalan; joined a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them for attacking the British and for going all-out to

overthrow their oppressive rule; he was caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 17 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

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Hakirna: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Lall; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided it with financial help, and led it for attacking the British authorities and dealing heavy blows to their oppressive rule; he also encouraged others to rise against the British and incited them to kill the British; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 26 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Halka Chowbay: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, stationed at

Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces in Karachi; fighting the British on different occasions, he was caught by them in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Halley: Born probably in 1908 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Bombay; joined an anti-British procession at Vadala, Bombay, in September 1930; trampled to death during a charge by the mounted police on the processionists at Vadala. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.127]

Hamid Haroon: Born in 1931, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings'

rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. On 23 February 1946, he received bullet wounds in the police firing on a rally he joined to take up the rebels' cause in Bombay and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.134; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Haraba Mahar: Born in 1912 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur in August 1942; also involved in various anti-British activities; joined on 14 August in a demonstration in Nagpur to demand the British ouster from India; Haraba Mahar was gravely injured in the firing from the army tanks on the processionists, and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.198]

Haraba: Born in 1886, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. Along with few other demonstrators, he was killed in the police firing on a public demonstration organized against the oppressive British Government on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252; SSCK, p.22; WWIM, II, p.114]

Harappa (Yerappa): Born in v. Sholapur,

Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He suffered severe injuries in the police firing on an anti-British demonstration he attended near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 during the Martial Law enforcement there. He succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SJS, p.89]

Harchandrai Vishindas: Born in v, Manjhoo, Sind (now Pakistan) on May 1862. He was a lawyer by profession and was Secretary of the Karachi Bar Association for 38 years. A very prominent nationalist figure of Sind, he was first the President of the Karachi Municipality from 1911 to 1921, and then a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1909 to 1920. In 1920 he was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, and there after re-elected in 1923 and 1926. When an all-White Simon Commission was appointed to review the constitutional development of the country, the Congress decided to pass a resolution, boycotting the Commission, and Harchandrai – despite being bedridden – defied the doctor's advice and went to Delhi to vote for the resolution. On 1 January 1929 he breathed his last on the way to the Assembly Hall. [SRFS, pp.17-18]

Haree: Resident of the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Chandoo; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and

fought the British in Nasik; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in detention there. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.52]

Hargovind Laljee: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; 28 years' old; a member of the Dhobi Talao Prabhat Feri; took part in the 'Tilak Day' celebration during the Civil Disobedience movement at Bori Bunder, Bombay; badly wounded in the police lathi charge on the procession at Bori Bunder; Hargovind Laljee died in the K.E.M. Hospital on 5 August 1930 in consequence of the serious injuries sustained by him. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Hari Chand: Resident of v. Chukli, Kolhapur, Maharashtra; earlier he was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army but later joined the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was posted as a Havildar [*Hawaladar*] and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British forces; he fought against the enemy several times and received fatal injuries in the course of an engagement; admitted to a hospital in Burma, he died in December 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, pp.115-116]

Hari Faye: Born in 1920 at v. Kardi, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Kashinath; educated up to the seventh standard; goldsmith; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined the procession which was taken out on 14 August 1942 at Tumsar police station to call upon the British to leave India; severely injured when the police fired on it and died on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.103]

Hari Ramoshi: Born perhaps in 1840 at v. Kalambi, Satara State (now distt. Satara), Maharashtra. An active member of the Ramoshi revolutionary group, founded by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke, he joined its rebellious activities in 1879. He participated in several raids on the British businessmen to obtain funds for the group's quest for freedom of India. He was captured by the British troops in Sholapur and sentenced to death. Died on the gallows at Jejuri (Poona) in 1880. [IGI, I, p. 391; WWIM, II, p.266]

Hari Sajana: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely injured in the police firing while taking part in the demonstration held at Ranade Road on 22 February 1946. He could not survive his wounds and

died on 24 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.316; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Hari Shinde: Born in 1907 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Sadashiv Shinde; carpenter; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942; joined the anti-British demonstration in Bombay on 10 August 1942 to demand the British ouster from India; Hari Shinde was gravely injured in the police firing on the processionists on that day and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.336]

Hariba Benade: Born probably in 1920 at v. Chikodi, taluka Kagal, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Benade; educated up to the seventh standard; cultivator and wrestler; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra as an underground militant volunteer; Hariba Benade was one among those who had severely been injured in the police firing during a raid on the workers' camp near Khadaklat in August 1942, and died on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.33]

Haribhau Pawar: Resident of v. Chinchani; taluka Dahanu, distt Thane, Maharashtra; agriculturist; took active part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement that

commenced on 8 August 1942; gravely injured in the police firing on an anti-British rally he joined in the ground of the High School, Chinchani on 14 August 1942; Haribhau Pawar was taken to a hospital where he died in November/ December 1942. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.272]

Harilal Kahar: Born in 1924 at v. Khadaki, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; educated up to the fourth standard; cultivator; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 at Khadaki in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; participated in a march towards the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942 to demand the British departure from India; received serious bullet wounds in the police firing on it and admitted to a hospital where Harilal Kahar succumbed to his injuries. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.132]

Harilal Shah: Hailed from Bombay, Maharashtra; residing in Surat, Gujarat; participated in the Dharasana (25 miles south of Dandi) Salt Satyagraha in May 1930. Gandhiji decided on a raid of the Dharasana Salt Works. He wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and told him about his plan. To prevent him from acting, Gandhiji was arrested 4 May 1930 and detained (without trial) near Poona. The Dharasana Satyagraha went ahead as planned by Gandhiji, with Abbas Tyabji, a 76 years' old retired judge, leading the march

with Kasturba Gandhi at his side. Both were arrested before reaching Dharasana and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. After their arrests, the Satyagrahis, including Harilal Shah, continued the march under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, who warned them: "You must not use any violence under any circumstance. You will be beaten, but you must not resist; you must not even raise a hand to ward off blows". As apprehended, the armed forces began clubbing the Satyagrahis with steel-tipped lathis in an incident on 22 May 1930 and many Satyagrahis, of whom one was Harilal Shah, had badly been injured. Later on, he succumbed to his injuries on 15 June 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Hariparasad Raghuvir: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing on the demonstrators at Teen Batti. Due to the injuries, he died on 3 March 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.283; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Harish Chandra: Born in 1907, resident of Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 and

joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other demonstrators, was killed in the police firing on a hostile public march organized against the oppressive British Government on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; *SLN*, p.103; *MRG*, p.252]

Harlal Kohad: Hailed from v. Khadki, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Bihari Lal Kohad; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; participated in a march towards the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942, demanding the British to leave from India; Harlal Kohad was severely injured in the police firing on the marchers and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.158]

Harpaul Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with rebel forces with the pledge to overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British and plunder their properties; he fought the British at several places and was finally caught while confronting a British attack on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for 7 years 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died

in captivity on 15 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Hashim Mohammad: Born in 1922, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Peikujee, educated up to the 3rd standard; participated in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur; the anti-British procession that he joined there on 12 August 1942 was fired upon by the British police. He was among those 4 killed in the firing. [H/Deptt, F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; BSAS, pp.144-145]

Hashiram Patil: Hailed from v. Chirner, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Maharashtra; joined the anti-British demonstration at Akka Devi Maidan, Chirner, on 25 September 1930; receiving serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators, Hashiram Patil died of these on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.270]

Hasuram Budhaji Gharat: Born in 1906 in dist. Raigad, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. This movement was a protest against the British Government's denying the villagers' right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. The police opened fire on the demonstrators, killing fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Hasuram

Budhaji Gharat was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing. He succumbed to his injuries on 30 September 1930 in K.E.M. Hospital, Poona. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191]

Heera Sing: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and posted in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Kuher Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in their fight against the British; he also accompanied a group of rebels for marching towards Delhi to assist the rebel authorities there; he was caught on the way by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Heera Singh: Resident of the the Bombay Presidency; s/o Fuqueer Chand; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Bombay, Maharashtra; also incited his neighbours to raise their arms to attack the British establishments and overthrow their rule; he was caught by the Company troops in one of

their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life in January 1858, he was transported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859 where he died in captivity in September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Heerra Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive Company rule; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 16 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 22 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Hemraj Ranchhoddas Batai: Belonged to Gujarat; he was serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army; he served the INA as a Lance-Naik in the First Bahadur Group, and on being deputed, he fought the Allied forces at different places on the Burma (now Myanmar) front. He

was killed by the enemy at the time of his retreating with his associates to a safer position in 1945. [INA Papers, 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Hemu Kalani: Born on 11 March 1924 at Sukkur, Sind (now in Pakistan). As a schoolboy he joined the Swarajya Sena (a student organization), and later became its leader. On 23 October 1942, along with his friends, he decided to remove the fish plates from the rail track near Sukkur to derail a train that was loaded with arms and ammunitions. But he was caught by the watchman, while his friends managed to escape. He was tried under the Martial Law and was given life imprisonment which was later changed into death sentence. Kalani was hanged in the Sukkur Central Jail on 21 January 1943. [SRFS, pp.12-14; EISF, p.115]

Himat Sinh: Resident of Gujarat; he was a Quarter Master in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was positioned on the same rank in the First Bahadur Group of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to challenge the Allied forces there; he fought the enemy on several occasions there and died finally on the battle ground in the course of an intense fighting in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Hiraji Mahadeo Bimble: Born in Nagpur City, Maharashtra. He joined the Indian National Congress-led

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. While taking part in the picketing of the liquor shops (one of the movement's programme) in Nagpur, he, along with other picketers, was fired upon by the British police on 27 February 1921. In this indiscriminate firing Hiraji Mahadeo Bimble was killed on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 257/1923 NAI; WWIM, II, p.45; SLN, p.103; MRG, p.252; SSCK, p.22]

Hiraji Patil: Born in 1900 at Matheran, taluka Karjat, Kolaba, Maharashtra; s/o Goma Patil; social worker; took active part in the "Quit India" movement on 8 August 1942; involved as a saboteur in destroying the Government properties and disrupting communications; also took part in the anti-British demonstration near Siddhagad in August 1942; Hiraji Patil received severe injuries in the police firing on it and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.270]

Hiralal Harakchand Shah: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, he took part in it as a forerunner. He suffered serious bullet injuries in the police firing on a public rally he joined in Bombay (to raise the demand of British exit from India) on 9 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; JGGS, p.526]

Hiralal Jaiswal: Born in 1908 at v. Sotephall, distt. Amravati,

Maharashtra; s/o Ramlal Jaiswal; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; arrested in August 1942 and imprisoned in the Akola Jail for his involvement in the anti-British activities; Hiralal Jaiswal's health deteriorated due to persistent tortures by the Jail authorities; he was released in December 1943 in a miserable condition and died soon thereafter [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.147, EISF, p.108]

Hiralal Kalar: Born in 1914 at v. Khadki, distt Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Biharilal Kalar; educated up to the fourth standard; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942; joined the anti-British demonstration at Ashti in August 1942; Hiralal Kalar was severely injured in the firing from army tanks on the processionists, and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.161]

Hosunck Misser: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British several times; he also organized a group of rebels and led it in attacking the British establishments and seizing their treasuries; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and charged with

‘mutiny, plundering the Government treasury and rebellion against the British’; he was sentenced to the transportation for life ‘with hard labour in irons’ in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 9 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Hunnoomaun Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments to overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for ‘desertion and mutiny against the British’; he was sentenced to the transportation for life ‘with labour in irons’ in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 23 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Hunnuman Morai: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 4th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service at the time of the 1857 Uprising, joined the rebel forces in

Karachi and fought the British at several places; he was caught by the British in an encounter and put on trial on the charges of ‘sedition and mutiny’; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Hunse: He joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British positions in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for ‘aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British’; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years ‘with labour in irons’ on 30 October 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 3 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Hupoo: He was s/o Ramnee, joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he openly condemned the misrule of the British and incited his fellow-rebels to attack and overthrow the Company-raj; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebel

positions and put on trial for 'rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 25 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Hurddayal Misser: He was s/o Rampersaud Misser, he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels for buying arms and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'plunder and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from the detention, he was caught by the British authorities and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Hurdeen: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels and also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officers and follow suit; he fought the British several times and was finally caught while confronting the British

offensive on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life on 17 September 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 31 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Hushmut: He was s/o Manee, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also provided his fellow-rebels with arms and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 3 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Husree Ram: He was s/o Anirkishoon, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting against the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities and overthrow their oppressive rule;

he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the state'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' in June 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 10 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Hussain Ismail: Born in 1934, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by the bullets in the police firing in Bombay on 22 February 1946 while the demonstration he was taking part was fired upon and died on the same

day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.141; RM 1946, pp.111-114; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Hybatrao Raje Mahadik: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Shivram Joshi; he joined the rebels of the Satara area and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in the attack on the British camp at Satara in March 1858 where he was captured by the Company troops; he was tried for 'rebellion against the British', sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 (1857) & 32 (1858), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.221; WWIM, III, p.85]

I

Ijye Singh: He was s/o Bhodhia, joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he also offered financial help to his associates and incited them to attack the British establishments and seize their treasury; caught by the Company army while defending the rebel positions and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 18 October 1858, he was transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in detention on 10 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Imam Ali Jokham: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the pro-strikes'

rally that was fired upon by the British police in Bombay on 23 February 1946. He died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.156; RM 1946, pp.111-114; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Imrtoo: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Sind; he also led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments, and seize their properties for buying arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron', and confiscation of his properties in March 1858, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 19 July 1859.

[Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Inam Khan: Hailed from Guzerat (Gujarat); s/o Pear Khan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in Gujarat; he also offered financial help to his associates and encouraged them to attack the British establishments; caught by the British during their offensive against the rebels, he was accused of 'treason, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Inayat Allah Khan: He was a soldier in the Bengal Irregular Cavalry of the English East India Company army, posted at Nagpur, Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Nagpur; he was captured by the advancing Company army and put on trial on the charges of 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to be hanged and publicly executed at Nagpur. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1862), MSAM; *TN/1857US*, p.86; *WWIM*, III, p.60]

Inddu Tewaree: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Lal Tewari; he gave up his service in the English

East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his rebel comrades; he was caught by the Company troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in November 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands, where he died in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Inderjeet Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officers and attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 25 May 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 27 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Isah: He joined hands with rebel forces

during the Uprising of 1857 and fought for the freedom of his native land; he also encouraged others to raise their arms and attack the British authorities to end the Company-raj; he was captured by the British troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 15 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 25 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ishana: He took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British establishments and put an end to the Company misrule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'plunder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 21 December 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 5 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ishwarlal Veragiwala: Resident of Surat City, Gujarat. A leading Congress

worker, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested by the police on the charge of defying the Government orders. Following the arrest, he received the two years of rigorous imprisonment and was sent to Visapur Jail. He fell severely ill in prison and brought to a hospital in Ahmadnagar where died on 7 December 1932. [AICC Papers, F.No. 16/1932, NMM&L]

Ismail Asgar: Born in 1934, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 23 February 1946 while participating in one such demonstration near the Parsi Statue at Byculla. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.16; WWIM, I, p.13; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ismail Khan: Inhabitant of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Imanut Khan; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also led his neighbours in plundering the British establishments and trying to overthrow the Company-raj; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the

imprisonment for life on 28 April 1858, he was transported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859 where he died on 26 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Israil Allarakha: Born in 1892 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Allarakha. An employee in a private firm, educated up to the primary standard, he actively joined the agitations of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He played in this connection an important role in rallying the people for picketing the liquor shops around his native area. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the rallyists, he was arrested and charged with the attack on the constable and other acts of rioting. Receiving the death sentence in this

case he died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 6 July 1922. [H/Poll, F.No. 7/2/1922, NAI; SSCK, p.321; MSGAD, p.11; EISE, p.68; WWIM, I, p.142]

Issbundun Passee: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 1st Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising and joined the rebel forces in Karachi; he participated in attacking and overthrowing the British authorities at different places; he was caught by the Company troops during an engagement and charged with 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

J

Jagannath Pataskar: Born in January 1917, at v. Bhalavani, distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; educated up to the seventh standard; newspaper agent and social worker; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930; actively involved in the “Quit India” movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined an aggressive anti-British procession in August 1942 in Sholapur; he was arrested and charged with ‘murder’; sentenced to death, he died on the gallows. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.237]

Jagannath Shinde: He was born in 1806 at Sholapur, Maharashtra; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). He joined a vociferous procession to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 May 1930. The police attempt at stopping its march led to their resorting to firing on it in which several people were killed. The processionists hit back and in the

ensuing clash one police constable was killed and another burnt alive. Martial Law was clamped in Sholapur and Jagannath was arrested along with others. He was tried for rioting and murder and was sentenced to death. He was hanged at the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 12 January 1931. [H/Poll, F.No.18/31, 1931, NAI; EISE, p.203; WWIM, I, p.336]

Jagdeo Rao Patil: Born on 5 March 1900 at v. Chandoor Biswa, teh. Nandura, distt. Buldana, Maharashtra; s/o Bhalerao Patil. A social worker and a local journalist, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested and sentenced to six months’ rigorous imprisonment. After coming out of jail, he edited and produced a newspaper called *Rashtramata*. He was also elected the President of Malkapur Taluka Congress Committee. It is believed that he was killed mysteriously by a police agent on 17 March 1939. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1029 (12) I, 1940-41, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.240]

Jahoor Gurariah: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ahmadabad, Gujarat; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to leave their service and attack the British authorities for ending the cruel foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 5 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858 where he died in detention on 1 November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jairam: Resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Sheeoram; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and accompanied the rebel forces on several occasions for attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also openly condemned the Company-raj and incited his neighbourhood to rise for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the British during one of their attacks on the rebel position in Nagpur and tried for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.64]

Jairamji Badone: Born in 1872 at v.

Yawali, taluka & distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" agitation that was started on 8 August 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and also for taking part in the procession that demanded the British departure from India. Subsequently, he was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and put in the Betul (now in Madhya Pradesh) district jail. He died there on account of severe police tortures in the early months of 1944. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; EISF, p.21; WWIM, I, p.18]

Jaising Ganpat Kedar: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the rally he joined was fired upon by the police in Bombay probably on 24 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.172; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Jalahram Pandi: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in the resistance against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to leave their service and join hands with the rebel forces for overthrowing the Company-raj; he fought the Company troops at

different places in Goozerat (Gujarat), and was finally captured while confronting the advancing Company army; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858, and caught at the time of escaping from the British detention, he was hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Jalla: He was s/o Warra, took part in the struggle for freedom from the British during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also supplied arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and plunder the British properties; he was captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with labour in irons' on 27 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 24 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jallo Soocha: He was in the service of the English East India Company army in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his

fellow-rebels; he also fought the British at several places and finally was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to the transportation for life on 22 March 1858; on 1 July 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jalumund Miser: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Arazee Miser; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army in Bombay, Maharashtra, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels in fighting the British rule; he also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms and overthrow the British authority; he was caught in an encounter with the Company troops in the Bombay region and put on trial for 'plunder, desertion and mutiny'; sentenced to the transportation for life, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention on 10 July 1859 [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jamal Mohammed: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking

part in the demonstration in favour of the ratings, he received severe bullet wounds in the firing by the British police in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.147; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Jamana Rangari: Born in 1935 at v. Mewad, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Kirishna Rangari. He actively participated in the 'Quit India' agitation that was launched on 8 August 1942. He died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing in Nagpur in August 1942 while attending a rally demanding the end of the British rule in India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.300]

Janarao Selukar: B. in 1920 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. Educated up to the seventh standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur while taking part in a demonstration organized during the movement (to ask the British to leave India) on 14th August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.326]

Jangaloo Dhondiba Kunbi: Born in 1920 in distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Dhondiba Kunbi. A labourer by occupation and educated up to the fourth standard, he voluntarily

joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the indiscriminate police firing on a public meeting (asking the British to leave India) he attended in Wardha City on 11 August 1942. He died on the same day on account of these injuries. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.187; SSC, p.13]

Jangaloo Wadighare: Born in 1920 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He voluntarily joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. When a public rally was organized (to ask the British to leave India) during the movement in Nagpur on 14 August 1942, he joined it and also suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the rallyists. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; EISE, p.229; WWIM, I, p.376]

Janglooj Dhondbaj Dhore: Hailed from distt. Wardha, Maharashtra. He took active part in the "Quit India" movement. He joined a rally on 15 August 1942 organized to protest the arrests of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders and also to demand their immediate release. When the rallyists were fired upon by the police in the midst of their proceedings, Janglooj was killed on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) VII, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.81; MRG, pp.89 & 106; WJS, p.79]

Jankee Persaud: He was serving the

English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments at several places; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for 14 years 'with hard labour and irons' on 10 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 4 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Jannoo: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Bhoroaunee; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, stationed in Bombay, Maharashtra, but left it to join the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally caught by the advancing Company troops in the course of an engagement; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' in 1857; he was transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 April 1858 where he died in custody on 7 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Janu Ramoo Bhandare: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When a pro-strikes' demonstration was fired upon by the police at Delisle Road, Bombay on 23 February 1946, Janu Ramoo Bhandare received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.42; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Janya Kewal Sahare: Belonged to v. Kurhali, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha; at Gondia, 1930; received severe gun shots in the police firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/10/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.313]

Jayavati Sanghvi (Kumari): Born in 1924 in distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat. A student, she participated in the "Quit India" movement following its launching on 8 August 1942. On 6 April 1943, a demonstration was taken out in Ahmadabad City to demand the British exit from India. Kumari Jayavati Sanghvi joined this rally and fell down when it was attacked by the police. The fall proved fatal and she died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.285]

Jaywant Shinde: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was placed as a soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces; he fought on several occasions and was killed eventually by the enemy in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Jeet Misser: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British several times and was finally captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for 10 years in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 31 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jeet Sing: He was in service of the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Dewa Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also encouraged his fellow-Sepoy to take up their arms and go for

overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the British in the course of a confrontation and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Jethabhai Patel: Belonged to v. Jalsam, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Umedbhai Patel; piece-goods merchant; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930; arrested and charged with 'rioting' in Kheda in the course of the movement, 1930; Jethabhai Patel was detained in Sabarmati Jail where he died on 9 December 1932 due to tortures by the Jail administration. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/12/1932, NAI; WWIM, I, p.268]

Jethalal Jaedbhai: Hailed from distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. A hotel owner in Vapi, Surat City (now in district Valsad), he was arrested for keeping the Congress Bulletins in his hotel and charged under possessing unauthorized literature in 1932. It was believed that on account of personal vengeance on the part of the police, he was sent to jail and also fined for a good amount of rupees. He died in prison owing to a severe ailment in December 1932. [AICC Papers, F.No. 16/1932, NMM&L]

Jethya Ganda: Resident of taluka

Umbergaon, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; a poor peasant belonging to the Worli tribe, he joined in the tribal mobilisation in 1945-46 to launch a struggle against the social-economic oppressions of the money-lending *Sahukar* – imperialist government. Under the aegis of the Kisan Sabha, the Worlis were refusing to do forced labour, demanding a monthly wage of Rs.30-35. They were forced to go on a strike over these issues during the harvesting season, and Jethya Ganda joined 7000 of them in a protest meeting on 10 October 1945. At the instigation of the *Sahukars*, the police reached the meeting place and resorted to firing to disperse the gathering. Ganda was one who had been shot in the firing and died on the spot. [PA, 28 October & 2 December 1945]

Jharmatmal S. Das: Belonged to Main Bazar, Saraf Chowk, Hyderabad (now in Sind, Pakistan); he was a civilian in the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to serve the Indian National Army; he accompanied the INA forces at different places in their confrontations with the British forces, and finally died during a sudden enemy attack on his camp in 1944. [INA Papers, F. Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1945), NAI; ROH, p.702]

Jhinabhai Mesuria: Born at v. Masma, distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Dahyabhai Mesuria. He participated in the "Quit India" movement after its launching on 8 August 1942. He was arrested and imprisoned by the British police

on the charge of his active involvement in the movement. He suffered from serious illnesses due to the inhuman tortures and poor living conditions in the jail. He was released on the ground of ill-health, but died soon after release in the later months of 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.194]

Jhoba: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Kulloo; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, offered financial help, and led it for attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was captured by the British in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 28 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Jhowhuja Doobey: He left his service in the English East India Company army, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and pledged to fight for overthrowing the colonial power; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and seize their treasury; he was captured by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny

against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught at the time of his escaping from the British detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Jilkiah: He was s/o Bhyroo, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments to overthrow the oppressive Company-raj; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 27 August 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 1 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jivan Ramanlal: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of severe bullet wounds he received in Bombay in the police firing while joining the public rally organized on 10 August 1942 to demand the British to leave India. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; JGGS, p.92]

Jiwanlal Thakurlal Diwan: Born in 1901, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Bombay while taking part in one such demonstration on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.97; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Joba Rawar: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Nouras Pawar; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Bombay, Maharashtra; he also participated in seizing the British wealth and arms, and passing them over to the rebel command; caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in December 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jolakee Sing: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions;

he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced in January 1858 to 10 years' imprisonment 'with hard labour and iron', and sent from Bombay, Maharashtra, to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity on 7 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Joorail Talee: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 7th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting against the British at different places in Karachi; he was caught by the British in an encounter and charged with 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Jorsheeram: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and positioned in Solapore (Sholapur), Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the fighting against the British at different places in Sholapur; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the

British and overthrow their exploitative rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced in July 1858 to the transportation for 14 years 'with labour and iron', and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 4 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Jowalla Sing: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and served in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Gheesa Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave the British service and turn their guns against the British authority; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858 where he died in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Judda Sheo: He left his service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces and also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of

their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 10 years 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 11 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Juggu Singh: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments several times; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and fight against the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company army and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 16 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught by the British and hanged in May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jukhut Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to join the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also condemned

the oppressive measures of the British authorities and incited his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments and overthrow their rule; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention there on 4 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Jummul Khan: He left his English East India Company army service to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Sind (now in Pakistan); he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey the British commands and support the rebels' cause for ending the company rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'mutiny, plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 20 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Junglooji Dhore: Resident of distt. Wardha, Maharashtra. He voluntarily joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August

1942. When a public meeting was organized on 15 August 1942 in the city to denounce the arrests of Gandhiji and other national leaders and also to demand the British exit from India, Junglooji Dhore enthusiastically took part in it. He was killed on the same day when the police opened indiscriminate firing on this gathering. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.81]

Jurbundhun: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels on

the pledge to overthrow the Company-raj; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858, he died in captivity on 9 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

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K. Pitambar Raja: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A hotel employee, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he took part in was fired upon by the British police on 23 February 1946. He succumbed to his wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.287; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

K.M. Patel: Hailed from Gujarat; he was serving the British-Indian Army as a Naik in Malaya but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army, and joined its Intelligence Group in 1942, also as a Naik. He was deputed to Burma (now Myanmar) for gathering intelligence about the movements of the British and the Allied forces; he was killed by the British in one of their attacks on the

INA forces where Patel happened to be present. [INA Papers, 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.237]

Kaeem: Resident of Kurrachee (Karachi), Sind (now in Pakistan); he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and incited them to raise their arms to overthrow the Company rule; he was killed by the British in the course of an engagement in Karachi in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM]

Kakdia: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Dootio; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ahmadnagar; he also offered financial assistance to the rebels of his locality and incited them to attack and overthrow the Company rule; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops in the

Ahmadnagar region and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 7 years in May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Kalameshvar Lahanu: Born in 1915 at v. & taluka Saoner, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. A private firm employee, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested for anti-British activities and put in Nagpur Jail. His health drastically deteriorated due to the cruel tortures by the police in custody. Although released shortly, he could not revive and died soon afterwards in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.189]

Kalichurun Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it soon after outbreak of the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also encouraged his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials and overthrow their oppressive regime; he was caught during a confrontation with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 26 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the

Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kalidas Mithaiwalla: Belonged to Sholapur, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930, on the gathering he joined during the Martial Law in the town; admitted to a hospital, he died of his injuries few days later. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.226]

Kalishankar Bajpai: Belonged to Worli, Bombay, Maharashtra; president of Warli Youth League and a Local Labour Leader; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay, December 1930; he joined the funeral procession of Babu Genu (a Congress volunteer crushed by a motor lorry loaded with foreign cloths on 12 December 1930) holding a National Flag in his hand on 13 December 1930; he was badly injured when the police lathi charged the procession; he received 18 blows, including bayonet wounds; removed by the Ambulance volunteers to the Congress Free Hospital; later in the night he was shifted to the J.J. Hospital for operation of spleen. Though the operation was successful, but Kalishankar Bajpai could not survive, and died on 19 December 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Kalka Aheer: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and side with the rebels in their struggle for freedom; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally caught by the Company forces while defending the rebel positions; he was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 8 September 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 8 April 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kalka Chowbey: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British authorities and go for overthrowing the oppressive Company rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'mutiny, aiding and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 5 August 1857; he was sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in captivity on 6 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kalloo: He was s/o Chundoo, joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting against the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also supported his fellow-rebels financially and encouraged them to attack the British and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 7 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-59), MSAM]

Kaloo: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Ramah; he joined the rebels of his area and fought the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was put on trial for 'treason and rebellion'; he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 22 January 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in custody on 15 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kalu: Born in 1907 resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Bala. When the "Quit India" movement

broke out on 8 August 1942, he joined it enthusiastically. While attending a public demonstration (seeking the British ouster from India) in Nagpur on 13 August 1942, he suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators. He could not survive with these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.162; BSAS, pp.146-14]

Kaluram: Born in 1906 at v. Kelwad, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Sitaram. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of bullet wounds he received in the police firing in August 1942 while participating in a public demonstration to demand the British ouster from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.162]

Kamal Donde: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the British Military lorry opened fire on the demonstration he joined on 22 February 1946 at Parel and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3, 17 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.98; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Kamalchand Rishi Vasnik: Born on 24 August 1923 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Rishi Vasnik. Educated up to the Intermediate (Arts), he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. When a vociferous rally (demanding the end of the British rule in India) he joined was fired upon by the police in Nagpur on 13 August 1942, Kamal Chand Rishi Vasnik suffered severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; SSCK, p.2; MSGAD, p.47; EISF, p.226; SLN, p. 104]

Kamalchand Rugi: Born in 1927, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in a police firing in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 while taking part in a public demonstration organized to demand the British exit from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.308]

Kamlakar Vithal Dandekar: Born in 1924 at v. Mahad, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Vital Dandekar. Educated up to the fourth standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. As a saboteur in this connection, he – along with his colleagues – attacked the Post Office and the Military Recruitment Office at Mahad on 10 September 1942. Later, while attending a protest march in the evening on the same

day, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, and died on the spot. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110 (8), 1942, F.No. S.D.5-3055, 1942 (District Magistrate letter to Home secretary dated 5 October, 1942), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.76]

Kanjibhai Anandji Baraiya: Hailed from distt. Bhavnagar, Gujarat. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement when it was started on 8 August 1942. While attending a public rally (demanding the British exit from India) at his village on 22 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; JGGS, p.363]

Kanna Passe: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his associates and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive Company-raj; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 14 October 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity in

September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Kanuji Kondkar: Born in 1931 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Ramji Kondkar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was admitted in a hospital after receiving severe bullet injuries in the police firing on the pro-strikes' demonstration he joined in Bombay on 22 February 1946. He died there on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.184; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Karbhari Bhawoo: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened firing on the demonstration organized in this connection on 22 February 1946 in Bombay and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.46; RM 1946, pp.111-114; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Karnaji Ambekar: Born in 1871 at v. Kinala, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Vishramji Ambekar. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard,

he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. Arrested for his role in defying the Government and demanding the British exit from India, he was put in jail in September 1942. He died on account of cruel tortures in detention, perhaps in the early months of 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; SSCK pp, 13 & 19; WWIM, II, p.8]

Karwirayya Swami: Born probably in 1916 at v. Kapsi, taluka Kagal, Kolhapur State (now in distt. Kolhapur), Maharashtra. A farmer, educated up to the seventh standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement commencing on 8 August 1942. He was a leading figure in the attack on the Government treasury at Gargoti. In the midst of this attack the police reached the spot and opened fire on the saboteurs in which Karwirayya Swami was killed, probably in August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.354]

Kashibai Ghamekar (Smt.): Born in 1886 in Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. She received severe bullet wounds when the British police opened fire on the demonstrators near Chinchpokli Bridge on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day on account of these injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM,

I, p.109; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Kashinath Babaji alias Bayaji Fadtade:

Born in 1917, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. When a demonstration was taken out in Bombay on the very first day of the "Quit India" movement of 1942, Kashinath Babaji, a labourer by occupation, joined the rally to demand the British ouster from India. He died on the same day (10 August 1942) on account of the severe bullet injuries received in a police firing on the rallyists. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.16; EISF, p.21]

Kashinath Pagadhare: Born in 1925 at v. Satpati, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Hari Pagadhare. Educated up to the fifth standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the marchers came near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Kashinath Pagadhare received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.257-258]

Kasturba Gandhi: Born on 11 April 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat; w/o Mahatma Gandhi. She had been taking prominent part in all the social and political activities of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa, as well as in India. She was arrested several times for

defying the British repressive measures during the national movement. She breathed her last under house arrest in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, on the 22 February 1944 morning. [TOI, 23/2/1944; BC, 25/2/1944; WWIM, I, p.106]

Katu Mana: Born in 1892 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra; s/o Zitu Mana. A farmer by occupation, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined the anti-British demonstration moving towards the Chimur police station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the marchers. He died of these injuries on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.209]

Keshav Amruta Kolugade (Jadhav): Born on 1 May 1895 in v. Indoli, taluka Karad, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Amruta Kolugade. Educated up to the sixth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. Taking part as an underground activist, he was arrested by the British police perhaps in November 1942 and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He died in detention on account of severe tortures by the jail authorities soon after completing 3 months of his term. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; SSC, p.181; MSGAD, 17; MRG (Satara), p.218]

Keshav Dhoge: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Shravan Dhoge. An employee in a private firm and educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in a police firing in Nagpur on 14 August 1942 while taking part in a public demonstration in connection with the movement (to demand the British exit from India). [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.94-95; EISF, p.125]

Keshav Lingayat: Born in 1918 at v. Kharaguna, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Baliram Lingayat. Educated up to the fourth standard, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that had broken out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Wardha while attending a demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in August 1942. He could not survive these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.194]

Keshav Nilkhanth alias Annamama Chitrey: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a rebel group in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British authorities in June 1857

and tried on the charges of 'treason, making war against the East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to be hanged till death and executed on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *MRG/SJ*, pp.221-22; *WWIM*, III, pp.72-73]

Keshav Talwalkar: Born in 1891 in v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Ramakrishna Talwalkar. A student, he joined the revolutionary movement of Maharashtra. He successfully evaded his arrest by the police and slipped across the border into Goa, from where he boarded a ship for America. He actively worked for the Indian revolutionary movement at San Francisco in United States of America and died in exile there in 1918. [*SCR*, 1981; *WWIM*, II, pp.321-322]

Keshavrao Babaji Sawant: Resident of taluka Mahad, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Babaji Sawant. A former Sub-Divisional Officer at Mahad, he participated in the agitation of the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, on 10 September 1942 while taking part in an anti-British demonstration. He died on account of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.325]

Keshavrao Sharvan Dhonge: Born in 1923 at v. Wadala, teh. Arvi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Shravanaji Dhonge. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Dhonge died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing at Asthi village while taking part in the attack on its *thana* (police station) building on 16 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.95; *MRGWJ*, p.106; *WJSJ*, p.79; *SSCK*, p.13; *MSGAD*, p.45]

Keshavrao Tathode: Born in 1915 at v. Belora, teh. Chandurbazar, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. A law post-graduate, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He organized the people of his area to resist the British rule and also led the mass movement in his district from August 1942 to April 1943 (demanding the British to leave India). He died mysteriously on 16 April 1943 in an attempt of avoid the police arrest at Belora. [H/Deptt, F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.323; *SSCK*, p.18; *AJS*, pp.106-11]

Kesree Pasee: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Budlai Pasee; earlier he was in the English East India Company army, posted in Bombay, Maharashtra, but left it to join the struggle against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at different places in the

Bombay Presidency; caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 23 September 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 16 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ketkar: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a Subedar in the Indian Medical Corps of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army and joined it in 1942 in Malaya; he was positioned as a Major in the 2nd Infantry Battalion of the INA and deployed in the battle fields in Burma (now Myanmar) to meet the challenge of the British and Allied forces; he took part in the fighting on several occasions and finally died on the battle ground during a grim engagement with the British in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.153]

Khan Beg: Hailed from the Sind (now in Pakistan), he was a soldier in the 2/10 Baluch Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left his British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army as a Lance-Naik in the Intelligence Group; he was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to gather intelligence about the movements of the British forces; he was killed during an enemy attack on the INA forces in the Arakan Hills, Burma, in

1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.154]

Khan Mohomed: He was s/o Moosa, organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided it with financial help, and led it for attacking the British authorities and overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' in May 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 8 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Khashaba Maruti Shinde: born on 15 April 1915 at v. Vadgaon, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Maruti Shinde; Farmer; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so aroused the whole country that Khashaba Maruti Shinde had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharge. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Vaduj Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse,

they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Khashaba was one among them. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NNM&L; PGS, p.89-90 and 437; WWIM, I, p.336]

Khatavkar: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so stirred the whole country that Khatavkar had no hesitation in taking part in the August Kranti of 1942 in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharge. Singing patriotic songs and raising nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Khatavkar was one among them. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42]

Khawaja Nayak: Resident of Khandesh (Khandesh), Maharashtra; a leader of the Bhil tribe, he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857; he organized the rebels in the vicinity of Khandesh and led them in attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement in November 1858, but escaped soon after. He was again captured by the British and executed in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.32 (1857) & 29 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.75]

Khema: Resident of Khandesh (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Bheeka; he fought against the British at several places in Khandesh during the Uprising of 1857; he encouraged his neighbours to take up their arms to overthrow the foreign rule and offered financial help; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Khemakala Goglee: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he participated in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also established communications with several rebellious elements in Baroda and planned a strategy for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years, he died in prison while serving the sentence. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.48 (1857) & 11-I (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.47]

Khet Singh: Hailed from Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Mohabut Singh; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also offered financial help to his neighbours for buying arms

and attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation in the Kolhapur area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life in April 1858, he was transported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Khoobee Khan: He was s/o Oomaid Khan, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and led them in attacking the British establishments several times; he also offered financial help to a group of rebels and deputed them to attack and plunder the British properties; he was captured by the Company troops while resisting their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 7 years 'with labour in irons' on 21 November 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 12 March 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-60), MSAM]

Khoochal Misser: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Sind (now in Pakistan); he also helped his fellow-rebels financially and encouraged them to attack the

British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops while fighting in defence of the rebel positions and tried for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 16 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 27 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Khoondoo: He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also contributed to the rebel fund and encouraged his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments, plunder their properties and overthrow their rule; led a group of rebels and marched towards Delhi to assist the rebel authorities there, but he was caught on the way by the Company troops during a confrontation and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron' on 2 July 1858, and was transported to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention on 9 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Khujan Singh: He was s/o Poorla, took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857

and also incited others to raise their arms to attack the British and to go all-out for overthrowing their rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' in November 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 10 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Khundar Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces with the pledge to overthrow the foreign rule; he organized a group of rebels, offered it financial support and led it in attacking and ransacking the British establishments on several occasions; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the British attacks and tried for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebels against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in detention in November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Khurrng Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency, but left it

during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave the Company army and join the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught by the British troops in the course of an encounter and accused for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Khutta: He took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited forces to attack the British and overthrow the oppressive rule; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally caught while defending the rebel positions from the British attacks; put on trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 21 December 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 19 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kisan Atmaram Aheer: Born in 1917 teh. Walwa, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Atmaram Aheer. A farmer, educated up to the seventh standard, he had been an active participant of the "Quit India" movement since its

commencement on 8 August 1942. He took part in the sabotage programme of the movement and was engaged in dislocating the government communications. He successfully evaded the police arrest from August 1942, but finally suffered bullet wounds in a clash with the policemen at village Mandur, tehsil Shirala, Sangli, on 25 February 1946. He succumbed to his injuries on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No.18/3/46, (I), 1946, NAI; WWIM, I, p.5; EISF, p.3; SSC, p.331; SJS, p.63; MSGAD, p.20]

Kisan Bandu Bhosle: Born on 15 April 1910 at v. Vadgaon, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o. Balu Bhosle; Farmer; The Gandhian slogan "to do or die" and the "Quit India" call so galvanized the whole country that Kisan Bandu Bhosle had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942, he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Garge. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Vaduj Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Shinde was one among them. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, PGS, pp.89-90 and p.437]

Kisan Bhau Dhengale: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he

joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died owing to the bullets injuries that he received in the police firing in Bombay on 22 February 1946 while participating in a pro-ratings' rally. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.93; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Kisan Bhawoo: Born in 1929, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the bullets injuries he received in the police firing on the rally he joined at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.46; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Kisan Jagu Nikhade: Born in 1928, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Jagu Kunbi. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur that started in August 1942 and joined the demonstration in the city on 13 August 1942 to protest against the killing of 4 unarmed Satyagrahis in Nagpur the previous day. He was killed on the spot when the police resorted to indiscriminate firing upon the protesters. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No.

1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.180; SLNJS, p.103; SSCK, p.4; MSGAD, p.47]

Kishan Rampal: Born in 1927, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the bullet injuries he received in the police firing on the rally he participated at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.293; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Kishan: Born in 1918, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Jagu Kunbi. He took part in a procession of the "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942 to demand the British Raj's departure from India, and to protest against the killing of 4 agitators in Nagpur on 12 August 1942; he was among the thousands who thronged the Nagpur streets shouting anti-British slogans and attacking Government properties in anger; the British police force opened fire on the processionsists, injuring 50 and killing 17; Kishan was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Kishnajee: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Kolhapur; he also offered financial

help to his neighbours and incited them to overthrow the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops in the Kolhapur area and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kishore Yesav: Resident of Palghar, Bombay, Maharashtra; a Satyagrahi and a Congress volunteer; actively involved in the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana, he was injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis; instead of providing him with first-aid, the police arrested and detained him in the Arthur Road Jail; he was indisposed in the jail for about fifteen days, and was shifted thereafter to J.J. Hospital in a very critical condition; he succumbed to his illness two days later, on 17 July 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Kondiba Koli: Born in 1920 in distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Babaji Koli. A labourer, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds when the police opened firing on a demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) he joined near Gadital police station at Hadapsar, Poona, on 11 August 1942. He died of these injuries

on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (92), 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.183; *PJS*, p.65; *MSGAD*, p.16]

Koodrut Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments on several occasions; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in August 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in July 1859, he died in detention on 10 October 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Koosul: Hailed from Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Khandesh; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to the rebel command; caught by the Company troops during their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Koth Sing: Hailed from Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Shirde Sing; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the vicinity of Khandesh; he also offered financial support to the rebels of his locality and incited them to kill the British and overthrow their rule; he was caught by the advancing British army in Khandesh and charged with 'murder, treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in February 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Krishna Gopal Karve: Born in Nasik, Maharashtra. Many secret societies sprang up all over Maharashtra after the partition of Bengal, who believed in the violent overthrowing of the British rule in India. In 1909, when Ganesh Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life to Kalapani (the Andaman Islands) for writing seditious literature, the revolutionaries decided to take retaliatory action. From September 1909 they decided on Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, who passed the judgment on Ganesh Savarkar, as the target. On 21 December 1909 Jackson was invited to attend a Marathi play in a local theatre. Ananta Kanhere, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande and Krishna Gopal Karve were assigned the task of killing the Collector at the theatre. If Ananta Kanhere failed to

shoot at the Collector, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande would be the next to have a go at the Collector. But Ananta Kanhere was successful in assassinating the Collector. Four persons were arrested for the murder of Jackson. Following the trials, Krishna Gopal Karve was awarded death sentenced on 29 March 1910 and was hanged in the Special jail of Thane near Bombay on 11 April 1910. [H/Poll, F.No. 9, 1910; NAI; H/Poll, F.No. 13, 1911, NAI; WWIM, I, p.171; EIB, 4, pp.389-90]

Krishna Kakade: Born in 1918, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Yashwant Kakade. A political worker of the Indian National Congress and educated up to the seventh standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Attending an anti-British demonstration in Nagpur on 14 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the protestors. He could not survive those injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; EISF, p.115; WWIM, I, p.160]

Krishna Maruti: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay; arrested and sent to the Yerwada Jail; he was tortured by the jail authorities in detention and died of it in September 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Krishna Ram Dave: Resident of Anand,

Gujarat; he joined the rebel forces under the leadership of Garbadass Patel and Thakur Jivabhai during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places and also participated in the attack on the British camp at Lotia Bhogal where he was captured by the British and blown to death with a cannon at Khanpur, Gujarat. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 52-XIII & IX (1857) & 66-IX (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.32]

Krishna Raut: Born in 1917 at v. Wadala, teh. Asthi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Govindrao. A primary school teacher, educated up to the 7th standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement following its commencement on 8 August 1942. Arrested on the charge of anti-British activities, he was put under detention. He fell critically ill in the police custody on account of physical tortures and unhygienic living conditions. On the ground of his poor health conditions, he was released from the jail, but died soon after the release perhaps in September 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.304; MRGWJ, p.106; WJSL, p.79; SSCK, p.13; MSGAD, p.45]

Krishna Sukumar Singh: Born in 1931 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Sukumar Singh, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by the police bullets in front of his home on 22 February 1946 when the firing took

place on one such public demonstration. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.348; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Krishnabai Rangari: Born in 1903 at v. Ganeshpur, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; d/o Kisan Rangari. She joined the demonstrations organized to demand the British exit from India at the start of the "Quit India" movement of August 1942. She suffered bullet injuries while taking part in one such rally that came under the police firing in August 1942, and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.300; AJS, pp.106,109; SSCK, p.19; MSGAD, p.41]

Krishnabhatt Jaganauth: Belonged to Baroda, Gujarat; he took part in the struggle for freedom during the Uprising of 1857 and encouraged simultaneously his neighbours to join the rebels for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 7 years; his death in prison was reported after a few years. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.48 (1857) & 12-II (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.32]

Krishnappa Chawan: Belonged to the Bombay Presidency; s/o Gopal

Chawan; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Bombay, Maharashtra; he also encouraged other rebellious elements to attack the British establishments and try to overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; captured by the British during a confrontation and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to the transportation for life. He was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in custody in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 28 (1858) and Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM; WWIM, p.28]

Krishnarao Mahadev Kakade: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Mahadeo Kakade. Educated up to the fourth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Receiving the bullet wounds in the police firing on the anti-British rally he participated in Nagpur in August 1942, Kakade died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.160; SLNJS, p.105; SSCK, p.41; MSGAD, p.48]

Krishnarao Pawar: Born in 1924 at v. Yawali, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Surya Bhanji Pawar. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it commenced on 8 August 1942. Joining the protest demonstration on 18 August 1942 at his village – to

demand the British to leave India – he suffered fatal bullet wounds when the police opened indiscriminate firing on the rallyists. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.272; AJS, p.106; SSCK, p.18; MSGAD, p.41]

Kuckhunt Sing: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Nuyral Sing; he participated in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Ahmadnagar; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and incited them to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company troops in Ahmadnagar and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Kuldee: Inhabitant of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the people of his area to raise their arms to end the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels in Ahmadnagar and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Kumari Prabhavati (Doctor): Resident of Surat City, Gujarat; d/o Mani Lal. She was arrested and imprisoned for her taking part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. While serving her term in jail, she fell severely ill on account of the police tortures and unhygienic conditions in the prison. She was released, but died soon after in 1942 itself. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.83]

Kumroodeen Khan: He fought against the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbours to take up their arms to overthrow the Company rule; caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'plundering properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kumroodeen Khan: He was s/o Somee Khan, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion

against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 16 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 24 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Kunabir Aheer: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency and also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels for attacking the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops while defending against their onslaughts on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'mutiny, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 28 September 1857 and he was sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in detention on 6 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Kunnaya: He was s/o Neeourjun, took part in the fighting against British during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged others to take up their arms to overthrow the Company rule; he was caught by the British in an encounter and charged with 'plundering properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced

to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Kuppur: Resident of Kolhapur (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British at different places in Kolhapur; he also brought out the exploitative nature of the British policies before his neighbours and encouraged them to raise their arms against the foreign rule; he was captured in an encounter with the Company army in the Kolhapur area and put on trial for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and shot dead by the British in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-60), MSAM]

Kuramut Khan: Belonged to the Bombay Presidency; he was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it to join the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places in Bombay, Maharashtra, and also took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the British troops during their attacks on the rebels and accused of 'desertion

and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and deported to the Andaman Islands soon thereafter; he died there in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Kurban Husein: Belonged to distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra. He joined the labour movement that was launched by the Communists in 1932 in Sholapur. He received bullet injuries in the police firing at the time of attending a protest demonstration in this connection in the first quarter of 1933. He could not survive those wounds and died after a few days. [H/Deptt (spl), F. No. 550 (14), 1933, MSAM]

Kureem: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also offered financial help to his neighbourhood and incited them to fight for freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the

British'; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 26 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Kussem: Belonged to Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Raheman; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Khandesh; he also spoke eloquently against the British and incited his neighbours to raise their arms to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in October 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

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Laadu Aheer: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 9th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, deputed at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebels of the Karachi area and fought the British at different places; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857, he was blown away with a cannon at Karachi. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Lagi Ramchandra: Born in 1914, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing while taking part in a demonstration held at Arthur Road on 22 February 1946 Ramchandra died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/

46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.297; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Lakhimas Islwardas: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; 22 years' old; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay in December 1930; joined the 'Independence Day' demonstration in the morning of 1 January 1931 at Kalbadevi; received serious bullet wounds in the firing started by the military on the demonstrators; Lakhimas Ishwardas was taken to the K.E.M. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Lakshamma Rajamma: Born in 1911 in Bombay, Maharashtra. W/o Rajayya Lakshamma, she joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. She was hit by the bullets in the police firing on a demonstration held at Lalbaug on 22 February

1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.191; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Lakshmun: Belonged to Bombay, Maharashtra. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbours to join hands with the rebels and to take the pledge for overthrowing the Company rule; he fought the British on several occasions, and was caught while defending the rebels' position from the advancing Company army. He was sentenced to death on 24 October 1857 on the charges of 'sedition and rebellion'. His sentence was later commuted to the transportation for life and he was sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858. He died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 29 (1859) and Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Laldash Bula Khidas: About 13-14 years' old boy; resident of distt. Nandurbar, West Khandesh Region, Maharashtra. During the "Quit India" movement Laldash Bula Khidas joined a procession consisting mostly of the school girls and boys on 9 September 1942 for the first monthly remembrance day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress Leaders. When someone from amongst the marchers (possibly a *goonda*) stabbed a Sub-Inspector (Vaidya), the panicked police force resorted to indiscriminate firing, killing Laldash Bula Khidas on the

spot. [H/Poll, File No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Laljee Singh: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Baidhnath Singh; he joined hands with rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the Company troops and charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Lalji Mahar: Born in 1917, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Shivalal Mahar. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 upon a demonstration (asking the British to leave India) he joined, Lalji died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.198; SLJ, p.104; SSCK, p.5; MSGAD, p.47]

Lall Khan: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join hands with the rebel forces; he fought the Company troops at different places in the Bombay Presidency and

also encouraged others to raise their arms for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the British offensive and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught at the time of his attempt to escape from the British detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Lall Khan: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also took part in looting the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the Company troops at the time of their offensive against the rebels and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Lall Kundee: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the Uprising of 1857; also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British officials and fight for freedom

from the oppressive rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 5 December 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 9 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Lall Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in the struggle for freedom; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to leave their service and join hands with rebel forces for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the Company troops on several occasions and was finally caught while defending the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in March 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in July 1859, he died in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Lalla Luchmun: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to fight for the freedom from foreign rule; he accompanied his

associates on several occasions in attacking and seizing the British treasury; he was caught, finally, while defending the rebel positions against the invading British and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 12 December 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in detention on 26 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Lalla Luximrao: Belonged to Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 9th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, positioned at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising and fought the British at different places in the Karachi area; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Lallas Aheer: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebel forces in the Karachi area and fought the British at

different places; he was caught by the Company troops in an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Lallkurn Narain: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, he left it to take part in the struggle for freedom during the Uprising of 1857 and pledged himself to the overthrowing of the oppressive foreign rule; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British establishments and plunder their treasury; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'mutiny, plunder and rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 8 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Laltaprasad Laxman: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving the severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined in this connection at Golpitha on 22 February 1946, he died on the spot.

[H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.193; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Lanput Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service to take part in the 1857 Uprising; he also incited other army men to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he fought the British on several occasions and was caught finally by them while defending the rebel position; he was charged with 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life on 7 December 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 20 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Laxaman Ganesh Joshi: Born on 29 September 1915 in v. & taluka Karad, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Ganesh Joshi. Educated up to the matriculation standard, he actively joined the various agitations during the Civil Disobedience movement between 1930 and 1932. He was arrested in 1932 for his anti-British activities and was sent to Yerwada jail in Poona. He died there in detention on 19 September 1932. [H/Deptt (spl), F No. 800 (74) 13, 1932-34, MSAM; SSC, p.217; MSGAD, 17; MRG (Satara), p.218]

Laxman Bhikaji Godbole: Born in 1927 in Akola City, distt. Akola, Vidarbha region, Maharashtra; s/o Bhikaji Godbole. A student (completed the 5th standard), he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. While distributing the leaflets against the British government (demanding its withdrawal from India), he was arrested and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. He could not bear the heavy police tortures and died in the Akola jail on 8 February 1943. Unfortunately, the Tilak National School, where he studied, was closed by the British and also its property was confiscated in retaliation against the nationalist activities of its students and teachers. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; WWIM, I, pp.114-115; AJS, p.62; SSCK, p.20; MSGAD, p.41]

Laxman Ganpat: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries when the police opened fire on a demonstration organized at Kamathipura on 23 February 1946 died in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.108; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Laxman Joshi: Born in 1916 at v. Karad, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o

Ganesh Joshi; Matriculate; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement between 1930 and 1932 in Maharashtra; arrested while offering Satyagraha in Satara in 1932; charged with "rioting" and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Yerwada Jail, Poona; Laxman Joshi was badly beaten up by the jail authorities and died in Yerwada Jail on 29 September 1932. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/1932, NAI; WWIM, I, p.157]

Laxman Kadam: Born in 1906 in Bombay, Maharashtra; S/o Maruti Kadam, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstration he participated at Chinchpokli on 22 February 1946, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.158; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Laxman Mari: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. A private firm employee, he took part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing on a rally (demanding the British exit from India) he attended in Nagpur on 14 August 1942, he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; WWIM, I, p.218; SLN, p.104; SSCK, p.5; MSGAD, p.47]

Laxman Nawathe: Born in 1920, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Govind Nawathe. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Nawathe died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing while joining a rally in Bombay on 11 August 1942 to demand the British departure from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.253]

Laxman Pachghare: Born in 1910 in v. Yawali, taluka & distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Sitaram Pachghare. He joined the protest against the forest laws on 8 August 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement. Arrested on the same day for his involvement in anti-government activities, he was sent to Amravati district jail. In jail his health deteriorated due to cruel physical tortures. Unable to bear these, he died soon thereafter. [H/Deptt, F.No. 766, 1931, MSAM; AJS, pp.106-110; WWIM, I, p.261]

Laxman Patil: Born in 1900 at v. Dhansar, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Budhuya Patil. A farmer, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a demonstration organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the demonstrators reached near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Laxman Patil received serious bullet wounds. Admitted in a

hospital, he battled for life for few months before succumbing to the injuries, perhaps in January 1943. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.270]

Laxman Varkhedkar: Hailed from distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Ramchandra Varkhedkar; actively involved in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Forest Satyagraha and the agitation against the sale of liquor; arrested by the police and imprisoned; severely injured in the beating by the police in jail; Laxman Varkhedkar was released in a critical condition and he died soon thereafter in December 1930. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/12/30, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (24) I, 1930-31, MSAM; SSC, p.85; WWIM, I, p.339]

Laxman: Born in 1890, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, he joined it enthusiastically. While taking part in a demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Nagpur on 18 August 1942, he suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing on it. He could not survive with these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.193; SSCK, p.6]

Laxmi There: Born in 1925 at v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; w/o Laxman There. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, she joined the agitation.

She was killed in the police firing while participating in an anti-British demonstration at her village in August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.363; SSCK, p.13]

Lokhwunt Singh: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and overthrow the Company regime; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 10 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 13 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Loosaria: He took part in the resistance against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at various places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive Company-raj; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and

abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 18 October 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in captivity on 12 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Luckmon: Residency of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Luskuree; he took part in fighting against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also encouraged his neighbours to take up arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Luhuma: Belonging to the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Dhondia; he fought the British in the Nasik area during the Uprising of 1857; caught by the British troops in the course of their attacks on the rebels, he was tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being conveyed to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.80]

Luis Fernades: Born in 1896 in Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of those bullet wounds received in the police firing on the demonstrations at Dadar on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.68; *WWIM*, I, p.104; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Lulltah Brsaudh: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Booste Maw; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Ahmadnagar area; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and encouraged them to go all-out for plundering the British properties and overthrowing their rule; he was captured in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Luxamooopadia: He served the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency, and left it during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places

in Bombay and its adjoining areas; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his comrades; he was caught by the Company troops at the time of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1857, he was deported to the Andaman Islands soon thereafter; he died in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Luxman Misser: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 10th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, stationed at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces of the Karachi area and fought the British at different places; he was

caught by the Company troops in an encounter and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Luxmiram Narayan: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he fought the British at different places in the Baroda area during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to join hands with the rebels and take the pledge to overthrow the British rule; he was captured while defending the rebel position from the advancing Company army and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years; he died in detention while serving his sentence. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.49 (1857) & 11-I (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.107]

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Madhavrao Shravan Deshmukh: Born in 1920 v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Shravan Deshmukh. A farmer, educated up to the 4th standard, he took part in the attack on the Ashti police station during the 'Quit India' movement in August 1942. Following the incident, he was arrested, sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment and sent to Akola (now a district in Vidarbha region, Maharashtra) Jail. He could not bear the police tortures there and died in detention in 1945. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, 1937-1945, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.89; SLN, p.105; SSCK, p.9; MSGAD, p.48]

Madhavrao Vamanrao Zumade: Born in 1924, belonged to distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Vamanrao Zumade. A private firm employee, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration (asking the British exit from India) he joined in Nagpur on 14 August 1942. He succumbed to

these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.157; SLN, p.104; SSCK, p.3; MSGAD, p.47]

Madho More: Hailed from Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was posted as a soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied advances; he fought the British forces on several occasions and finally was killed in the battle field in the course of an intense engagement in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.204]

Madho Sawant: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; earlier he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was positioned on the same rank in

the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the advancing Allied forces; he fought the enemy on several occasions and was eventually killed by the British in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.291]

Madhu Salunke: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency, he was a Sepoy in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its First Engineer Company as a soldier; after being deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he fought the British forces at several places; he was killed in a sudden enemy attack from the rear in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.283]

Maganbhai Patel: Belonged to v. Matwad, teh. Jalalpore, distt. Navsari, Gujarat. Educated up to the third standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement when it was started on 8 August 1942. While attending a public rally (demanding the British exit from India) at his village on 22 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.268]

Mahabeer Misser: While serving in the

English East India Company army, he secretly incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officers during the Uprising of 1857 and support the rebel forces; he refused to defend the British position at the time of rebels' attack on the British authorities and crossed over to the rebels; he was caught along with other rebels and tried for 'mutiny and not defending the British position'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 7 October 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858, he died there in captivity in October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mahabeer Singh: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also offered financial help to his associates and incited them to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 23 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught by the British and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Mahadeo Bhambid: Born in 1907, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Pandu Bhambid. A mill-worker, he voluntarily joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. While participating in a demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Bombay on 11 August 1942, he was hit by the bullets the police fired on it. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.41-42]

Mahadeo Phandade: Born in 1922 at v. Ittamgaon, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Atmaram Phandade. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" moment that began on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 to call for the end of the British rule in India. The marchers were fired upon near the Benoda police station where he received severe bullet wounds and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.274]

Mahadeo Sutar: Born probably in 1926 at v. Gangapur, taluka Bhudargud, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Babaji Sutar. Educated up to the sixth standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. Attending various rallies (to demand the British exit from India) during the movement, he also took part in the sabotaging attack on the Government treasury at Gargoti in Kagal taluka on 13

December 1942. The police arrived in the midst of the action and opened fire on the saboteurs, killing Mahadeo Sutar on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.354]

Mahadeo Waghmare: Born in 1920 at v. Ittamgaon, teh. Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Jagoji Waghmare. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" moment that started on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 to demand the end of the British rule in India. The marchers were fired upon by the police near the Dhavalgiri river bridge at the Benoda. He received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.376; AJS, p.112; SSCK, p.19; MSGAD, p.42]

Mahadeorao Baramase: Born in 1919, resident of v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Bhagwanji Baramase. A farmer, he had participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 before joining the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 in connection with the "Quit India" mobilization (asking for the British exit from India). When the marchers reached the Benoda police station, they were fired upon by the police. Mahadeorao Baramase received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt

(spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.27; EISF, p.26; AJS, pp.106 & 112; SSCK, p.19; MSGAD, p.42]

Mahadeorao Pavade: Born in 1920 at v. Parsoda, taluk & distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Tukaramji Pavade. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He, as a saboteur, participated in the attack on the Benoda police station on 16 August 1942 and got injured when the police firing took place there. Arrested on the spot, he was later sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for his militant role in the movement. Put in Amravati jail, he had to face ruthless police tortures, and suffered so excruciatingly that he passed away within a few days of his arrest. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, 1937-45, MSAM; 1943, NAI; WWIM, I, p.272; AJS, pp.106 & 112; SSCK, p.19; MSGAD, p.42]

Mahadev Desai: Born on 1 January 1892 at v. Saras, resident of Surat City, Gujarat; s/o Haribhai Desai and Jamuabehn. A lawyer by profession, he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi and became his constant companion and personal secretary. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement of 1921, the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and the "Quit India" movement that was started in August 1942. For his nationalistic roles as a confidant of the Mahatma, he suffered several terms of imprisonment in the course of India's freedom movement. His

arrest on 9 August 1942, in the wake of the "Quit India", however, became his last one. He died under house arrest in the Aga Khan Palace, Poona on 15 August 1942. [H/Deptt, F.No. 1110 (b) A (1) I, 1942, MSAM; *Harijan*, 23 August 1942; WWIM, I, p.89]

Mahadev Lohar: Resident of v. & taluka Karad, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Krishna Lohar. A fourteen year old student, he joined the "Quit India" agitation when it was started on 8 August 1942. He received fatal bullet wounds in the police firing at the time of participating in a public demonstration (asking the British to leave India) at his native area in 1943, and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; MSGAD, 17; MRG (Satara), p.218]

Mahadev Ranade: Born in distt. Pune, Maharashtra. He joined the Chapekar brothers Young Men's army and started training for combat. He along with Vasudev Chapekar decided to kill Dravid brothers (Ganesh and Ram Chandra) who informed Superintendent of C.I.D., Bruin, about the killing of Rand and Ayerst that led to the arrest of Damodar and Balkrishna Chapekar. On 8 February 1899 they killed the Dravid bothers. He was later caught and tried for murder and hanged on 10 May 1899. [H/Pub, F.No. 116-121 B, 1899, NAI; SCR, 1918, pp.3-4; *PTI*, pp.19-20; *EIB*, Vol. 4, pp.133-139]

Mahadev Sonar: Born in 1933 at v. Manegaon, distt. Bhandara,

Maharashtra; s/o Ganba Sonar. A student of the second standard, he managed somehow to walk on to the public demonstration (taken out to demand the British exit from India) on 14 August 1942 during the "Quit India" movement in Bhandara City. When the police opened indiscriminate firing on the demonstrators, Mahadev Sonar, a small boy, was killed on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.197]

Mahadoo: Resident of the former State of Penth (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Kakdeea; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Nasik region; caught in an encounter with the Company troops, tried for the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.85]

Mahadu Sarokar: Born in 1915 at v. Gumgaon, teh. Savner, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Kisna Sarokar. A labourer, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. The emotionally charged demonstration he took part on 14 August 1942 in Nagpur (demanding the British to leave India) was fired upon by the police. Receiving severe bullet wounds in this firing, Mahadu Sarokar died on

the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.324; SLN, p.105; SSCK, p.7; MSGAD, p.48]

Mahamed Husein: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; a Congress volunteer; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement at Bombay, December 1930; badly injured in the police lathi charge on the demonstrators; admitted to the K.E.M. Hospital in a critical condition, Mahamed Husein died on 16 December 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Maharbaan: He was s/o Khonaveedeen, took part in struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to raise their arms and attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on September 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 14 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Mahipat Naik: Resident of Nasik, Maharashtra; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he accompanied the rebel forces

on several occasions in the Nasik-Ahmadnagar area for attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was killed by the Company troops in the course of an engagement on 21 December 1857 at Vasir Hira, Nasik. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 31 (1857), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.213]

Maiky Medi: Born in 1920, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he was taking part was fired upon by the police near Elphinstone Bridge on 22 February 1946. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.220; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Malhar Raje: Born in 1936 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Krishnarao S. Raje, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined at Parel on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.287; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Malikarjun Swami: Hailed from Sholapur, Maharashtra; social worker; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement; received serious gunshot wounds in the police firing at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 on a protest demonstration he joined during the Martial Law regime in the town; he succumbed to his fatal wounds few days later at Bijapur. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.354]

Mallapaa Dhanshetti: He was born in 1898 at Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Revansidhappa Dhanshetti; worked in a private firm; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930); was a prominent and influential political worker of Sholapur. He led a large procession to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 May 1930. The police attempt at stopping it led to their resorting to firing in which several people were killed. The processionists hit back and in the ensuing clash one police constable was killed and another burnt alive. Martial Law was clamped in Sholapur and Dhanshetti was arrested along with others. He was tried for rioting and murder and was sentenced to death. He was hanged at the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 12 January 1931. [H/Poll, F.No.18/31, 1931, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.92; *SSC*, p.536; *SJS*, p.89]

Mallappa Chaugule: Born in 1917 in v. Chikhali, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that

broke out on 8 August 1942. When the anti-British demonstration in which he participated at his village in August 1942 came under the police firing, he received severe bullet wounds and succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; KJS, p.58; MSGAD, 21]

Malloo Pakra: He was in the English East India Company army, posted in the Bombay Presidency, but left it to join the struggle against the British rule during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British on several occasions until he was caught by them in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be transported for life on 14 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in detention on 24 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Malojee Joshi: Resident of Anand, Gujarat; he joined the rebel forces led by Garbadass Patel and Thakur Jivabhai, during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British armies several times; he took part in the attack on the British camp at Lotia Bhagol where he fell in the hands of the Company troops; he was blown to death with a cannon at Khanpur, Gujarat. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 60-III (1858) & 55 (1859), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.68]

Malook Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army

but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments and seizing the Government treasuries on several occasions; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 23 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 23 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Mangal Caisa: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When a public demonstration was taken out in solidarity with the ratings in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Mangal Caisa joined it and received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators and succumbed to his injuries on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.41; WWIM, I, p.60; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Mangal Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the

Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British and overthrow the oppressive Company rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 23 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Mangal: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a private employee in the 10th Native Infantry Regiment of the English East India Company army, but left his job to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he took part in attacking the Company offices and army positions at different places in the Bombay area, and finally was caught by the British in an encounter; he was charged with 'desertion and rebellion against the British' and sentenced to death on 15 October 1857; he was blown away with a cannon on the same day at the Esplanade ground (now Azad Maidan) in the presence of the troops of the Garrison and a crowd of onlookers. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 27 & 31 (1857), MSAM; TGBCI, II, pp.157-60; WWIM, II, p.87]

Mangaldas Shroff: Belonged to v. Chinchani, taluka Dahanu, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Sukhalal Shroff. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined the public meeting held at the Chinchani village high school ground to raise the demand for the British ouster from India. The police came and opened fire on the gathering in which Mangaldas Shroff received serious bullet wounds. Admitted to a hospital soon thereafter, he fought hard for his life but eventually had to succumb to the injuries in the hospital early in 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; WWIM, I, p.331; MSGAD, p.3]

Maniklal Gunwantlal: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the firing by the police while taking part in the demonstration near Golpitha on 22 February 1946 and died of injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.216; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Manikrao Deshmukh: Resident of v. Paradshinga, teh. Katol, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Nagorao Deshmukh. A farmer, educated up to the seventh standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India"

movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined a public demonstration (seeking the British exit from India) in Nagpur on 14 August 1942. When the demonstrators faced the police firing, Manikrao Deshmukh suffered severe bullet wounds and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.89; SLN, p.103; MRGNJ, p.252; SSCK, p.9; MSGAD, p.46]

Manilal Patel: Born on 9 February 1922, at v. & taluka Chanasma, distt. Pattan, Gujarat; s/o Purshotamdas Patel; a college student; during the "Quit India" movement Manilal along with his friends took upon themselves the task to 'preach' the methods of Satyagraha to the people of the neighbouring villages around Baroda. On 18 August 1942, after their 'preaching' when they reached Adas railway station to board a train, they saw some policemen approaching towards them. These Satyagrahis 'preachers' sensing some problem introduced themselves as 'Satyagrahis' and were ready to be arrested. But the policemen without any provocation opened fire on them. Manilal died of the bullet injuries the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/43/43, NAI; H/Deptt (Spl), F.No. 1110 (92), 1943, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.268]

Maniram Gond: Born in 1902 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra; s/o Dhanu Gond. A private firm employee, he took active part in the "Quit India"

movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined various public rallies asking the British to leave India, and on 16 August 1942 he also participated in the attack on the Chimur police station as a saboteur. He was arrested and sentenced to death for his militant anti-British activities, but it was later commuted into life term. Put in Nagpur jail, he faced inhuman tortures by the jail authorities leading to his ever deteriorating health. He was released from jail in a precarious physical condition and died soon after, possibly in September 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.216]

Manishankar Dhirajlal: Born in 1918 at teh. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. Educated up to the sixth standard, he was drawn into the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. While taking part in an agitating demonstration, asking the British to leave India, at his native place in August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.94]

Manjee: He was s/o Oorun, took part in resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Goozerat (Gujarat); he also provided arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and plunder their properties; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their

attacks on the rebel positions in Gujarat and put on trial for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 April 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 3 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Manjee: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Dhurma; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Nasik; caught during an encounter with the advancing Company troops and tried for 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858; he died in detention soon after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.88]

Manjulabai Patil: Born in 1904, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A housewife, she came out to support the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a mass rally (demanding the British departure from India) in Bombay on 10 August 1942, she was hit by a bullet in the police firing on the demonstrators, and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.271]

Manoo: Belonged to Sunth State, the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (now in Gujarat); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth (a small state in Gujarat). Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour evolved into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth States. Manoo was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils, who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievance of the Bhils, or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops, along with those of the States, to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Manoo, killed. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMBSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47]

Mansee: He led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial support to the rebellious local elements and encouraged them to attack the British officials, plunder their properties and overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the British during a confrontation and put on trial for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and irons' on 12 June 1858, and was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention on 29 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Mansingh: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and blown away with a cannon on 12 June 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.12; *WWIM*, III, p.89]

Mansukh Lala: Resident of taluka Godhra, distt. Panchmahal, Gujarat. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He was arrested in 1931 for his active anti-British role in the movement and imprisoned. He developed some serious ailment in the jail and died soon after his transfer to a hospital

in Ahmadabad in December 1931. [AICC Papers, F.No. 16/1932, NMM&L]

Mantoo Dagur Appa: He was in the English East India Company army, posted in the Bombay Presidency, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 14 September 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 28 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Manubhai Mehta: Resident of distt. Rajkot, Gujarat. He actively joined the public rallies organized in the course of the "Quit India" movement beginning from 8 August 1942. He was killed in August itself while participating in one such demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Rajkot that was fired upon by the police. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; *SSAL*, pp.42-43]

Manubhai Patel: Born on 29 July 1930 at v. & teh. Chaklashi, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Ishwarbhai Patel. Educated up to the second standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a highly charged demonstration (asking the British to leave India) at

his native village, holding the national flag in his hand in August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the demonstration. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.268]

Manuel Bauz: Born in 1927, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened firing on the demonstration that he joined in this connection on 22 February 1946 near Kalbadevi Road he was hit by bullets and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.32; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Manzoor Ahmed: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe injuries when the demonstrators were fired upon by the British police on 22 February 1946. He was brought to a hospital where the doctors declared him dead. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, pp.217-218; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Maojee Dhurma: Resident of former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik,

Maharashtra); he joined the rebels of his area soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857; he accompanied the rebel forces at different places in Nasik for attacking and plundering the British establishments. He was captured in an encounter with the Company army in the Nasik area and put on trial for 'plundering properties and taking part in the rebellion'. He was hanged on 4 January 1858 immediately after his being sentenced to death. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM; SI1857WI, p.226]

Maruk Thackrey: Born in 1897, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Phakira Thackrey; small scale entrepreneur; participated in a "Quit India" demonstration on 13 August 1942 to protest against the continuance of the British rule in India, as well as against the killing of 4 processionists in police firing in Nagpur on 12 August 1942; unable to control the situation, the British police force opened fire on the demonstrators, killing 17 and injuring 50; Thackrey was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Maruti Bhairoo Kampli: Born in 1911, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration that Kampli participated at Manekshaw Wadi on 22 February 1946, he received severe

bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.163; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Maruti Chohatkar: Born in 1920 at v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Rajaram Chohatkar. A farmer, educated up to 4th standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. Before participating in the militant attack on the Ashti police station, he also joined various demonstrations (asking the British departure from India) in the cause of the movement. He was arrested for his sabotaging activities and sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment. Put in Betul (now in Madhya Pradesh) jail, he died on account of his suffering inhuman tortures in detention in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM WWIM, I, p.73; EISF, p.49; MRGWJ, p.106; WSL, p.79; SSCK, p.14; MSGAD, p.45]

Maruti Gadwe: Resident of v. Golamandi, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; serving the British-Indian Army in Malaya as a Lance-Naik in the 31 G.T. Company, he changed his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and served its First Military Transport Company as a Naik; on his deployment in the battle fields in Burma (now Myanmar), he confronted the British forces on several occasions and

eventually died in an engagement with them in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.90]

Maruti Jadhav: Born in Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya; served as a soldier in its First Engineer Company and, following his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he fought the British forces on several occasions; he died on the battle ground while confronting the Allied forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.125]

Maruti Krishna: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing on a pro-strikes' public demonstration he was participating near Madhav Baug on 23 February 1946, Maruti Krishna died in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.185; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Maruti Tambe: Born in 1926 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Baba Tambe, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy

ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on one such rally he participated at Nauroji Hill on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.356; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Maruti Thakare: Born in 1897, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Fakira Thakare. A betel-shopkeeper, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 (asking the British to leave India), he died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.359; SLN, p.103; SSCK, p.3; MSGAD, p.47]

Masira: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); s/o Moosa; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to take part in attacking the British and their allies and in ending the foreign rule; was caught by the British at the time of their attacks on the rebel positions in Sind, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule', he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life on 20 April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention on 3 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl

Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Matadeo Bulia: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army and was positioned at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left his service at the time of the 1857 Uprising and joined hands with the rebel forces of the Karachi region; he fought the British at several places and was caught by the Company troops during an engagement; charged with 'sedition and mutiny', he was sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi and blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Mathurabai Mate: Born in 1917 in distt. Pune, Maharashtra; w/o Anant Mate. Educated up to the 7th standard, she actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. She was killed in the police firing on a public demonstration (demanding the British departure from India) she took part in Poona on 12 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6), 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.219; PJS, p.65; MSGAD, p.16]

Maun Singh: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments, and seize their

properties for buying arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention on 8 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Meah Khan: He was serving the English East India Company army in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Aurangabad; he also encouraged his neighbours to seize the British treasury and arms, and pass the plunder over to the rebels; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; charged with 'treason, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands on 18 June 1858, he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; AG (1859), p.67, MPSAB]

Mean Saheb Khoord: Belonged to Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Nirmal area of Aurangabad; he was killed in an encounter with the Company army advancing towards Nirmal on 9 April 1860. [Mutiny

Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1860), MSAM]

Meazan Khan: Resident of Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments at several places in the Aurangabad region; he was caught by the advancing Company army in the course of an encounter in 1858 and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging in December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.30 (1859), MSAM]

Medhi Khan: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Bhoonai Khan; he joined hands with the rebels and fought against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels and attacked on several occasions the British establishments in Bombay; he was captured by the British and put on trial for 'aiding and assisting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 23 January 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died in custody on 4 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Meer Bahadoor Ally: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also

incited others to raise their arms and attack the British in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive Company rule; he was caught by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 14 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Meer Hussein Ally: He was s/o Meer Jehangir Ally, took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the British troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering, aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in June 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught by the British officials at the time of his escaping and executed by hanging on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Meer Khan: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); s/o Kurrem Khan; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising

of 1857 and also offered arms to his neighbours for attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was caught by the British at the time of their counter-attacks on the rebels in Sind and charged with 'sedition, plundering and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life on 20 April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention on 12 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Meer Modut *alias* Ruheem: He was in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and plunder British properties; he was captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions against them and put on trial for 'desertion and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught by the British when he tried to escape from the prison and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Meer Say Khan: He was s/o Rehmat, took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the

Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; he was caught by the Company troops in the course a confrontation and charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years with labour in irons in November 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 1 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Meetha Deen: He was in the English East India Company army, positioned in Kurrachee (Karachi), Sind (now in Pakistan); he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Karachi region; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and incited them to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'sedition, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 3 December 1857 and was sent to the Andaman Islands on 1 July 1858; he died there in detention on 20 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mehal Sing: He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on

several occasions; he also organized a group of rebels, provided financial help to them and led them to attack the British establishments, and seize their properties for buying arms; caught by the Company troops during a confrontation, he was tried for 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' and confiscation of his properties, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 2 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mehan Singh: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Ghoonee Lall; he joined hands with rebels and took part in fighting against the British in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to attack the British and try to overthrow their rule; he was caught by the British at the time of their offensive on the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life on 20 April 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity on 30 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Mehtab Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857

and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to defy their British superiors and fight against the oppressive alien rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the British and charged with 'plunder, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in May 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 29 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mendoo Khan: He was s/o Meear Moor Khan, organized and led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his associates and encouraged them to go all-out for overthrowing the oppressive Company rule; caught by the British troops in the course of an encounter, he was charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life in 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in detention on 23 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Menghraj Lulla: He was s/o Shri Rewachand Lulla, resident of Shikarpur, Sind (now in Pakistan). He

was a student of Dayanand School. When during the Salt Satyagraha in Karachi, some prominent leaders were being tried in the City Magistrate's Court, a large excited crowd gathered around it. The leaders, along with the volunteers, tried to pacify the crowd. Suddenly few stones were thrown from the crowd at the Court building and the police resorted to firing without any warning. Two persons died in this indiscriminate firing. This young boy of seventeen, Lulla, was one of the victims of the police firing who succumbed to his injuries in the hospital the next day. [SRFS, p.14]

Menghraj: Resident near the New Municipal Office, Karachi (now in Pakistan); S/o Ramchand Gurdasmal Lulla; a 16 years' old Congress volunteer; also a student of Dattaram Bhau Koibande (a physical instructor); took part in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Karachi; when the police opened fire on the Satyagrahis near the Court House, many Satyagrahis, including Menghraj, were severely injured in the firing; Menghraj succumbed to his fatal wounds on the spot. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Mhardia: Belonged to the Nasik-Ahmadnagar area of Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and accompanied the rebels of his locality several times in attacking the British establishment; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the

British and was hanged in November 1859 on the charges of 'sedition and taking part in the rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 28 (1858) & 33 (1859), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, pp.215-218]

Mir Fida Ali: Resident of Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he was a Duffadar [*Dafadar*] in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebel forces; he fought the British on several occasion in the Aurangabad region and tried to kill the British officer, Captain Abbot, on 23 June 1857; he was apprehended by the British and tried for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to death on 24 June 1857 and blown away with a cannon. His execution was witnessed by a number of people from the city of Aurangabad. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 25 (1857), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, pp.106-9]

Mishri Lal Zambar: Born in 1922 at v. Shendurni, taluka Jamner, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Chuni Lal Zambar. A student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He enthusiastically participated in an anti-British rally (to demand the British exit from India) organized at Shendurni village on 10 August 1942. Wounded in the police firing on the rallyists on that day, he was arrested, sent to jail and sentenced to 13 months' rigorous imprisonment. He could not bear the cruel tortures for long and died in

detention in the early days of 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.353]

Mohabut Ali Khan: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Zubbardust Khan; he joined the resistance against the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Satara area; he was caught by the Company troops in an armed confrontation and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be sent for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 5 September 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in detention on 26 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mohamed Hussain Adamji: Born in 1924, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of the severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing on the demonstrators in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, pp.2-3; *WWIM*, I, p.4; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Mohamed Siddik: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Isak Mohamed, he joined one of the

demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration that Siddik joined on 23 February 1946 at Kamathipura, he received severe bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.339; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Mohamed Vazir: Born in 1891, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the British police firing near Hindmata Cinema on 22 February 1946 at the time of his joining the protest rally. He died of those injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.373; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Mohammad Abdul Gafoor: Born in 1886 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Shakur Momin. He actively joined the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 and played an important role in organizing the people for picketing the liquor shops around his native area. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the picketers, he was arrested and charged with the attack on a

constable and other riotous acts. Receiving the death sentence in this case, he died on gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 18 January 1923. [H/Poll, F.No. F19/II, 1924, NAI; SSK, p.321; MSGAD, p.11; WWIM, I, p.1; EISF, p.71]

Mohammed Aziz: Born in 1911, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He actively joined one such demonstration and received severe bullet wounds when it was fired upon by the British police at Bombay on 22 February 1946. Subsequent to his admission in a hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.228; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Mohammed Hussain (Munshi): Resident of Poona, Maharashtra; he was a disciple of Nurul Huda of Poona, under whose leadership, the Wahabis were then organising a strong anti-British movement during the Uprising of 1857; Nurul Huda sent his disciples from Poona as emissaries to different Company army stations in the Maratha country for organising therein the Sepoys' revolts against the British. Mohammed Hussain was one who had been sent from Poona to Belgaum for giving the Sepoys' anti-British hostilities, a rebellious shape. He was

apprehended there by the British and executed on 14 August 1857 on the charge of 'treasonable activities'. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 30-31 (1857), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, pp.64-67]

Mohammed Hussein: Born in 1886 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Maddu Shet. A cloth merchant, educated up to the 5th standard, he took part the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. The police arrested him on 25 April 1921 for his nationalistic agitational role in the movement. He was put in Thana Central Jail, where he died in 1922 owing to severe physical tortures by the jail authorities. [H/Poll, F.No. 7/2/22, 1922, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.228]

Mohammed Shaban Bhikari: Born in 1889 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Bhikari. A cloth merchant, educated up to the 7th standard, he took part the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He played an important role in this connection by organizing the people for picketing the liquor shops around his native area. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the picketers, he was arrested and charged with the attack on the constable, as well as with other riotous acts. Receiving the death sentence in this case, he died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 6 July 1922. [H/Poll, F.No. 7/2/22, 1922, NAI; *SSCK*, p.321; *MSGAD*, p.11; *WWIM*, I, pp.228-229]

Mohan Kala: Resident of v. Piludara, distt. Mehsana, Gujarat. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it was started on 8 August 1942. He received critical bullet wounds in the police firing while attending a public procession at his village on 8 December 1942 (to demand the British ouster from India). He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (6) A (5) I, 1942, MSAM]

Mohandas Patel: Born at v. & taluka Dahegam, distt. Baroda, Gujarat. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He received serious bullet wounds in the police firing while attending a public procession at his village on 18 August 1942 (to demand the British ouster from India). He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [Dafter 7, F.No. 157, 1943, GSAV]

Mohanlal Meghraj: Born in 1934, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he joined was fired upon by the British police on 22 February 1946. A teenager, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.220; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Mohanlal Odhavji: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; 18 years' old; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in December 1930; joined the 'Independence Day' procession in the morning of 1 January 1931 at Kalbadevi; severely injured in the firing by the military on the processionists; Mohanlal Odhavji was sent to Free Emergency Hospital where he died on 19 January 1931. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Mohanlal Patel: Resident of v. Kantipur, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Maganlal Patel; a college student; during the "Quit India" movement Mohanlal along with his friends took upon themselves the task to 'preach' the methods of Satyagraha to the people of the neighbouring villages around Baroda. On 18 August 1942, following their propaganda work, they reached Adas railway station to board a train. Seeing some policemen coming towards them, they introduced themselves to the police as Satyagrahis and were willing to be arrested if needed. But the policemen opened fire on them without any provocation. Mohanlal died of the bullet injuries received in the firing on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.3/43/43, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.268]

Moheep Sing: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he joined the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Ahmadnagar; he also

offered financial assistance to his neighbours and incited them to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company army in Ahmadnagar and accused of 'sedition and aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mohmed Shah: He was serving the English East India Company army in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Fuzool Shah; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British establishments; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and encouraged them to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation in Khandesh and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention on 12 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mohommud Maroof: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Noor Mohommud; he was a Sepoy in the

English East India Company army, posted in Bombay but left it to join the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the Company troops on several occasions until he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 23 January 1858; sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858, he died in custody on 10 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Mohun: He was s/o Kakalal, participated in the struggle for freedom from the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack and kill the British and their allies; he was captured by the Company troops while confronting their offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'treason and rebellion against the Company'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 18 October 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there on 28 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Mohyoodeen: Belonged to Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British at various places in Aurangabad; he also supplied arms to his neighbours and encouraged them to kill the British and their allies; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels in Aurangabad, and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.30 (1859), MSAM]

Mokal Zumkiram Bhavsar: An active worker of the Girni Kamgar Union Amalner, (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra), aged 50 years; he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Mokal Zumkiram Bhavsar, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Momenda: He was s/o Dowa, took part in the rebellion against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to attack the British authorities and overthrow their rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 21 December 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 5 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Monghee: He was s/o Suttee, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the

British on different occasions; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 21 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 24 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Monheram: He was serving the English East India Company army in Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also provided arms to his neighbours and encouraged them for seizing the British treasury and overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and charged with treason, 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858; he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Moomtaj Khan: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Ackbar Shah Khan; he joined the resistance against the British during the

Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Satara; caught by the Company troops in an encounter, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 5 August 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 21 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Moonick Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule; he fought the British on several occasions and was eventually captured and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 16 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 28 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Moorad: He was s/o Dulla, participated in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to take part in attacking the British authorities; he fought the British on several occasions and finally was caught while defending the rebel

positions; he was charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British' and was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 March 1858; he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in captivity on 29 March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Moota: He was s/o Bukka, joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels for buying arms and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 21 December 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 24 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Morarbhai Patel: born in 1890 at v. Khadi Falia, taluka Mahuva, distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Panchabhai Patel. A mill-employee in Navsari (a Municipal town of Surat district, now Navsari district) and educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds when

the police opened fire on a protest demonstration (asking the British to leave India) he joined on 22 August 1942 in his village and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.268]

Morarbhai Pochiabhai: Resident of v. Karadi, teh. Jalalpore, distt. Navsari, Gujarat. Educated up to the third standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement when it commenced in August 1942. While attending a public rally (to demand the British exit from India) at his village on 22 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM WWIM, II, p.204]

Moriya: Belonged to Sunth State, Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (now in Gujarat); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth (a small State in Gujarat). Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour turned into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth States. Moriya was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils, who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth

rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievances of the Bhils, or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops, along with those of the States, to lay siege on Mangarh hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Moriya, killed. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMBSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47]

Moro Pethe: Hailed from distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Keshav Pethe. A Government employee, he took part in the nationalist activities against British rule. He was arrested in 1910 on the charge of plotting the murder of a British officer. Soon after his arrest, he died in Yerwada Central Jail, Poona on 18 August 1912. [SCR, 1918; WWIM, I, p.273]

Motee Gunse: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he was earlier a Police officer but decided to take the side of the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British and their allied forces at several places in the Baroda area; he also convinced his neighbours of the urgency for taking part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught in an

encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 12-II (1857) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, pp.43-44]

Motee Ram: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and placed in the Bombay Presidency; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also provided arms to the local rebels and encouraged them for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured by the British troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Moti Chand: Born in 1890 in distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Padam Chand. A student in Jaipur (Rajasthan), he joined the Indian revolutionary movement. He participated in a "political" dacoity organized by his revolutionary comrades. Arrested, and charged with dacoity and murder of the Mahant of the Nimej Bazar temple of Shahabad district, Bihar, he was sentenced to death and died on the gallows in March 1915. [SCR, 1918]

pp.127-28; WWIM, I, p.234; EISF, p.43]

Motiramji Panchaghare: Born on 1 July 1907 at v. Yawali, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Sakharamji Panchaghare. A farmer, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it was started on 8 August 1942. Joining the demonstration on 18 August 1942 at his village – to demand the British to leave India – he suffered serious bullet wounds when the police opened indiscriminate fire on the rallyists. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.260-261; EISF, p.168; AJS, pp.106 & 110; SSCK, p.18; MSGAD, p.41]

Mrbe Singh: He was s/o Kasur Singh, joined hands with the rebels during the great Rising of 1857 and took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign yoke in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered arms to the local rebellious elements and encouraged them to attack and overthrow the Company rule; he was caught by the British at the time of their onslaughts on the rebel positions and tried for 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life in April 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity on 27 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Muddu Vasu Shetty: Born in 1916, Bombay, Maharashtra. A domestic servant by occupation, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the pro-ratings demonstrators were fired upon at Dadar by the British police on 22 February 1946, Muddu Vasu Shetty died on the spot on account of severe bullet injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.335; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Muhsin: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe injuries while taking part in the demonstration on 22 February 1946 that was fired upon by the British police and when brought to a hospital, the doctors declared him dead. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.242; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Mukandan: Born in 1907, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; participated in the Congress-led "Quit India" demonstration in Nagpur City on 13 August 1942 to oppose the British and protest against the killing of 4 agitators in the police firing the previous day. The Central Provinces

and Berar police, deployed on the Nagpur streets, opened fire on the demonstrators, wounding and killing Mukundan on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Mulji Bhola: Born in 1925, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration that Mulji Bhola joined in this connection on 22 February 1946 near Kamathipura he received severe bullet injuries in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.237; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Munajee alias Bapoo: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Narain Khandirgey *alias* Babur; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of the Satara area led by its leader, Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was caught by the British in June 1857 and tried for 'treason, making war against the East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and blown away with a cannon on 8 September 1857.

[Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.221; WWIM, III, p.102]

Mungroo: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Bharyochan; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Ahmadnagar area; he also financially helped the rebellious elements in his locality and encouraged them for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in February 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Munshi Raja: Born in 1925, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Arab Gali while taking part in the demonstration on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.287; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Murdar Singh: He was in the English

East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British authorities and go for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught while defending against the British offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 16 September 1857 and sent from the Bombay Presidency to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 13 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Murlidhar Bapoojee: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he took the pledge to overthrow the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking the British establishments on several occasions; he was caught while confronting the Company troops and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands; his death in custody was reported in 1860. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 55 (1859) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.103]

Murlya: He was s/o Dewal, fought against the British on several occasions in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up

their arms and overthrow the Company rule; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in captivity soon after his arrival there. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Muskeen: Hailed from Guzerat (Gujarat); s/o Mossa; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 10 years in July 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858; he died there in captivity in October 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Muthanna Poshanna: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing on one such public gathering he joined at Kamathipura in Bombay on 23 February 1946. Brought to a hospital, he succumbed to his injuries the very next day. [H/Poll, F.Nos.

18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.277; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Myet: He took part in the struggle for freedom from the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow

the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in an encounter and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]



Nachoo Danee: Born in 1917 in v. Arvi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Lavaji Danee. Received elementary education and became a folk poet and singer. He actively participated in various agitations organized in the wake of "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for all these, and had been sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in the anti British activities. While serving his term in the district jail, he died suffering inhuman tortures by the jail authorities in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.69]

Nadir Shah: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Sirdar Shah; he joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Gujarat; he also arranged arms for his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities for overthrowing their oppressive rule; while defending the rebel positions from the British attacks, he was captured

and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the Company rule'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 31 March 1858, he was transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 12 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Nahal Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Oojun Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also incited others in the army to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was caught by the British troops in one of their attacks on the rebels in the Kolhapur area and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 10 June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there

in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Namia Chavan: Belonged to Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Naikoo Chavan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; sentenced to death, he was shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.28]

Nana Mudkey: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Oomajee Mudkey; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar for releasing all the prisoners, seizing the government properties and killing the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and blown away with a cannon on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ,

p.221; WWIM, III, p.100]

Nanak Singh: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra; the harsh measures adopted by the British officials to suppress the "Quit India" movement in Satara, convinced many underground local leaders to raise a resistance force in Satara to fight against the British brutalities. Nanak Singh, along with some others, was assigned the task of finding a suitable place to organise the training camp for the civilian "army", and this had to be shifted again and again to avoid its detection. In one such search for a suitable place, Nanak Singh and his colleague were detected by the police on 25 February 1942. In the resultant encounter with the police at Mandur forest in Satara, Nanak Singh was shot dead. [H/Poll, F.No.18/3/46, (I), 1946, NAI, New Delhi; PGS, pp.205-10]

Nanubhai Patel: Born in 1911 at v. Karjisan, taluka Kadi, distt. Mehsana, Gujarat. A Farmer, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 in his area before taking part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 august 1942. He joined a large public rally (asking for the British departure from India) during the "Quit India" movement in Ahmadabad on 30 September 1942. When the rallyists were fired upon by the police, Nanubhai Patel was killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) III, 1941-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.238]

Narahibhai Patel: Resident of v. Ood,

distt. Kheda, Gujarat; 19 years' old; took part in the Salt Satyagraha at Kheda, Gujarat, where the police opened fire on the Satyagrahis. Narahibhai Patel received fatal bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot in 1931. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1 (i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Narain Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and posted in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces with the pledge to overthrow the Company rule; he fought the British at different places in Khandesh and finally was caught while defending the British attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for 10 years on 11 June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1859; he died there in captivity on 28 April 1860. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Narain: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Bapoo Pawaskar; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, waging war against the East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail';

he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM]

Naranbhai Mohanbhai Patel: Resident of Ahmadabad, Gujarat. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined a large public rally (asking for the British departure from India) during the "Quit India" movement in Ahmadabad on 25 September 1942. When the rallyists were fired upon by the police, Naranbhai was killed in the firing on the spot. [Dafter 7, F.No. 157, 1943, GSAV]

Narayan Dabhade: Born in 1926, resident of distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Vishwanath Dabhade. A student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Taking part in an angry public demonstration (demanding the British exit from India), he received severe bullet wounds when the police opened firing on the protestors near the Congress Office in Poona on 9 August 1942. He died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No.1018 F-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.74-75; EISF, p.54; PJS, p.65; SSC, p.110; MSGAD, p.16]

Narayan Gandhi: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Ram Chandra Gandhi, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet

wounds in the police firing on the procession he joined near the Null Bazar Police Station on 22 February 1946. He died in a hospital on 25 February 1946 on account of those injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.106; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Narayan Gopal Gowri: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; a Satyagrahi and Congress volunteer; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana and seriously injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis; instead of providing him with first-aid, he was arrested and detained at the temporary jail, Worli; he fell ill in the jail and was shifted to J.J. Hospital, where he died of dysentery on 14 July 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Narayan Kalar: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Balkrishna Kalar. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on an anti-British demonstration he joined near the railway bridge in Nagpur on 13 August 1942, Narayan Kalar died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.161-162; SLN, p.103; SSCK, p.2; MSGAD, p.46]

Narayan Khamele: Born in 1900,

resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Harisao Khamele. An owner of a coal shop and educated up to the 4th standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitations when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur on 14 August 1942 while taking part in a demonstration to demand the British ouster from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.176; EISF, p.121; SLN, p.104; SSCK, p.7; MSGAD, p.47]

Narayan Laxman: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. On 23 February 1946, the rally which Narayan Laxman joined in sympathy with the strikers' was fired upon by the police. A severely injured Narayan Laxman died in a hospital on 24 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.193; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Narayan More: Born in 1909, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Ragh More, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe bullet injuries in the police firing on the demonstrators at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot.

[H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.233; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Narayan Rane: Born in 1924 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Rane, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received stern bullet wounds in the firing by the British police on the demonstration he was taking part on 22 February 1946. He died of his wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.300; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Narayan Rao: Born on 9 November 1919, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Balkrishna; educated up to 7th standard; participated in the "Quit India" movement in Nagpur and joined in a demonstration in the city on 13 August 1942 to protest against the killing of 4 Satyagrahis the previous day; he was among those thousands who thronged Nagpur streets and noisily raised anti-British slogans; the British police responded by opening fire on the demonstrators, killing 17 and injuring 50; Narayan Rao was among those killed. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Narayan Sheode: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o

Vishuanauth Sheode; he took part in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in the rebels' attack on the British establishment where he was captured by the British; tried for 'rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to the transportation for life. He died in custody thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.24 (1858) & 31 (1860), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.221; WWIM, III, p.135]

Narayan Tavade: Born in 1922 at v. Paras, distt. Akola, Maharashtra; s/o Hiramal Tavade. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested and imprisoned for his anti-British activities. He could not bear the cruel tortures by the jail authorities and died in the Akola jail in 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.357]

Narayan Warke: Born in 1922 at v. Kalankawadi, taluka Bhudargud, distt. Kolhapur Maharashtra; s/o Daji Warke. An Intermediate student of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He led a group of saboteurs for launching an attack on the Government Treasury at Gargoti in Kagal taluka on 13 December 1942. When the saboteurs were approaching their destination, the police intercepted and opened fire on them, killing Narayan Warke on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/40, 1943,

NAI; WWIM, I, p.377; *EISF*, p.230]

Narayan: He was born in 1905 in distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Tulsiram; employed in a merchant's private shop; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). He joined a large procession to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 May 1930. The police attempt at stopping its march led to their resorting to firing on it in which several people were killed. Narayan also received a fatal bullet wound in the firing and succumbed to it on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.18/31, 1931, NAI; WWIM, I, p.250]

Narayanbhai Patel: Born in 1914, resident of distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Mohan Lal Patel. He actively joined the public rallies organized in the course of the "Quit India" movement beginning from 8 August 1942. He was killed on 25 September 1942 while participating in one such demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Ahmadabad that was fired upon by the police. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.238]

Narayanrao Bangade: Born in 9 October 1919, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Balkrishna Bangade. Educated up to the seventh standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that was launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on a public demonstration (asking the British to

leave India) he joined on 13 August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. A memorial statue of him was also erected by the people at Itwari Chowk, Nagpur. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, 1943, NAI; WWIM, I, pp.25-26; *EISF*, p.25]

Narhari Kelkar: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Vasudeo Kelkar. A domestic servant by occupation, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on one such pro-strikers' rally in Bombay on 22 February 1946 he received severe bullet wounds in the firing. Soon after his admission to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, pp.173-174; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Narharibhai Raval: Hailed from distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Maneklal Raval. A student, he actively joined the protest rallies organized during the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. Arrested in August 1942 for his participation in the public demonstrations (organized to demand the British ouster from India), he was sent to jail. He died in detention serving his term on 30 October 1943 on account of severe police tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.272]

Naroojee Naik: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Sungoojee Naik; he joined rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Satara area; he also openly denounced the British policies and incited his neighbourhood to take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'treason and rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 20 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Narottam Nathubhai Patel: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; a Satyagrahi and a Congress volunteer; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana and was seriously injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis; instead of providing him with first-aid, he was arrested, sentenced to one month's imprisonment and was brought to the temporary jail at Worli; he developed fever in the Worli jail and removed to J.J. Hospital; Narottam Nathubhai Patel died there on 13 June 1930 of pneumonia. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Narsaya (Narsappa) Tyarla: Born in 1873 in Sholapur, Maharashtra. He took part in the Civil Disobedience

movement of 1930. At the time of joining a protest demonstration during the enforcement of the Martial Law, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it in Sholapur in May 1930. On account of his fatal wounds he died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SJS, p.89; SSC, p.530]

Narsibhai Patel: Resident of v. Nar, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujrat; s/o Dhulabhai Patel; he took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement. The Satyagrahis were agitating against the British Government's policy of denying them the right to collect firewood from the nearby forest. On 23 August 1930, the District Superintendent of Police along with 60 policemen went to confront the agitators. A large mob of 3000 assembled at Ode village, armed with dharias, spears etc. surrounded the police force. When the police resorted to firing to disperse the mob, Narsibhai received a fatal bullet injury and succumbed to it on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.14/19/31, 1931, NAI]

Narsingharao Bhatambrekar: Born in 1904 at Nilanga, distt. Osmanabad, Maharashtra; s/o Vaman Bhatambrekar; Matriculate; teacher; took active part in the Salt Satyagraha during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; again offered Satyagraha in 1938; arrested in 1938, charged with "rioting" and sentenced to rigorous

imprisonment; Narsinghrao Bhatambrekar was severely tortured by the jail authorities and he died in detention in 1938. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/38, NAI; WWIM, I, p.134]

Narsu Parit: Born in 1922 in v. Akola, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. Participating in a public demonstration in August 1942 at his village (demanding the British departure from India) he suffered fatal bullet wounds in the police firing on the rallyists. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; KJS, p.58; MSGAD, p.22]

Naruthnath: Resident of v. Kosmoda, distt. Surat, Gujarat; took part in the Dharasana (25 miles south of Dandi) Salt Satyagraha in May 1930. Gandhiji decided on a raid of the Dharasana Salt Workers. He wrote to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and told him about his plan. To frustrate Gandhiji, he was arrested and detained (without trial) near Poona. The Dharasana Satyagraha went ahead as planned by Gandhiji, with Abbas Tyabji, a 76 years' old retired judge, leading the march with Kasturba Gandhi at his side. Both were arrested before reaching Dharasana and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. After their arrests, the Satyagrahis, of whom one was Naruthnath, continued the march under the leadership of Sarojini

Naidu, who warned them: "You must not use any violence under any circumstances. You will be beaten, but you must not resist; you must not even raise a hand to ward off blows". As anticipated, the armed forces began clubbing the Satyagrahis with steel-tipped lathis in an incident on 22 May 1930. A large number of Satyagrahis were injured badly, including Naruthnath, who died of his injuries on 13 June 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Naseera: He was s/o Kubhera; he joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he also offered financial assistance to his associates and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British troops in the course of an engagement in the Khandesh area and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 18 October 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in July 1859 where he died in captivity on 14 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Nassir Khan: Serving the English East India Company army, he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces for overthrowing the foreign rule; he

fought the Company troops at different places in the Bombay Presidency and also encouraged others to raise their arms against the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company army in the course of a confrontation and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was captured by the British at the time of his attempt at escaping from detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Nathajee: Resident of Mahikantha, Gujarat; he was leader of the Koli rebels in the Mahikantha region, took a leading part in organizing the rebellion against the foreign rule during the Rising of 1857; he rallied the rebellious elements for capturing the police station at Chandup village on 16 September 1857 where an officer of the police station was killed; the rebel forces were joined by a large number of aroused people from the surrounding villages, and together they fought the advancing Company troops; later Nathajee withdrew his forces towards neighbouring hills and continued to harass the British from there for another three months; he was killed by the British in the course of an engagement in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 50-V (1857) & 66-IX (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.108]

Nathalal Shah: Born in 1923 at v. Rampura, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Som Chand Shah. A student, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. Arrested in August 1942 on the charge of his taking part in the anti-British activities, he was sent to jail. While serving his term he died in detention on 9 November 1943 on account of severe police tortures. [H/ Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.295]

Nathia alias Nathoo: He fought against the British at several places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra, during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up arms to overthrow the foreign rule and offered financial help; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Nathoba Dhavale: Born in 1916, resident of distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Kondiba Dhavale. Educated up to the 4th standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He was seriously wounded in the police firing on the demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) near the S. P. College that he joined on 10 August 1942. Admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, he died

there on 15 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (8), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.93]

Nathoo: Belonged to the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Bhaojee; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Nasik area; he was caught during an engagement with the Company troops and tried for the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.108; MW/TMZM, p.87]

Nathu Narayan Gharat: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When one such demonstration was fired upon by the British police in which Nathu Narayan Gharat took part in Bombay on 23 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died in a hospital soon after his admission there. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.109; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Nathu Tekawala: Born in 1911 at v. Shertili, taluka Mahad, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Daulata Tekawala.

A farmer, he joined the demonstrations during the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, where the demonstrators were shot by the British police on 10 September 1942. He died on account of those injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.358]

Natoo: Belonged to Sunth State, the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha (now in Gujarat); took part in the Bhagat Bhil movement in southern Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat that Govindgiri started in 1907, preaching monotheism among the Bhils and Kolis of Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth (a small State in Gujarat). Soon Govindgiri's socio-religious endeavour changed into a politico-economic movement, against the extraction of *Begar* (forced labour) and exploitation of the Bhils by the petty officials of the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth States. Natoo was one among those thousands of Bhagat Bhils, who joined this movement and warned the Dungarpur, Banswara and Sunth rulers in the first week of November 1913, either to remove the main grievances of the Bhils, or to face the overthrowing of the States' authority to oppress and ill-treat them. The militancy of the Bhils and their gathering in Mangarh hill so unnerved the British that they sent their own troops, along with those of the States, to lay siege on Mangarh

hill and disperse the gathering. On 17 November 1913 the combined troops attacked the Bhil position and the tribesmen resisted shouting "Jai Guru Govind Maharaj". They did not give up till many of them were injured, 900 captured and 25, including Natoo, killed. [F/Poll Proc (Internal-A), Nos 8-67, March 1914; Nos.18-22, August 1914, NAI; BMBSR, pp.20-21, 30-31, 39-41, 45-47]

Natubhai Shah: Born in 1906 at v. Salun, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Vanmalidas Shah. An employee in a private firm and educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He took part in a public meeting held (to demand the British to leave India) near Narayandev Mandir at Kaira (Kheda) in August 1942. When the police resorted to firing on the gathering Natubhai Shah suffered serious bullet injuries and succumbed to these wounds on the very next day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) E, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.295]

Natvarlal Vanmalidas Shah: Resident of v. & taluka Nadiad, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation when it was started in August 1942. He received critical bullet wounds in the police firing while attending a public procession at his village on 18 August 1942 (to demand the British ouster from India). He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [Dafter 7, F.No. 157, 1943, GSAV; JGGS, p.507]

Naubut Singh: Resident of the Bombay Residency; s/o Mahadum Singh; he was serving the English East India Company army in Bombay, Maharashtra, but left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British on several occasions until he was caught by the Company troops in the midst of an engagement; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life with 'hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858, he died in custody on 10 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Naveen Chandra Veragiwala: Born in 1921, resident of distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Ishwar Lal Veragiwala. A student at Calcutta (Kolkata), he actively joined the protest rallies organized during the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He organized the people around his college in August 1942 for picketing. He was arrested on the spot and imprisoned. Later, sent to Coimbatore jail, he died in detention there on account of cruel tortures early in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.342]

Nawab Qadir Ali Khan: Resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; an eminent Amir; he took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857; he organized the rebels of his region, provided

financial support for them and led them in attacking the British establishments at several places; he was caught by the Company troops during their attack on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion'; sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging on 21 June 1862. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1862), MSAM; *TN/1857US*, p.86; *WWIM*, III, p.116]

Nawal Pandey: Serving the English East India Company army, he was posted in the Bombay Presidency; he left his service, took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he was caught by the Company troops during their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Nawsati Asghar Miya: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a procession that was fired upon by the police, near J.J. Hospital on 23 February 1946, Nawsati Asghar Miya died of the severe bullet wounds he received. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*,

pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.145; *WWIM*, I, p.13; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Neermal Singh: He was s/o Baharoon Singh; serving the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857; he joined the rebels and incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive Company-raj; he fought the British on several occasions and was finally captured in the course of an engagement; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life in August 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 5 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Nehal Sing: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army and posted in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Lowrka Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Bombay Presidency; he also encouraged his fellow-soldiers to take up their arms for overthrowing the British rule; he was caught by the foreign troops in the course of an encounter and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; trying to escape from detention, he was caught and shot dead by the British in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl

Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Nikhare Pandu: Born in 1912 at v. Sangadi, teh. Sakoli, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Dhondiba Pandu. A weaver, educated up to the fourth standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He was arrested by the police for his involvement in the anti-British activities and imprisoned. Put in Bhandara jail, he died in detention in August 1942 owing to severe police tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2-III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.263]

Niskeen Shah: He joined the struggle against the British and fought them at several places in the Khandesh area, Maharashtra, during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up their arms and overthrow the Company rule; he was caught by of the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Nithal: Resident of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to fight the British till his death, and to free his country from their oppressive rule; he accompanied the rebels of his area in attacking the British establishments several times; he was caught by the

British in the course of an engagement and executed by hanging on 19 October 1858 on the charges of 'plunder and rebellion against the British'. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Vol. No. 32 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.206]

Niwartti Adurkar: Born probably in 1912, resident of Kolhapur State (now in Maharashtra); s/o Govind Adurkar. A labourer, educated up to the fourth standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. While participating in the procession that demanded the British exit from India at Kolhapur in August 1942, he was lathi-charged by the police, received severe lathi blows and was arrested in an injured condition. Following some inadequate treatment, he was put in the Kolhapur district jail where he died of his injuries within few days. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.4; *KJS*, p.58]

Nizamuddin: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; a Jamiatul-Ulema volunteer; participated in the Civil Disobedience moment at Bombay in December 1930; joined the funeral procession of Babu Genu (a Congress volunteer crushed by a motor lorry loaded with foreign cloths on 12 December 1930) on 13 December 1930; severely injured in the lathi charge made by the police on the procession; Nizamuddin was taken to the Congress Free Hospital where he died on 18 December 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Nobi Khan: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Presidency; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to his rebel associates; caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Noor Khan: He was s/o Saynon Khan; took part in the fighting against British rule at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also organised his neighbours and led them in attacking the British establishments; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and tried for 'plundering the properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Noor Shah: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the

British rule; he also offered financial help to his associates and encouraged them to attack the British and ransack their establishments; caught by the British while confronting their aggression on the rebel positions, he was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 21 September 1858, transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in July 1859, he died in captivity on 21 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Noor Surey: He was s/o Mohomed, joined rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow the Company-raj; he was captured by the British troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 27 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 11 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Noorang: He was s/o Jugga, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at

several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments in a bid to overthrow the oppressive Company rule; he was captured by the British troops while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 14 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in captivity on 12 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Nowshia: He was s/o Dewjee, joined a rebel group of his locality and fought against the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up arms to overthrow the Company rule and offered financial support; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Nubbee Buksh: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on various occasions; he also offered financial help to the local rebels and encouraged them to fight for the

freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron', he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Nuheer: Inhabitant of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Ahmadnagar area; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms to overthrow the Company rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the British troops in Ahmadnagar and shot dead in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM]

Nur Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; while defending the rebel position against the British offensive, he was caught and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour and irons' in September

1858, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Nurmugh Singh: He was s/o Judhur Singh, took part in the struggle for freedom from the British rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in an encounter and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 18 February 1858, and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858, he died there in detention on 28 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Nusyat Khan: Inhabitant of Nasik, Maharashtra; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited the people of his locality to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he

was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter in Nasik and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British rule'; on 20 April 1858, he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity on 16 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Nuthoo: He was s/o Ameer, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive Company-raj; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 23 March 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 28 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

O

Ogadu Sawant: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he joined the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served it as a soldier in the First Bahadur Group; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the advancing Allied forces; he fought the British forces several times there and died in the course of severe fighting in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI]

Onttoo: He was s/o Chunda, organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led it to fight the British on different occasions in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 29 June

1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Oodh: He organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and led them in attacking the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years on 21 December 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 27 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Oogur Sing: He was in the English East India Company army and placed in Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their guns against the British and

overthrow their rule; he was caught by the Company troops in a confrontation in the Ahmadnagar area and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in January 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Oomar Khan: Belonged to Baroda, Gujarat; he joined the rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Gujarat; he openly castigated the British policies and encouraged the rebellious elements to attack the British and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 12-II (1860) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 31 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.149]

Oomrao: He was s/o Shaim, took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign yoke during the Uprising of 1857 and organized a group of rebels to attack the British establishments; he also incited his fellow-rebels to go all-out for overthrowing their rule; caught by the British in the course of an encounter, he was accused of

'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in November 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 19 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Oomrau: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to defy their British officials and take part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the British army and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 26 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Oosary: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions in the Bombay Presidency; he also motivated his

fellow-Sepoy to defy their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 7 December 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 22 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ooshur Singh: He left his service in the English East India Company army and took part in the resistance against

the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British authorities and go for overthrowing the foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions in Goozerat (Gujarat), and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught by the British at the time of his escaping from their detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

P

Padh Govind: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Bombay on 22 February 1946 on a demonstration he was taking part. He was admitted in a hospital where he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.119; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Pallagouru Sunker: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Rutchalak; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Bombay; he also encouraged his neighbourhood for seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to the rebel command; he was caught by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged

with 'treason, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858. He died there in detention in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Palu Kaner: Born in 1915 at v. & taluka Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Shankar Kaner. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He joined the saboteurs who launched an attack on the Ashti police station during the movement. Following the incident, he was arrested and imprisoned. In spite of being brutally tortured in the police custody, he refused to give out the names of his comrades, and committed suicide in detention. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.164]

Panchhi Gond: Born in 1907 at v. Wadala, teh. Asthi, distt. Wardha,

Maharashtra; s/o Polasu Gond. A farmer, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942. Gond died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing at Asthi village while taking part in an attack on the *thana* (police station) building on 16 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.261]

Pandu Pendhari: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Sudkya Pendhari, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while taking part in the demonstration in Bombay on 22 February 1946. He died in a hospital soon after his admission on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.273; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Pandu Vithu: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the Police firing on a protest rally organized in this connection near Grant Road Fish Market on 22 February 1946. Brought to a hospital he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3

March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.375; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Pandurang Keny: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Hari Keny, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration he joined at Parel on 22 February 1946, Pandurang Keny received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.174; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Pandurang Malpe: Born in 1907 at v. Loni, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Malpe. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He joined the procession taken out on 16 August 1942 to demand the British withdrawal from India. The marchers were fired upon at the Benoda police station where he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.183]

Pandurang Mandale: Born in 1902 at v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Atmaram Mandale. A farmer,

educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined the procession taken out on 16 August 1942 to raise the demand for the British ouster from India. Arrested from the rallying point, he was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. His health deteriorated in jail on account of severe police tortures. He was released on health ground, but died soon afterwards. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2-III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.214]

Pandurang Parit: Born in 1902 at v. Nanori, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Yashwant Parit. A washer man, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively joined in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He participated in the sabotaging of the Post Office of his village. He was arrested, tried for looting the Post Office and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. He undertook fast unto death in jail in protest against the fettering of the political prisoners and died in course of his hunger strike in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.265; AJS, p.106; SSCK, p.18]

Pandurang Sonawane: Belonged to v. Mundhi, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Parshuram Sonawane. A labourer, educated up to the sixth standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement soon

after its breaking out on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a public demonstration (to demand the British ouster from India) that was fired upon by the police near the Tumsar police station on 14 August 1942, he suffered severe bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, 1942-43, MSAM; [WWIM, I, p.344]

Panedy: Resident of former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Devjee; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Nasik area; he was captured by the advancing Company troops and tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.112]

Panna Lal: Born in 1930, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Bombay while taking part in one pro-ratings rally on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.264; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Panna Singh: He took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also organized a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the British in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in May 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 14 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Pansurrourea: Inhabitant of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he was in the English East India Company army, serving in Kolhapur; he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also offered arms to the local rebels and incited them to kill the British and overthrow their rule; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops in Kolhapur and charged with 'treason, desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in October 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Parappa Patil: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o

Shamgonda Patil, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was one among those who suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the procession he joined near Bawla Masjid, Lower Parel on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.270; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Parbhati Barate: Born in v. Surjapur, Satara, Maharashtra; earlier he was Naik in the 31 G.P.T. Company of the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was positioned as Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the First Military Transport Company of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to take part in the fighting against the Allied forces; he fought the enemy at several places in Burma and died at last in action in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.26]

Parboo: He was s/o Chundoo, organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided it with financial help, and led it for attacking the British and dealing heavy blow to their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops while confronting their offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced

to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Parshuram Gharage: Born on 27 October 1901 at Vadagaon, distt. Satara, Maharashtra, an active Congress worker. The Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the arrest of all the top national leaders before the launching of the "Quit India" movement on 8 August 1942 so galvanized the local activists in Satara that they lost no time in plunging themselves into the nationwide agitation against the British imperialism. In one such anti-British demonstration that Parshuram Gharage himself led in Khatav taluk, Satara, on 9 September 1942, more than 2000 people marched towards the Vaduz Cutcherry singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, for hoisting the tricolour Congress flag on the premises. The local British officials tried to turn them away but the marchers went ahead, leading to the police firing on the non-violent crowd, and resulting in the death of Parshuram Gharage on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, PGS, pp.89-90; EISF, pp.76-77]

Parshuram Rama Patil: Born in 1906 in dist. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Rewa Patil. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on

25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. This Satyagraha was the outcome of the protest against the British Government's denying the villagers of their right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. At the height of the agitation, the police opened fire on its participants, resulting in the killing of fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Parshuram Rama Patil was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191; WWIM, I, p.270]

Parshuram Salunkhe (Solanki): Born in 1924 in v. Patankudi, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Krishna Salunkhe (Solanki). A farmer, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. Joining a public demonstration in August 1942 at his village – to demand the British to leave India – he was fatally wounded in the police firing on the rallyists. He died of his injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; KJS, p.58]

Parthajee Rao: He was s/o Babajee Rao, joined hands with rebel forces of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he denounced the British policies and incited his neighbourhood to attack the British authorities and overthrow their

oppressive rule; he was caught by the British while confronting their counter-attacks on the rebels and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 24 March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 20 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Patloo: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Yessoo Ghatgey; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Satara under the leadership of Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government property and kill the British officers; caught by the British in June 1857, he was charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *MRG/SJ*, pp.220-221; *WWIM*, III, p.44]

Patru Bhusari: Born in 1917 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra; s/o Varalu Bhusari. A labourer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined the procession (raising the demand for the British ouster from India) moving towards the Chimur

police station and took part in its ransacking it on 16 August 1942. He was arrested in this connection and awarded death punishment which was commuted later on. Put in Nagpur Jail, his health deteriorated on account of the cruel tortures by the jail authorities. Released on health ground, his conditions did not improve, and died soon thereafter. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.49]

Pedee Tewarree: He left his service of the English East India Company army, joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British on different occasions; he also arranged arms for his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder the British properties; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'mutiny, plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 12 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 9 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Peearey Lall: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Orey Sirdar; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Bombay area; he was

caught by the Company troops during an armed confrontation and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion'; sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' in November 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in 1858; he died there in detention on 12 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Peer Aly: He was s/o Noor Aly, participated in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in May 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 25 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Peer Khan: He was in the English East India Company army and placed in Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Ahmadnagar area; he also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of

their offensive on the rebel positions and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858; he died there in detention in September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Pema: He was s/o Ranoo, led a group of rebels and fought against the British at several places in Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra, during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to rise against the British; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Pena: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Lall; he joined hands with a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British authorities and challenging their oppressive rule; he was caught while defending against the British offensive on the rebel positions and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 25 December 1857 and transported from Bombay to the

Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 11 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Phattu Saheb: Born in 1910 in distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Manaji; labourer; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing on a protest rally he joined at Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 9 May 1930 during the Martial Law regime in the town; Phattu Saheb died on the same day due to the fatal wounds. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.274]

Phoola Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British; he also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in an encounter with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in May 1858, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 23 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Pitambar Raoji: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-

up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on one such protest rally in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Pitambar Raoji received severe bullet wounds in the firing. Soon after his admission to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Poho Singh: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Pundun Singh; he was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the British at several places in Gujarat and finally was caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 29 September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 10 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Poladsing: Resident of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; s/o Kajeeting; he joined hands with the rebels in the Khandesh area during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking the British establishments and seizing their treasuries at a

number of places; he also took part in the battle on 11 April 1858 where he was killed by the Company troops in the course of fierce fighting. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.33 (1858) MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.205-206]

Poorun: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, but left his service and joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; caught while confronting the British offensive on the rebel camps, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 30 October 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity on 24 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Prabhu Dass Patel: Born in v. Bhagwantpur, Gujarat; s/o Ghelabhai Patel; he was a civilian employee of the British-Indian Army; he offered his services to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served its Azad Hind Dal; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to assist the INA forces in their fighting against the British forces; he was killed on the battle ground in the course of a sudden enemy attack in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p.238]

Pran Shanker: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he joined the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbourhood to support the rebels in their attempt at overthrowing the British authority; he was captured in the course of an engagement with the British and charged with 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years. He died in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 55 (1859) & 12-II (1986), MSAM; *WWIM*, III, p.115]

Premji Vrajlal Shah: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, he took part in it as a forerunner. He suffered serious bullet injuries in the police firing on a public rally he joined in Bombay (to raise the demand of British exit from India) on 9 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *JGGS*, p.511]

Pujaram Pawar: Resident of v. Savner, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitation that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur while taking part in a public demonstration on 15 August 1942, demanding the British exit from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *SLN*, p.103; *MRGNJ*, p.252]

Punchum Singh: He was in the English

East India Company army, posted in the Bombay Presidency, and left his service to take part in the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British in Bombay and its adjoining areas; he also took part in looting the British treasury and arms, and passing the loot over to his fellow-rebels; caught by the British during their offensive against the rebels, he was charged with 'desertion, looting the Government treasury and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in September 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Pundalik Maratha: Born in 1920 in distt. Buldhana, Maharashtra. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined a volatile public demonstration at his native place on 16 August 1942 to raise the demand for the British ouster from India. As soon as the demonstrators reached near the Malkapur-Bodwad railway lines and were keen to uproot these, the police reached the spot and opened fire on them. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the firing, Pundalik died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.218; BJS, p.71; SSCK, p.20; MSGAD, p.41]

Pundalik Rao Mirashe: Born in 1897, resident of Nagpur city, Maharashtra; s/o Ganpat Rao Mirashe. A barber shop-owner, educated up to the 4th

standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 14 August 1942 at the time of his participating in an anti-British demonstration in Nagpur city. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.223]

Punjab Rao Yadav: Born in 1907 in distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; educated up to the 7th standard; employed in the Nagpur Municipality; participated in the anti-British "Quit India" demonstration in Nagpur city on 13 August 1942 to protest against the killing of 4 unarmed processionists in police firing in Nagpur the previous day. The Central Provinces and Berar police, deployed to patrol the Nagpur streets, opened fire on the processionists, killing Yadav then and there. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Punjaramji Samarit: Born in 1894, resident of Nagpur city, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Domaji Samarit. A mill-worker, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 14 August 1942 at the time of his participating in an anti-British demonstration in Nagpur city. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.317; EISF, p.193]

Punsee Virpar: Born in 1903, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one

of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Delisle Road while taking part in the protest rally on 22 February 1946. He died later in the day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.374; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Pursa: He was s/o Parase; took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour in irons' in May 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity in December 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Purushottam Shivilal: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. When the "Quit India" movement broke out on 8 August 1942, he took part in it as a forerunner. He suffered serious bullet injuries in the police firing on a public rally he joined in Bombay

(to raise the demand for the British exit from India) on 9 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; JGGS, p.320]

Purwuttee: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Wittojee Salooka; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a group of rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; sentenced to death, he was shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MRG/SJ, p.221; WWIM, III, p.130]

Pushpvadan Mehta: Resident of distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat. He actively joined the public rallies organized in the course of the "Quit India" movement beginning from 8 August 1942. He was killed on 10 January 1943 while participating in one such demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Ahmadabad that was fired upon by the police. [H/Poll (Spl) F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; JGGS, p.412; WWIM, II, p.194]

Puwana: He left his service of the English East India Company army to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of

1857 and fought the British at different places in Sind (now in Pakistan); he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and plunder their properties; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and plundering the British properties'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Pyare Khudabux: Born in 1876, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on one such pro-ratings popular demonstration in Bombay on 23 February 1946, Pyare Khudabux received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.179; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

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Radur Singh Appa: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he joined the rebels of his area and took part in the struggle against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to raise their arms to overthrow the Company rule; he was caught in an engagement with the Company troops in Bombay and hanged in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.29 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Raghoo Govind: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received fatal bullet wounds in the police firing near the Round Temple while attending a pro-strikes' rally on 22 February 1946. He succumbed to his injuries on 16 March 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.118; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Raghunath Govari: Born in 1897, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Zingaru Govari. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a public demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Nagpur on 13 August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.118]

Raghunath Majadeo: Born in 1920, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was one among those who suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing near Chinchpokli Bridge on 22 February 1946. He died on 26 February 1946 on account of these injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.197; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS,

pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Raghunath Moreshwar Shinde:

Resident of v. Chirner, teh. Uran, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. The agitation was in protest against the British Government's denying the villagers of their right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. At the height of the agitation, the police opened fire on the demonstrators, resulting in the killing of fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Raghunath Moreshwar Shinde was among those who received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), 1930, MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191]

Raghunath Nevare: Born in 1905, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Zingaru Govari. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. Nevare suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a public demonstration (asking the British to leave India) he joined in Nagpur in August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.254]

Raghunath Nhavi: Born at v. Chirner,

taluka Uran, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra s/o Moreshwar; cultivator; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Maharashtra; joined the anti-British demonstration at Akka Devi Maidan, Chirner, on 25 September 1930, and received severe gunshot wounds in the police firing; Raghunath Nhavi died of these on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.254]

Raghunath Pandurang: Born in 1939 resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Deoji Pandurang, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Chinchpokli Bridge while taking part in a pro-strikers' rally on 23 February 1946. Later he succumbed to the injuries on 25 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.263; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Raghunath Ram Patel: Resident of v. Padwal, Poona, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined it in Malaya; he was positioned as a S.O. in the First Bahadur Group of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to take part in fighting against the Allied forces; he

fought the enemy on several occasions and finally died in the course of a prolonged engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.238]

Ragonauth Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it at the time of the Rising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British superiors and take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured during a confrontation with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 24 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ragunath Gowdi: Born in 1897, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Jiganu Gowdi; took part in a procession of the "Quit India" movement on 13 August 1942 to demand the British-raj departure from India and to protest against the killing of 4 processionists in police firing in Nagpur the previous afternoon; he was among the thousands of those who thronged the Nagpur streets, shouted anti-British slogans and damaged public properties in anger; the British police force opened fire

on the demonstrators, injuring 50 and killing 17; Gowdi was among those killed in the firing. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; BSAS, pp.146-14]

Rahim Bhai: Born in v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the anti-British "Quit India" agitation that started in August 1942. He joined a procession moving towards the Chimur police station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on it. He died of his injuries on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Rahim Punja: Born in 1896, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Nakhuda Mohalla while taking part in a protest rally on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.280; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Rahimatulla Ismail: Born in 1911, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe bullet injuries in the police firing on the procession he joined in

Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.142; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Rajaram Dhurve: Born in 1914 in teh. Sakoli, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Paikujee Dhurve; A shopkeeper, educated up to the sixth standard, he voluntarily joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a public demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) he joined near the Tumsar police station on 14 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.96]

Rajaram Moroo: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on one pro-ratings' demonstration in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Rajaram Moroo (a participant in the rally) received severe bullet wounds in the firing. Soon after his admission to a hospital, he passed away. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.233; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Rajaramji Ourangpure: Born in 1912 at v. Yawali, taluka & distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Panduji Ourangpure. A farmer, educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. Joining the public demonstration on 18 August 1942 at his village – to demand the British departure from India – he suffered critical bullet wounds when the police opened indiscriminate fire on the rallyists. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.257; EISF, p.167]

Rajguru, Shivram Hari: Born in 1908 in v. Khed, distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Hari Rajguru; Brahmin. Came to Varanasi at an early age and learnt Sanskrit. In Varanasi he came in contact with the revolutionaries and moved thereafter into revolutionary politics. Participating in the revolutionary terrorist activities against the British rule, he became a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republication Army (HSRA). Took part in all the important meetings of the HSRA. Was known in the party under the pseudonym "Raghunath". Of indomitable courage, Rajguru was closely associated with Chandrshekhhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Sukhdev. Involved in the revolutionary plans and programmes in the United Provinces and Punjab, with Kanpur, Agra and Lahore as his centres of activity. Took part in the shooting of J.P. Saunders (Assistant Superintendent of Police)

at Lahore on 17 December 1928. Went underground, but was arrested with arms in Poona on 30 September 1929 in a motor-garage. Tried as one of the principal accused in the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1930, convicted under section 121 and section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging in the Lahore Central Jail on 23 March 1931, alongside Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev. Rajguru's body, together with the bodies of his hanged comrades, was secretly cremated by the authorities on the bank of the Sutlej. [H/Poll., F.No. 25/65/1930, F.No. 130 and K.W. 1930, F.No. 4/13/1930, NAI; LCC (TJ), October 1930, NAI; DD, pp.57-58, 165-67; BSHT, pp.115-18, 149; WWIM, I, p.288; DNB, III, pp.447-48; SSC, p.137; PJS, p.65]

Rajjut: He was s/o Sorthan, took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Goozerat (Gujarat); he also accompanied his fellow-rebels in attacking and plundering the British properties; he was captured by the Company troops while confronting their attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'plundering the British properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' on 25 April 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention on 3 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Rajoo: Born in 1922, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a pro-ratings public rally at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946, Rajoo received severe bullet wounds in the police firing and died later on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.288; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ram Bhagwan: Resident of Parel, Bombay, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement at Parel; attended an uproarious gathering held at Parel to observe the Sholapur Martyrs Day. The police, following a lathi charge, resorted to firing to disperse the meeting; three persons, including Ram Bhagwan were injured in the police firing. His body was riddled with no less than 10 gunshot wounds. Taken to the K.E.M. Hospital, he died on 21 January 1931. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Ram Bigewar: Born in 1920 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra; s/o Gangaram Bigewar. Educated up to the 7th standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined an anti-British procession moving towards the Chimur police

station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on it. He died of these injuries on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.50]

Ram Chandra More: Born in Bombay, Maharashtra; earlier he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army, but later shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he served the First Engineer Company of the INA as a soldier and fought the British at several places on the Burma (now Myanmar) front; he died in the course of a sudden attack by the British troops on the INA in 1945 when it was retreating to a safer position. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.291]

Ram Chauhan: Born in 1910, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Peikujee, a school drop-out (educated up to the 4th standard), employed in a printing press in Nagpur. When the entire country was agitated over the arrest of the Congress leaders in Bombay on 9 August 1942, following their "Quit India" call, the people of Nagpur demonstrated on the streets as an act of protest and solidarity. Ram Chauhan joined the procession there on 12 August and raised anti-British slogans when the British tried to halt its progress and opened fire on it. Chauhan received serious bullet wounds in the firing and died on the spot on 12 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Ram Churn: Resident of Maharashtra; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured in the course of an engagement with the Company troops in Bombay and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Ram Dhurve: Born in 1930 at v. Tumsar, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Ramji Gondu. A student of the 9th standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He joined the public demonstration (organized to demand the British exit from India) at his village on 14 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstrators near the *thana* (police station) and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.96]

Ram Dyal Pandey: He was in the service of the English East India Company army and placed in Solapore (Sholapur), Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the

British officials and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; in July 1858, he was sentenced to the transportation for 14 years 'with labour and iron', and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in detention on 10 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ram Krishna Mestry alias Karvir: Born in 1918 at v. Chinchani, taluka Dahanu, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Vasudev Mestry. A goldsmith, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He joined the public meeting held at the Chinchani village high school ground on 14 August 1942 to raise the demand for the British ouster from India. The police came and opened fire on the gathering in which Karvir received serious bullet wounds. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.222; MSGAD, p.3]

Ram Lal Tewaree: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Munosee Tewaree; he was in the English East India Company army, but left it to join the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at several places in the Bombay area; he also took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the Company troops during their attacks

on the rebels and charged with 'looting the Government treasury, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Ram Narayan: He was a Sepoy in the 66th Regiment of the Native Infantry under the Gaikwad of Baroda, in Gujarat; he planned to organize a revolt by the soldiers of his regiment during the Uprising of 1857 and attempted at seizing Baroda and Ahmadabad and killing all the British officers; he was apprehended by the British before he could act, and executed by hanging in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 9 & 11-I (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.122]

Ram Prasad Ramdeo: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a rally he joined at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.297; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ram Prasad Tiwari: Born in 1920, resident of taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Bhim Shankar

Tiwari. Educated up to the seventh standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a noisy demonstration at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the demonstrators reached near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Ram Prasad Tiwari received fatal bullet wounds, and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.364; DA, (January 2012), p.227; MSGAD, p.3]

Ram Purut: He was serving the English East India Company army in Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Kolhapur area; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'looting the Government treasury, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in November 1857 and was sent to the Andaman Islands on 1 July 1858; he died there in detention on 26 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Ram Rao Raje: Born in 1827 in Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Nilkanth Rao Raje; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and worked with his elder brother,

Baghwunt Rao Raje, in helping the rebels' cause; he confronted the British at different places in the Nasik area and also encouraged the rebel forces to fight determinedly for ending the oppressive foreign rule; he was arrested by the British and tried for 'sedition and disloyalty', and sentenced to death; he was executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 24 (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.21]

Ram Rattan Lula: Hailed from Karachi (now in Pakistan); took part in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops during the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Karachi; when the police opened fire on the Satyagrahis near the Court House, many Satyagrahis, including Ram Rattan Lula, were severely injured in it; Ram Rattan Lula succumbed to his fatal wounds on the spot. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Ram Ruddunn: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Baboo; he was in the English East India Company army and posted in Bombay, Maharashtra; he left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions until he was caught by the Company troops in the midst of an engagement; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 4 December 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died in detention on 27 May 1859.

[Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ram Sahaie: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the struggle for freedom from the British; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and encouraged them to go for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their counter-attacks on the rebels in Bombay and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ram Sing: Hailed from Aurangabad, Maharashtra; s/o Osam Singh; he joined hands with the rebels of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Aurangabad; he also offered financial assistance to the rebels and incited them to kill the British and their loyalists; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'sedition, aiding and assisting the rebels'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in January 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 18 June 1858; he died there in captivity in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol.

No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ram Sing: He was in the English East India Company army and placed in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Guhun Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857, joined the rebels and fought the British; he also incited his comrades to leave the British service and fight against the British; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter and accused for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in detention on 12 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860), MSAM]

Ram Sing: Resident of Kolhapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Kolhapur; he also organised the rebels for undertaking a march to Delhi to assist the Delhi rebels; caught by the Company troops along with his associates in an encounter, and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in January 1858. Consequently, he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ram Singh: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Inder Singh; Rajput; he participated in the struggle for overthrowing the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he openly denounced the British policies and incited the rebel forces to attack the British establishments; he was caught by the British in one of their counter-attacks on the rebel positions and tried for 'treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 24 (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.122]

Rama Bama Koli: Born in 1910 in dist. Raigad, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner village near Panvel. This agitation was in protest against the British Government's denying the villagers of their right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. The police opened fire on the agitators at the height of their agitation, killing fourteen persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages. Rama Bama Koli was among those who received severe bullet wounds in the firing. Admitted in J.J. Hospital, Bombay, he died there on 27 September 1930 at the tender age of 20. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (40) D (A), MSAM; AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; SMHFM, p.317; MRG, p.191]

Rama Barapatre: Born in 1912 at v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur,

Maharashtra; s/o Tima Barapatre. A social worker and educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation commencing from 8 August 1942. He was arrested by the police on the charge of his involvement in the anti-British activities and sent to Akola jail. He died under detention on account of the brutal tortures by the jail authorities in 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.27; EISF, p.26]

Rama Bhana: Resident of v. Chirner, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; 30 years' old; took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha that started on 25 September 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement at Chirner near Panvel. This movement was a protest against the British who were denying the villagers the right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. The police opened fire on the demonstrators. Fourteen to twenty persons of Chirner and the neighbouring villages were killed in the police firing. Rama Bhana received serious bullet wounds in the police firing and died in J.J. Hospital two days later, on 27 September 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Rama Chawhan: Born in 1910, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined in Nagpur on 12 August 1942, for insisting upon

the British leaving India. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; *EISF*, p.48]

Rama Govind: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the pro-ratings demonstration he had joined was fired upon by the British police in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.118; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Ramachandra Gode: Born in 1862, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ganaba Gode. A private firm employee and educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement when it started on 8 August 1942. He died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 14 August 1942 at the time of his participating in a protest demonstration in Nagpur city. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.114]

Ramah: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Ragoo; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Bombay; he also offered financial support to his rebel associates and

led them in attacking the British establishments; he was caught by the Company troops during their counter-attacks on the rebels and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in December 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in captivity in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Raman Lal Desai: Hailed from Surat, Gujarat; resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Manek Lal Desai. He took part in the Jhanda (Flag) Satyagraha in Nagpur in 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British role and sent to the district jail. At the time of serving his imprisonment, he fell severely ill due to the police tortures and the unhygeime conditions in the jail. He was released on parole, but died soon after. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.75]

Raman Lal Wadilal: Born in 1919, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. A cloth merchant, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Wadilal died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing while joining an furious public rally (demanding the British exit from India) in Bombay on 10 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.376]

Ramanlal Jiwanlal: Resident of Bombay,

Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. When the police opened fire on a protest rally (demanding the British exit from India) Jiwanlal joined at Kalbadevi, Bombay on 10 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.155-156]

Ramanlal Joshi: Resident of teh. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; Dhirajlal Joshi. He enthusiastically joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. While taking part in an angry demonstration (asking the British to leave India) at his native place in August 1942, he was killed in the police firing on the demonstrators. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.157]

Ramanlal Modi: Resident of Surat City, distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Ranchhod Das Modi. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He was arrested and imprisoned by the British police for his anti-British activities in the movement. He died in jail in the last quarter of 1942 on account of severe tortures by the jail authorities. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.197]

Ramanlal Patel: Born on 8 March 1927 at v. Dharmaj, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Purshotamdas Patel; a college student; during the "Quit

India" movement Ramanlal Patel, along with his friends, took upon themselves the task to 'preach' the methods of Satyagraha to the people of the neighbouring villages around Baroda. On 18 August 1942, following the propaganda work, they reached Adas railway station to board a train. Seeing some policemen coming towards them, they introduced themselves to the police as Satyagrahis and were willing to be arrested if needed. But the policemen suddenly opened fire on them without any provocation. Ramanlal Patel died of the bullet injuries the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.3/43/43, NAI; H/Deptt (Spl) F.No. 1110(92), 1943, MSAM; Daftar 7, F.No.157, 1943, GSAV; WWIM, I, p.268]

Ramasur Misser: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to join the rebels; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the British at several places in Sind (now in Pakistan), and finally was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; caught by the British in an attempt at escaping from the prison, he was hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt,

Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramasur Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he openly condemned the misrule of the British and incited his fellow-rebels to attack and overthrow the British authority; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands on 6 April 1858; he died there in detention on 16 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramaswamy Rameshwar: Born in 1920, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. When the police opened fire on an agitated rally (demanding the British exit from India) that he joined in Bombay on 10 August 1942, Ramaswamy Rameshwar received severe bullet wounds and died on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.297-298]

Rambilas Krishna Joshi: Born in 1918, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy

ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Gulawadi while taking part in a pro-strikers rally on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.157; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ramchandra Beni: Born in 1907, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 while participating in a demonstration (asking the British to leave India). He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.33]

Ramchandra Chaudhary: Resident of v. & taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Narayan Chaudhary. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He joined the procession taken out on 16 August 1942 to demand the end of the British rule in India. . He received severe bullet wounds when the marchers were fired upon by the police near the Dhavalgiri river bridge at Benoda and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942-43, MSAM; AJS, pp.106,109]

Ramchandra Churi: Born in 1897 at v.

Satpati, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Madhav Churi. A farmer, he joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a noisy public march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the demonstrators reached near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Ramchandra Churi received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110 (21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.74; MSGAD, p.3]

Ramchandra Kamberkar: Born in 1906, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing at Tardeo Road, Bombay while taking part in a demonstration on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.163; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ramchandra Mahadeo Churi: Resident of v. Murba, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra. He joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the marchers came near the Mamlatdar's

office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Ramchandra Mahadeo Churi received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day at the age of 30/32. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM]

Ramchandra Sutar: Born in 1910 at v. Malegaon, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Krishna Sutar. A carpenter and political worker, educated up to the fifth standard, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that began on 8 August 1942. He participated in various protest rallies (demanding the British ouster from India) at his native place in the last quarter of 1942 and was arrested early in 1943. Detained in the Karad jail, he died within few days of his detention on account of brutal physical tortures. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.354; SSCK, p.478; SJS, p.63; MSGAD, p.20]

Ramchunder Narayan: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the foreign rule and fought the British on several occasions in the Baroda region; he was caught by the Company troops while confronting their attacks on the rebels and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years; his death in captivity was reported thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 55 (1859), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.107]

Ramdeen Aheer: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); serving the 5th

Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind, he left it at the time of the Uprising of 1857; he joined hands with the rebel forces of the Karachi area and took part in several engagements against the British; he was caught by the Company troops during a confrontation and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramdeen Panday: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was a Colonel Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in the 2nd Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces in the Karachi area and took part in fighting against the British at different places; he was captured by the British in the course of an encounter and accused of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramdeen Passe: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 9th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East

India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces of the Karachi area and fought the British on several occasions; he was caught by the British in an encounter and charged with 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857, he was blown away with a cannon at Karachi. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramdhani Pandey: Born in 1925 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Ram Charitar Pandey, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered severe bullet injuries while taking part in the protest rally that was fired upon by the British police near Elphinstone Bridge on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.262; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ramdhun Singh: He served the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857, and participated in attacking the British on several occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion

and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 10 June 1857, sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858, he died there in detention on 5 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramdial Misser: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the Uprising of 1857, and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British authorities in a bid for overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was caught by the British at the time of his attempt at escaping from their detention and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramjearun Aheer: He was serving the English India Company army but left it and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officers and attack the military authorities for overthrowing the Company-raj; he fought the British on several occasions and was

finally caught while defending a rebel position from the British onslaughts; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life; sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858, he died in captivity on 29 September 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramjee Chawhan: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Baboo Chawhan; he was a soldier in the English East India Company army and placed in Bombay; he left it to join the struggle against the British during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company on several occasions; he was captured by the British in the midst of an encounter and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 14 October 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died in detention on 19 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Ramjee Gond: Resident of Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Aurangabad; he was caught by the British in course of an intense fighting at Nirmal, Aurangabad, and tried for 'murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1860. [Mutiny

Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 31 (1860), MSAM]

Ramjee: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Bapoojee Chawan; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of the Satara area led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar for releasing all the prisoners, seizing the government properties and killing the British officers; he was caught by the British in June 1857 on the charges of 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.28]

Ramji Asmat: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstration organized at Mohamed Ali Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.16; WWIM, I, p.14; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ramkhelawan Roy: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Apsnan

Roy; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter in Bombay and accused of 'desertion and mutiny'; sentenced to be transported for 10 years 'with hard labour and irons', he was deported to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention on 19 October 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramlughun Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British while withstanding the British attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'desertion and sedition'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 28 June 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramna: He was s/o Bheesoun; he joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at a number of places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-

rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 25 August 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 25 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Rampal Ramkuber: Born in 1916, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he joined was fired upon by the British police at on 22 February 1946. On account of these injuries, he died on 24 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.298; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Rampersaud Tewarree: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it to join the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857, and fight for freedom from the foreign rule; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack and kill the British; he was caught by the

Company troops in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 7 December 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 27 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Ramprasad Bhimshankar: Born in 1925 at v. Satpati, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; He joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the marchers came near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Kashinath Pagadhare received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM]

Ramrao Gohad: Born in 1912 v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Gohad. A flour-mill owner, educated up to the fourth standard, he had taken part in the Civil Disobedience agitation before joining the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He was arrested in August 1942 for his anti-British activities and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fell seriously ill on account of severe police tortures and though released

from jail on the health ground, he died soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.115; AJS, p.106; SSCK, p.17; MSGAD, p.42]

Ramsahai Misser: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments on several occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to take up their arms against the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of an engagement with the British and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 19 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ramsaran Sampat: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was hit by the British police bullets in Bombay on 22 February 1946 when the demonstration he joined was fired upon and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, pp.317-318; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Ramu Khandkar: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and served its First Engineer Company; he was deputed, as a soldier, on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to confront the British; he took part in the battles against the enemy on different occasions, and finally was killed by the British troops in the course of an encounter in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.154]

Ramu Krishna Sutar: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" slogan so aroused the whole country that Ramu Krishna Sutar had no hesitation in taking part in the August *Kranti* of 1942 in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharage. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Ramu Krishna was one among them. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L; PGS, pp.89-90 and p.437]

Ramzan Khan: He took part in the struggle against the foreign rule

during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; he also led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the British properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in August 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from detention, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Ranchhodbhai Patel: Born in 1924 at v. Khadi Falia, taluka Mahuva, distt. Surat, Gujarat; s/o Lalbhai Patel. Educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds when the police opened fire on an angry demonstration (asking the British to leave India) he joined on 22 August 1942 in his village and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.269]

Rangari Bhaskar: Born in 1921, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Baliram. Took part in the Congress-led "Quit India" movement in Nagpur and joined a demonstration there on 13 August 1942 to protest against the killing of 4 Satyagrahis

the previous day; the British police forces, deployed on the streets, suddenly opened fire on demonstrators, killing Bhaskar on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Rao Sahib *alias* Pandurang Sadashiv:

Originally resident of Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and played a leading role in organizing and executing the rebellion against the foreign rule; under the leadership of Nana Saheb, rebel leader in Kanpur, he led the rebel forces against the British and expelled them from Kanpur; later he was forced to retreat, and thereafter joined the command of Tatya Tope; soon after the capture of Tatya Tope by the British, he followed the leadership of Shahzada Firoz Shah, a rebel leader, and continued the struggle against the British. He was caught by the British in 1862 and sentenced to death on the charges of 'organising the rebellion and leading the rebels against the British'; he was executed by hanging on 20 August 1862. [Mutiny Records, Kanpur Mutiny Basta, UPRAA; Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 51 & 52 (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.125]

Raojee: Hailed from Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Kaboojee; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Satara; he also incited his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company-raj;

- caught by the British in one of their attacks on the rebel positions in Satara, he was charged with 'treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858, he died in captivity in January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]
- Raojee:** Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Ramjee; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Nasik area; he was caught during an encounter with the British and tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.125]
- Rashid Khan Nawab:** Born in 1896 at v. Ahmadpur, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Shahadat Khan. A farmer, educated up to the 7th standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement that began on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a public demonstration he participated to demand the British exit from India at his village on 16 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.301]
- Rasiklal Jani:** Born in 1926 in distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Thakuralal Jani. A student, he actively joined the mass rallies organized during the "Quit India" movement that commenced from 8 August 1942. He was killed on 9 December 1942 while participating in one such noisy demonstration (asking the British to leave India) in Ahmadabad that was fired upon by the police. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.131]
- Ratan Hari Patil:** An active worker of the Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra); he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Ratan Hari Patil, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]
- Rateelal Vaidya:** Resident of v. Dholera, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; 16 years' old; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Gujarat between May and July 1930; actively participated in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops and in breaking the salt law; Rateelal Vaidya was arrested and detained in Yerwada Jail where he died on account of hard labour and ill-health. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]
- Rati Lal:** Born probably in 1915 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Hira Chand; student; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in

Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing on the rally he joined at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 during the Martial Law in the town; he died of his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.302]

Ratilal Patel: Born on 14 February 1917 at v. Bhadran, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Gordhanbhai Patel; a college student; during the "Quit India" movement Ratilal Patel, along with his friends took upon themselves the task to 'preach' the methods of Satyagraha to the people of neighbouring villages around Baroda. On 18 August 1942, following propaganda work, they reached Adas railway station to board a train. Seeing some policemen coming towards them, they introduced themselves to the police as Satyagrahis and were willing to be arrested if needed. But the policemen opened fire on them without any provocation. Ratilal Patel died of the bullet injuries the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.3/43/43, NAI; H/Deptt (Spl), F.No. 1110 (92), 1943, Daftar 7, F.No.157, 1943, GSAV; WWIM, I, pp.268-269]

Ratilal Sakharohand: Resident of v. Visapur village, distt. Pune, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement at Visapur; arrested and detained in Visapur Fort where he was cruelly tortured by the Jail administration; shifted to Yerwada Jail in a broken condition, and despite his bad health, he was forced to perform hard labour there.

Ratilal Sakharohand died in Yerwada Jail while turning the *chakki* in the later months of 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Ratilal Wani: Born in 1922, resident of Dhulia (now in distt. Nandurbar), Maharashtra; s/o Gopaldas Wani. Educated up to the 6th standard, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement as soon as it started on 8 August 1942. He was perhaps arrested in the second week of August 1942 for his anti-British activities and detained in the Dhulia jail. He died there in detention on 19 May 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.377; DJS, p.139; MSGAD, p.11]

Ravajee: Resident of the former State of Penth (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Haree; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in Nasik; he was captured in an encounter by the British and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in detention thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.126]

Rebejee: Hailed from Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Kundairaojee; he joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Satara; he

also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to the rebel command; caught by the Company troops at the time of their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury, treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Rehman Khan: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Imtiaz Khan; he was in the English East India Company army, posted in Satara but left it to join the struggle for freedom from foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British on several occasions in Satara until he was caught by the Company troops in the thick of a combat; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 24 June 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858, he died there in custody on 10 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Reno Bai: Born in 1875, resident of v. Khamba, distt. Bhandara Maharashtra; w/o Fakira Holya. Taking part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha on 25 September 1930, she was involved in a clash with the ham-handed policemen at Kurhadi village near Gondia, Bhandra distt.; severely injured and brought to Jabalpure, she

died in Victoria Hospital. [H/Deptt, F.Nos. 23/54/1930; 23/58/1930; (FR) 10/1930, NAI; *FFMPC*, I, p.631]

Rissaw Coree: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 8th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces in the Karachi region and fought the British at different places; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Roola *alias* Roolyah: He was s/o Laurjee; took part in the resistance against the Company-raj during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he openly condemned the British policies and incited his associates to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was captured by the British in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'sedition, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 23 August 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858 where he died in detention on 14 September 1858. [Mutiny Records,

Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Roop Ram Tewarree: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the military authorities for overthrowing the oppressive Company rule; he fought the British on different occasions and finally was caught in the course of British counter-attacks on the rebel positions; he was put on trial for 'mutiny and desertion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 June 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 12 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Roop Singh: He was in the Bombay Presidency as a Sepoy of the English East India Company army; he left his service to join hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857; he also supplied arms to the rebels and joined them in attacking the British establishments; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the enemy and tried for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' and sent to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858; he died in custody on 12 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Roopa Aheer: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the British and was finally caught while defending a rebel position from their onslaughts; sentenced to the transportation for life on 17 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention there on 7 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Rooshan Khan: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service and took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British on several occasions and also led a group of rebels to attack the British establishments and seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering, desertion and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' in June 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 30 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ruheem Ally: Hailed from Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising

of 1857 and incited his neighbours to raise their arms for overthrowing the foreign rule; he also led a group of rebels on several occasions to ransack the British establishments; caught by the Company troops at the time of their counter-attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life in April 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ruheem Aly Khan: He led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and incited them to attack the British officials and overthrow their rule; caught by the British in the course of an engagement, he was accused of 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; on being sentenced to be transported for life 'with labour and iron', he was shifted from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 1 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ruheeman: He was s/o Merah, took part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels for ransacking the British establishments on several occasions; caught by the Company troops in the course of an

encounter, he was accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' in October 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 22 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Runbaz Khan: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the Company rule; he also organized a group of rebels and marched towards Delhi to assist the rebel authorities there; caught on the way during an encounter with the Company troops and tried for 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities', he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life in 1857; he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in captivity on 2 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Runghoo: He fought against the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he also encouraged his neighbours to take up arms to overthrow the Company rule and provided them with financial support; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'treason and rebellion against

the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Runjeet Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and also persuaded his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British superiors and join the freedom struggle against the British authorities; he accompanied his rebel associates on several occasions in ransacking the British establishments and was finally caught in the course of an encounter with the British; he was charged with 'disobeying the commands and rebellion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Rushi Dhakate: Born in 1907, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Devadu Dhakate. A mill-worker, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" agitation that was launched on 8 August 1942. He died of the bullet wounds that he received in the police firing while attending an agitated public rally (demanding the end of the British rule in India) in Nagpur on 14 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.91]

Rushi Vaidya: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ramji Vaidya. Educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on 14 August 1942 while participating in a demonstration (asking the British to leave India). He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.371]

S

Sadar Singh (Sudarsingh): Born in 1898 in Sholapur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He suffered severe injuries in the police firing on an anti-British demonstration that he attended near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 during the Martial Law enforcement there. He succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 750 (14), 1930, MSAM; SSC, p.593; SJS, p.89]

Sadashiv Kulkarni: Resident of v. Madru, distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Dhar Kulkarni; student; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on an anti-British rally he joined at Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930, during the Martial Law regime in the town; he succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.186]

Sadashiv Pathak: Born in 1914 v. Kasbe, distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o

Vishwanath Pathak; educated up to the fourth standard; farmer; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Sholapur; Sadashiv Pathak was one among those who took part in the agitation against the autocratic rule in Hyderabad State; received serious wounds in the lathi-charge by the Nizam's police on 8 August 1938; arrested and imprisoned in the Chachalguda (Hyderabad) Jail; subjected to brutal physical tortures by the jail administration, he died in detention after five days. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/38, NAI; WWIM, I, p.239]

Sadhu Gaikwad: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and joined it as a Lance-Naik in the First Engineer Company; following his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he fought the British on several occasions; he was killed on the battle ground by the British troops in the course of an engagement

in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, pp.90-91]

Sadhu Ram Karande: Born in 1901, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing while taking part in the demonstration held in Bombay on 23 February 1946. He died in a hospital soon after his admission there on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.169; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sadu Shetty: Born in 1928 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Appayaa Shetty, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstration near Lamington Road police station on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.335; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sadubhau Pendharkar: Born in 1918 at v. Karhad, distt. Pune, Maharashtra; s/o Narayan Pendharkar. A student of Master's degree, he actively joined

the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. Taking part in the attack on the Shidoda railway station as a saboteur in August 1942, he was arrested and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Serving his term in the Yerwada jail in Poona, he died in detention on 12 April 1946. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6), 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.273]

Safi Abdulla: Born in 1933, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on the demonstration held at Fort on 22 February 1946, Safi Abdulla received severe bullet wounds in the firing. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.4; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sahadeo Chavan: Born in 1924 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Mahadeo Chavan, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a public gathering at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946 and died of his injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-

75; *WWIM*, I, p.71; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Sahadu Mali: Born in 1865 at v. Dhumalwadi, teh. Akola, distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Ganga Ram Mali. A farmer, he took an active part in the popular agitation that was started in 1918 against the repressive functioning of the Mamlatdar (an officer in executive charge of a taluka) at Dhumalwadi village. He participated in the attack on the Mamlatdar's house in 1918. He was arrested by the police for this, as well as for conspiring against the Mamlatdar. He was transported for life to the Andaman Islands in 1920 and it is believed he died there in the same year. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 355-B (i), 1920, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.181]

Sahoo: He took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was accused of 'plundering, aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' in October 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 16 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Sakharam Babaji: Born in 1931, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of severe bullet wounds that he received in the police firing on a pro-strikes' demonstration at Bengalipura on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.21; *WWIM*, I, p.16; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Sakharam Dasba Gadiwal: Born in 1886, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement in 1921 and joined various gatherings for picketing the liquor shops in Nagpur City. He, along with few other demonstrators, was killed in the police firing on a hostile public march organized against the oppressive British Government on 27 February 1921. [H/Deptt, F.No.355 (21) F, 1921, MSAM; *SLN*, p.103; *MKG*, p.252; *SSCK*, p.22; *WWIM*, II, p.90]

Sakharam Gorhe: Born in 1883 in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra. A cloth merchant, educated up to the matriculation standard and also a member of the *Abhinav Bharat* (a revolutionary organization), he actively took part in the freedom struggle of India in its militant form. He was arrested for conspiring against the British rule in 1910 and imprisoned. He died in jail in the same year owing to the brutal

tortures practiced on him. [H/Poll, F.No. 13, 1911, NAI; H/Poll, N.No. 31, 1918, NAI; *EISF*, p.80; *WWIM*, I, p.118]

Sakharam Matewar: Resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He was shot and killed by the police in an attempt at hoisting the National Flag on a Government building in Nagpur in August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.219]

Sakharke Ranjake: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a demonstration he joined near Crawford market on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.300; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Salabhai Nathabhai: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered serious injuries when the police opened fire on the rally he took part near Chowky Mohalla on 22 February 1946. Admitted to a

hospital, he died on 25 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.253; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Sanku Dass Byrage: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay area; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to the rebel command; caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in June 1858; he died there in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Sant Ram: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857, and also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their British officials and take part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule; he fought the British on various occasions before his capture in the course of an encounter; charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 23 September 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in

April 1858; he died there in detention on 11 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Santone Barretto: Born in 1934 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Gonsalves Barretto, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the rallyists were fired upon by the British police at Delisle Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.29; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sarjah: He left the service of the English East India Company army during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces with the pledge to overthrow the Company-raj; he fought the British and their allies on several occasions and was caught eventually while confronting their attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities' and sentenced to the imprisonment for life in 1857; he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in June 1858 where he died in British custody on 12 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Sarjerao Jadhav: Born probably on 11 August 927 in v. Bhamnoli, taluka Mahabaleshwar, distt. Satara,

Maharashtra; resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Maruti Jadhav, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on one a demonstration he participated in Bombay on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; SSC, p.212; MSGAD, 19; MRG (Satara), p.221; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sawalaram Mhaprelkar: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Vithal Mhaprelkar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When a public demonstration was organized in favour of them at Mahalakshmi in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Ganoo Vithoo took part in it, suffered bullet injuries at the time the demonstrators were fired upon by a military unit and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.222; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sawan: Resident of Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Nain; he joined hands with rebel forces of his region during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he highlighted the cruelties of the British and incited his neighbours to raise

their arms to overthrow the foreign yoke; he was captured by the British in the course of his defending the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 29 March 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 2 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Sayed Hassan Mohammed Sheik: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he took part was fired upon by the British police near Null Bazar police station, Bhuleshwar on 22 February 1946. He succumbed to his wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.229; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sayyad alias Chhotu: Born in 1920, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. When a public demonstration was organized (to raise the demand of the British exit from India) in Nagpur on 12 August 1942, he took

part in it and suffered severe bullet wounds when the rallyists were fired upon by the police. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; August 12, 1942; WWIM, I, p.326]

Seetal Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army in Sind (now in Pakistan); but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and ransacking the British establishments; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to go all-out for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a confrontation with the Company army in the Sind area and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 18 June 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 16 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Seetaram Burai: Resident of Sind (now in Pakistan); he was employed in the 10th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the British service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Karachi to overthrow the foreign rule; he fought the British several times and later on fell in the hands of the Company troops in the

course of an engagement; charged with 'sedition and mutiny' and sentenced to death on 18 September 1857, he was blown away at Karachi with a cannon. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Seetaram Rungrao Guptey: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Rango Bapoojee Guptey; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 on the charges of 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; sentenced to be blown away with a cannon, he was executed on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *MRG/SJ*, pp.221-122; *WWIM*, III, p.49]

Seetul: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Goolab; served as a soldier of the English East India Company army in Bombay; he left the Company service during the Rising of 1857 and fought against the British at several places; he also encouraged his comrades to raise their arms and overthrow the Company rule; caught by the enemy in an encounter in Bombay, he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny'; he was sentenced to the

transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention on 7 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Sekunder: He was s/o Mohamood, took part in the resistance against the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join hands with the rebel forces; he was caught while defending against the British attacks on the rebel positions and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with labour in irons' on 9 March 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 11 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Sendeen Singh: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he was a Subedar in the 4th Company of the 27th Native Infantry Regiment of the English East India Company army; he left the British service at the time of the Rising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces in Kolhapur with the pledge to overthrow the oppressive Company rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave the Company service and take up the rebels' cause; he was caught while defending the rebel position in Kolhapur from the advancing Company army, and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British commands'; he was sentenced

to death on 10 March 1858 and blown away with a cannon on 11 March 1858 at Kolhapur. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 33 & 34 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.171]

Seraj: He was s/o Surnal; joined hands with a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on various occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 10 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 30 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Shada: Belonged to Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Mamul; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided financial help to it, and led it for attacking the British authorities and dealing a heavy blow to their oppressive rule; he was captured by the British in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity

on 25 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Shadee Khan: He joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on different occasions; he also led a group of rebels and marched towards Delhi to join the rebel consolidation there; on the way, he was caught by the Company troops in the course of a confrontation and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' in April 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 5 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Shahadu Bendale: Born in 1882 at v. Krishnapur, taluka Pachora, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Chintaman Bendale. he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942. He joined a public meeting held at Pachora on 26 August 1942 to defy the British Government's orders and also to demand the British ouster from India. Soon as the agitated people assembled there, the police came and opened indiscriminate fire in which he was hit by bullets and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, 1942, Part-II, NAI; WWIM, II, p.31; JJS, y/1; MRG, p.143]

Shahnauth Bhan: He took part in the struggle against the foreign rule

during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he also encouraged his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments and seize their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in May 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 14 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Shaikh Beechaie: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he was with the 10th Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the Company service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Karachi region; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Shaikh Peer Bux: Hailed from Sind (now in Pakistan); he served the 1st Company, the 21st Regiment of the Native Infantry of the English East India Company army, posted at Kurrachee [Karachi], Sind; he left the

Company service during the Uprising of 1857, joined hands with the rebel forces of the Karachi region and fought the British; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial on the charges of 'sedition and mutiny'; sentenced to death on 18 September 1857 at Karachi, he was blown away with a cannon shortly thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Military Deptt, Vol. No. 687 (1857-58), MSAM]

Sham Sing: While serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency, he left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in fighting the British in Bombay, Maharashtra; he also supplied arms to his neighbours and encouraged them to seize the British treasury and overwhelm the British administration; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in June 1858 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shamrao Patil: Born in 1909 at v. & p.o. Adgaon, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Hari Patil. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined the protest demonstration at his village organized by the local people against the Forest laws on 18 August 1942.

He suffered severe bullet injuries when the police opened fire on these protesters. He died on the same day along with two other demonstrators. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.271; JJS, y/1; MRG, p.143; SSCK, 271; MSGAD, p.12]

Shankar Bhagoji: Born in 1922, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet injuries in the police firing on a public gathering he joined at Lalbaug on 22 February 1946. He died the very next day on account of these injuries. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.40; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Shankar Chambhar: Born in 1919; resident of v. Mangrool, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra. He took part in the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha at Bilashi during the Civil Disobedience movement. The Satyagrahis were agitating against the British Government's policy of denying them the right to collect firewood from the nearby forests. On 5 September 1930, the District Magistrate, along with 250 policemen, went to confront the agitators. The large number of Forest Satyagrahis at Bilashi were first lathi-charged, forcing them to take refuge on the nearby hills. From there they started pelting stones on the police force, leading to the police's

resorting to firing. Shankar Chambhar was one among those killed in the firing. [H/Poll, F.No.14/19/31, 1931, NAI]

Shankar Chikale: Born in 1906 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Bayaji Chikale, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered serious injuries bullet injuries when the police opened fire on the rally he was taking part at Lalbag on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.49; WWIM, I, p.73; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Shankar Dhondiba: Member of the Communist Party of India and a member of the managing committee of the Girni Kamgar Union Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra); he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil] for more about the incident]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Shankar Dhondu Maratha, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Shankar Hagawane: Born in 1926, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When one

such demonstration in which Shankar Hagawane was taking part was fired upon by the British police near the Prahlad Mill, Ferguson Road on 23 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds. Brought to a hospital, he was declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.126; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Shankar Ingle: Born in 1920 at v. Kapashi, taluka Kagal, Kolhapur State (now in distt. Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Krusnaji Ramji Ingle. A primary school teacher, educated up to the seventh standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He was one of leading planner of the attack on a Government Treasury at Gargoti in Kagal taluka on 13 December 1942. Sensing trouble, the police appeared on the scene and opened sudden firing on the saboteurs, killing Shankar Ingle on that day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.140; EISF, p.105; SSCK, 3, KJS, p.58; MSGAD, p.21]

Shankar Joshi: Belonged to Sholapur, (Maharashtra); took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing on an anti-British gathering he attended at the Maconaki Theatre, Sholapur on 8 May 1930 during the Martial Law regime in the town; he died six

months later in a hospital due to the aggravation of his wounds. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.157]

Shankar Khude: Born on 15 July 1918 at v. & p.o. Kapuskhed, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Bala Khude. A farmer, educated up to the fifth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on 13 October 1942 for his role in sabotaging the Government's communications and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, along with a fine of rupees 50. Serving his term in the Hindalag Central Jail (now in district Belgaum, Karnataka), he died in police custody in December 1942 on account of severe tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.179; SSCK, p.352; SJS, p.63; MSGAD, p.20]

Shankar Mahale: Born on 18 January, 1925, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Dajiba Mahale. A mill-worker, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He was arrested for his vigorous anti-British militant activities in Nagpur, tried and sentenced to death. He died on the gallows on 19 January 1943 in Nagpur jail. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.197; EISF, p.135]

Shankar Motiram Bari: Chairman of the workers' co-operative society and one of the leading organiser of the

Girni Kamgar Union Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra); he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil] for more about the incident]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Shankar Motiram Bari, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September 1946 & 3 November 1946]

Shankar Sakharam: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He suffered serious injuries when the police opened firing on the rally he was taking part at Naigaum Cross Road on 23 February 1946. He succumbed to the injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.316; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Shankar Shivadare: He was born in 1908 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Gurappa Shivadare; social worker; took active part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). He joined a large procession to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on 8 May 1930. The police attempt at stopping its march led eventually to their resorting to firing on it, resulting in the killing of several persons. Shankar received a fatal bullet wound in the firing and succumbed to it on the same day.

[H/Poll, F.No. 18/31, 1931, NAI; WWIM, I, p.337]

Shankarbhai Dhobi: Born in 1928 at teh. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat; s/o Kahyabhai Dhobi. A student, he energetically joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a public demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) at his native place in August 1942, he was killed in the sudden British police firing on it. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.81]

Shankarbhai: Born in 1928 at v. & teh. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. s/o Dahyabhai. A student, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a noisy demonstration (asking the British to leave India) at his native place in August 1942, he was killed in the indiscriminate British police firing on the demonstrators. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.332]

Shankarlal: Born at v. & teh. Dakor, distt. Kaira (Kheda), Gujarat. s/o Dahyabhai Dhobi. A student, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a public demonstration (asking the British to leave India) at his native place in August 1942, he was killed in the sudden British police firing on it. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, pp.332-333]

Shantaram Gumaste: Born on 15 July 1905 at v. & p.o. Kapuskhed, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Anant Gumaste. Educated up to the seventh standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that began on 8 August 1942. He was arrested in October 1942 for his anti-British activities and imprisoned in the Hindalag Central Jail (now in district Belgaum, Karnataka). He died in detention on 24 December 1942 on account of the severe tortures by the jail authorities. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.121; *EISF*, p.84]

Shashidhar Ketkar: Born in 1923 at v. Nandurbar, Dhulia, (now distt. Nandurbar), Maharashtra; s/o Nilkanth Ketkar. Educated up to the Intermediate Arts, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. Leading a students' procession to demand the British exit from India at his village on 9 September 1942, he suffered serious bullet wounds in the police firing on the processionists. He succumbed to his injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.175; *EISF*, p.120]

Shawan: He was s/o Monta; took part in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also organized a group of rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and seize their treasures; he was caught by the

British in the course of a confrontation and charged with 'plundering the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 21 December 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 28 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheeonath K.: Hailed from Gujarat; while serving the British-Indian Army, he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined it as Lieutenant in the 4th Guerrilla Regiment; he fought the Allied forces at different places in Burma after being deputed there by the INA command. He died while confronting the enemy on the Burma (now Myanmar) front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; *ROH*, pp.774-75]

Sheetra: Belonged to the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Chundoo; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Nasik area; he was caught during an encounter with Company troops and tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; WWIM, III, p.135]

Sheik Anees: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the Company on several occasions and also led a group of rebels for attacking the British establishments and seizing their properties and arms; caught by the British in the course of a confrontation, he was accused of 'plundering, desertion and mutiny against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in June 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 30 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheik Burkudu: He was s/o Sheik Lalloo; joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered arms to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops while confronting their offensive on the rebels and put on trial for 'supporting the rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he was hanged on 25 May 1858, following his abortive attempt at escaping from the prison. [Mutiny Records,

Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheik Ghulam Mohiuddin: Born in 1928, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died on the same day he was badly hit in the police firing on a rally he joined at Parel on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.232; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Sheik Kadir: He was in the service of the English East India Company army in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, left it during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to his fellow-rebels; he also fought the British at different places in the Aurangabad area and was eventually caught by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands on 18 June 1858 where he died in detention in March 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheik Madarbux: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857;

he incited his fellow-Sepoy to attack the Company authorities and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, mutiny and rebellion against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 4 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Ally Arab: Resident of Jawla, Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels in Jawla during the Uprising of 1857 and also led a group of rebellious elements in attacking the British and plundering their properties; he was caught while fighting the Company army advancing on the Jawla area and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and executed by hanging at Jawla on 23 November 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 29 (1859), MSAM]

Sheikh Bhagoo: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sheikh Ruheem; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay area; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels and accused of 'looting the Government treasury

and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in November 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Chund: He was in service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebel forces with the pledge to overthrow the foreign power; he fought the British at different places and also encouraged others to raise their arms for ending the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the British attacks and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while attempting to escape from the British prison there, he was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Ellahee Bux: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sheikh Khoda Bux; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Bombay area; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his rebel associates; caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels, he was accused of 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced

to the transportation for life in June 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Eradut: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sheikh Mohuyooden; he was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Bombay; caught by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in November 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Golam: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sheikh Saer; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places; he also offered financial support to other rebellious elements and encouraged them to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter and put on trial for 'aiding and assisting the rebels'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 23 January 1858, he was transported on 12 June 1858 to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention on 28 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Imam Bux: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels in attacking the British on several occasions; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow rebels and encouraged them to attack the British authorities and overthrow their oppressive rule; he was captured by the British in the course of their counter-attacks on the rebels and tried for 'desertion, mutiny and aiding rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 17 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Kasar Aziz: Born in 1927, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. Educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He died of the bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 13 August 1942 in Nagpur while participating in a demonstration to demand the British departure from India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.176; SLN, p.103; SSCK, 7; MSGAD, p.46]

Sheikh Khoda Bux: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left it to take part in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey

the British commands and attack them for ending the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 17 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Mummoo: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also encouraged his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and go all-out for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in detention on 7 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheikh Roshun: He joined hands with the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also offered financial help to his neighbourhood and incited them to plunder the British properties and overthrow their rule; caught by the Company troops in the course of a skirmish, he was accused of 'plunder and rebellion

against the British'; after being sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron' on 8 April 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in imprisonment on 25 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheiyyad aka Chhotu: Born in 1920, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra. When the nation-wide "Quit India" movement broke out in Bombay on 9 August 1942 the Congress workers and supporters joined it Nagpur in a big way and organized a protest demonstration there on 12 August 1942. Chhotu participated in this demonstration that was fired upon by the British police. Hit by bullets, he succumbed to his injuries on the same day (12 August 1942). [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) 6 (i), 1942, MSAM]

Sheo Bux Shookod: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service and joined hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British at a number of places and also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels for buying arms for attacking the British authorities and overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops while defending the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and

sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 12 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheonarain Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and go over to the rebel side; he was caught by the British while retreating towards a more advantageous position; charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British', he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he attempted an escape from the British prison, was caught and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheoram: Born in 1908 in v. Kondeli, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ukandaya. He was arrested in June 1943 by the British police for his taking an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Following the arrest, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and sent to the Central Jail of Nagpur. He died there in detention due to the tortures of the police on 8 September 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.30; SLNJS, p.104; MRG, p.252]

Sheorath: He was in the service of the

English East India Company army but left it and joined rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 with the pledge to overthrow the foreign rule; he also offered financial assistance to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was caught by the British while defending the rebel positions and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in September 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in July 1859; he died there in captivity on 9 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sher Mohomed Khan: He was s/o Futteh Ally Khan; participated in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also organized a group of rebels to attack the British establishments for seizing their properties and arms; he was caught by the Company troops in an encounter and charged with 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in October 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 17 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sheshidhar Neelkantha Ketkar: 20

years' old College student; resident of Nandurbar, Maharashtra. During the "Quit India" movement Sheshidhar Neelkantha Ketkar joined a procession consisting mostly of the school girls and boys on 9 September 1942 for the first monthly remembrance day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. When someone from amongst the marchers attacked the Sub-Inspector (Vaidya), the panicked police resorted to indiscriminate firing. Sheshidhar Neelkantha Ketkar was fatally wounded and shifted to Dhalia Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on 1 October 1942. [H/Poll, File No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI]

Sheshrao Mudholkar: Resident of v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Nathuji Mudholkar. He joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. Following his participation in the public demonstrations (to raise the demand of the British ouster from India), he was arrested in 1943 and was charged for his anti-British activities. Receiving the sentence of rigorous imprisonment, he died in jail in 1944 on account of severe police tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; *AJS*, pp.106, 109]

Shewaram More Buhooshroot: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and

Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was caught by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; sentenced to death by hanging, he was executed on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *MSG/SJ*, p.221; *WWIM*, III, p.99]

Shiban Rajurkar: Born in 1924, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Kisan Rajurkar. A private firm employee, educated up to the fourth standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died of bullet wounds he received in the police firing on 12 August 1942 in Nagpur on those engaged in sabotaging the Government communications systems. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, pp.288-289; *EISF*, pp.181-182; *SLN*, p.103; *SSCK*, 6; *MSGAD*, p.46]

Shirish Mehta: About 15-16 years' old; resident of Nandurbar, Maharashtra. In connection with the "Quit India" movement he joined a procession consisting mostly of the school girls and boys on 9 September 1942 for the first monthly remembrance day of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. When someone from amongst the marchers attacked a Sub-Inspector (Vaidya),

the panicked police force resorted to indiscriminate firing, killing Shirish Mehta on the spot. [H/Poll, File No. 3/43/43, 1943, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Shiv Lal Patel (Dr.): Born on 14 January 1902 at v. Jetalpur, taluka Daskaroi, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Purushottam Das Patel. A medical practitioner at his native place, he took part the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He was arrested on 13 December 1944 for anti-British activities and detained in jail. Suffering continuous inhuman tortures by the jail authorities, he died in detention on 20 May 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.239]

Shivaram Vithal: Born in 1918, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the British police opened fire on a demonstration in which Shivaram Vithal was taking part in Bombay on 22 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died in a hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.375; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Shivhare: Born in 1917, resident of Nagpur City, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He actively took part

in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of bullet wounds that he received in the police firing on 14 August 1942 while participating in a anti-British demonstration in Nagpur city. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.337]

Shivia Patola: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Somajee Patola; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Satara led by their leader, Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar for releasing all the prisoners, seizing the government properties and killing the British officers; caught by the British in June 1857, he was charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; MSG/SJ, pp.221-122; WWIM, III, p.113]

Shivram Bhonsle: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment 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 Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to oppose the Allied forces; he took part in the fighting at different places in Burma and died

finally during an encounter with the enemy in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.291]

Shivram Kothari: Born in 1920 at v. & taluka Katol, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Ukhandrao Kothari. Employed in a private firm, educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur while participating in a demonstration on 14 August 1942 for demanding the British to leave India. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.184; SLN, p.104; SSCK, 2; MSGAD, p.47]

Shivram Nhavi: Born in 1910 v. & taluka Katol, distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Shri Unkada Nhavi. Educated up to the 4th standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. Arrested by the police on the charge of sabotaging the Government properties at his native place, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in August 1942. He died in detention after a few days of his arrest. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.254; SLN, p.103; SSCK, p.7; MSGAD, p.46]

Shobharam Varma: Born in 1910, resident of Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Raghuvir Varma. Employed in a private firm, educated up to 7th standard, he took active part in the "Quit" India agitation when it broke

out on 8 August 1942. Arrested for his active role in the anti-British movement, he was sent to Nagpur Central Jail where he died in 1943 on account of severe police tortures. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.372; SSCK, p.6]

Shoodees: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Sahalee; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in the Bombay area; he also offered financial help to the rebels of his locality and encouraged them to attack and kill the British; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of their onslaughts on the rebel positions and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in October 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 10 July 1858; he died there in detention on 22 January 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Shravan Raghatate: Born in 1912, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Bajirao. A mill-worker, he took active part in the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur while participating in a public demonstration (organized to demand the British ouster from India) on 14 August 1942. He succumbed to these injuries on 25 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; SLN,

p.105; SSCK, 8; MSGAD, p.48; WWIM, I, p.282]

Shridhar Phadnis *alias* **Anna Phadnis:**

Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Sitaram Phadnis; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he organized and led the rebels to attack the British positions in the Kolhapur region; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement in Kolhapur and charged with 'rebellion against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life in July 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands where he died in custody. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 30 & 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.144; KJS, p.59]

Shrikrishana Sarda: Born in 1893 in Sholapur, Maharashtra; s/o Laxminarayan Sarda; educated up to the seventh standard; cloth merchant; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the anti-British demonstration in Sholapur on 8 May 1930; involved in attacking the Sholapur police station on 8 May 1930; he was arrested and charged with "attacking the police stations and murder"; sentenced to death, Shrikrishna Sarda died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 12 January 1931. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.322; EISF, p.196]

Shripat Bhila Patil: An active worker of the Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now

in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra); he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Shripat Bhila Patil, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Shripat Patil: General Secretary of Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra). He was the leader [a participant] of the local textile mill-workers' agitation against the dismissal of a worker in the Roving Department of the mill. Failing to secure reinstatement, the worker planned to go on a strike, prompting the mill-owners to affect a lock-out and persuade the district authorities to impose Section 144. The workers, having no other alternative, had to try hard to obtain the Labour Minister's intervention and some kind of official arbitration. When these failed, they decided to go to the people for support by calling a public meeting and defying the ban. When the meeting of 5,000 people was being held on 27 August 1946, the police arrived, sealed the venue exit points and opened indiscriminate firing on the gathering. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Shripat Patil, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September, 27 October & 3 November 1946]

Shriram Bingekar: Born in 1922 v. & taluka Chimur, distt. Chandrapur, Maharashtra. He actively participated in the "Quit India"

movement that was launched in August 1942. He joined the public march (raising the demand for the British ouster from India) moving towards the Chimur police station on 16 August 1942 and received severe bullet wounds when the police fired on the marchers. He died of his injuries on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; *EISF*, p.34]

Shriram Dhurve: Belonged to at v. Tumsar, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra. He participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a public demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) that was fired upon by the police near the Tumsar police station on 14 August 1942, he suffered severe bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2- III, 1942-43, MSAM; *EISF*, p.63]

Shrirang Bhau Shinde: resident of Satara, Maharashtra; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so stirred the whole country that Shrirang Bhau Shinde had no hesitation in taking part in the August *Kranti* of 1942 in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Gharage. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar

and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. The firing resulted in the death of nine persons and Shrirang Bhau was one among them. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; *TOI* (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Shrirang Patil: Born in 1896 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Tukaram Patil, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died on the same day he received critical bullet injuries in the police firing on a pro-strikes' rally he joined in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.271; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Shrish Kumar: Born on 28 December 1926 in Surat City, Gujarat. A student, he actively took part in the "Quit India" agitation when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He prepared and distributed anti-Government pamphlets and also organized resistance against the repressive acts of the British police. The students' procession that he was leading through Nandurbar town on 10 August 1942 was lathi-charged by the police at Mangal Bazar. Defying the police lathi blows and despite their ordering the procession not to move further, the students kept marching on. The police resorted to firing at Manek Chowk on the processionists in which Shrish Kumar received

bullet wound while trying to shield the girl-students being shot at by the police gunmen. He died holding the National Flag in hand. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) G, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.338]

Shunbhoo Daulat: Resident of Baroda, Gujarat; he fought the British at different places in Gujarat during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited the rebellious elements to attack the British establishments and fight till the ouster of the British from India; he was caught while defending the rebel position from the advancing Company army and tried for 'conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 55 (1859) & Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.134]

Shurdad: He joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial support to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments, plunder their properties and overthrow their rule; he organized a group of rebels and planned a march towards Delhi for assisting the rebel authorities there; he was caught on the way by the Company during a confrontation with them and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour

and iron' on 2 July 1858, and was sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention on 12 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Shushilabai (Tai): Born in 1901 in distt. Pune, Maharashtra. She actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was started on 8 August 1942. While taking part in a public demonstration (demanding the British departure from India), she was killed in the police firing on it in Poona in the early days of 1943. [H Deptt, (spl) F.No. 1110 (6), 1942-43, MSAM; PJS, p.65; MSGAD, 16]

Shyamaji Krishna Varma: Born on 4 October 1857 at Mandvi, Kutch State (now a Municipal city in Kachchh district), Gujarat. He had completed his graduation in law from Balliol College, Oxford University, England. Before his leaving to England for education in 1879, he travelled a large part of India in 1877 in order to propagate the supremacy of ancient Indian ideals and the need for social and political reforms under the inspiration of Swami Dayanand Sarasvati, the founder of the Arya Samaj. Completing his study in Oxford University in 1882 and after being called to the Bar in 1884, he had returned to India and held high positions in the Princely States of Junagadh and Udaipur. He was forced to leave Udaipur on account of the displeasure of Curzon Wylie (the British Resident in the State) who resented his independent ideas. He again left India for London in 1897

where he organized the India Home Rule Society in January 1905 and brought out a small monthly bulletin called "The Indian Sociologist". He carried on in England the propaganda for the attainment of freedom for India and on 9 May 1905 organized the first commemoration of the Indian Revolt of 1857 in London in an Indian restaurant at Shaftesbury Avenue, which became a regular annual feature for Indians in London. He was one among the initiators who instituted the travel scholarships for Indian students, authors and journalists to visit Europe, America and other parts of the world for undertaking serious studies. Through this scheme, he collected a number of important recruits for his crusade for India's freedom, including Damodar Vinayak Savarkar, Lala Har Dayal and Madan Lal Dhingra. India House in London, founded by him, became a centre of revolutionary activism, - the hub of the Indian revolutionaries. He left England in 1908 in order to escape his arrest by the British Police and reached France. From here also he continued his anti-British activities, and in retaliation, the British Government got his name removed from the list of Advocates of the Bombay High Court, and from the membership of the Royal Asiatic Society in England. Addressed an open letter to the President of the U.S.A. in 1911, and warning him against an alliance with England "that arch-robber and enslaver of nations" during the First World War, he had to shift his residence to

Geneva, Switzerland, but maintained his contact with the Indian independence movement. He associated himself with Dr. Champakraman Pillai (an Indian revolutionary in Europe) in promoting the movement for Indian independence. He died in exile in Geneva, Switzerland, on 30 March 1930 in the quest for his mission of Indian liberation. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 673A, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.164; SKV]

Siddha Gonad Patil: Born in 1922 in Bombay, Maharashtra, s/o Chenna Gonad Patil, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received serious injuries when the police opened firing on the rally he was taking part on 22 February 1946 in Bombay and succumbed to these on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.271; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Siddheshwar Gore: He was born in 1905 at v. Dhamangaon, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Ganesh Gore; a Master of Arts and a Law graduate, as well as a Lawyer at Buldhana, he took active part in picketing outside the shops selling foreign goods during the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. On 7 January 1931 while he was picketing outside a shop selling foreign liquor at

Buldhana, he was badly hit by a brickbat and succumbed to his injury on the same day. [H/Poll, F. No.18/31, 1931, NAI, New Delhi; WWIM, II, p.102]

Siddu Boomhee: Resident of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Kupurt Naik; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times in Ahmadnagar; he also offered financial help to his neighbours and incited them to overthrow the Company rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops in Ahmadnagar and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sidu Bhiwa Pawar: Born on 15 July 1902, at v. Vadgaon, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Bhiwa Pawar, Farmer; the Gandhian call "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" slogan so aroused the whole country that Sidu Bhiwa Pawar had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Khatav taluk, Satara. On 9 September 1942 he joined a demonstration of more than 2000 under the leadership Parshuram Garge. Singing patriotic songs and shouting nationalist slogans, it marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Cutcherry

building. The marchers were stopped by the Mamlatadar and the police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. Sidu received a serious bullet injury and succumbed to it at the hospital on 30 September 1942. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/9/42 and 3/30/42, NAI; TOI (B), 15/9/42, NMM&L]

Sidu Shewale: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was posted as Lance-Naik in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British; he took part in the fighting on several occasions and finally died in the battle field in 1944 during a sudden attack by the enemy from the rear. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.303]

Sindee: Belonged to Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; while taking part in a battle against the British on 11 April 1858, he was caught and tried for 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and shot dead on 12 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.33 (1858) MSAM; SI1857WI, p.205-206]

Sindhutai Tikhe: Born in 1925, resident of Poona, Maharashtra; w/o

Mahadeo Tikhe. She participated in the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. She was killed in the firing by the Army patrol on a public demonstration (raising the demand for the British exit from India) she joined in Poona on 12 August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.363; PJS, p.65; MSGAD, p.16]

Siraram Bhevale: Born in v. Ghargaon, Satara, Maharashtra; he was a soldier in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was placed as soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA and was sent to the battle fields to counter the Allied forces; he fought the enemy on several occasions and finally died in the course of an engagement near Kohima, Nagaland, in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.302]

Sirbundhun: He was in the service of the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and take part in the struggle for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he fought the Company on several occasions and was finally caught in an encounter; charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 15 August 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the

Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 15 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sitaram Chambhar: Resident of v. Mangrool, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Bhau Chambhar. The people of Bilashi village (in distt. Sangli) had uprooted a teak tree in defiance of the forest laws of the British Government, placed it near the village temple on 18 July 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement and also hoisted the National flag on its shaft. On 5 September 1930, a band of 300 armed policemen arrived at the place to take away the National Flag. This police act was vehemently resisted by the gathering of the local people there, resulting in indiscriminate police firing. Sitaram Chambhar, a 12/13 years' old boy was killed in that firing on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/30, NAI; SSC, p.63]

Sitoojee: Belonged to Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Sutnaje; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Satara; he participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to his rebel associates; he also incited his neighbourhood to kill the British; caught by the Company troops during their attacks on the rebels, he was charged with 'looting the Government treasury, treason and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the

Andaman Islands in July 1858, he died in captivity in August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sivan Rajukar: Born in 1924, hailed from Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Kishan Rajukar, educated up to 4th standard and employed in a Government office. When the nation-wide "Quit India" movement broke out from Bombay on 8 August 1942, the Congress workers in Nagpur joined it in a big way and took part in various forms of protest. Sivan participated in sabotage activities, and while he was cutting off the telephone wires on 12 August – the day of a large protest rally in Nagpur – the British police shot and killed him on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM]

Sobhaje Chawhan: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Ranjee Chawhan; he was in the English East India Company army, but left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 25 December 1857; dispatched to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858, he died in custody on 11 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sobharam Tewaree: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with rebel

forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fight for freedom from the Company rule; he also encouraged others to raise their arms and attack the British authorities; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel formations and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 20 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sodha Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army as a Sepoy in Solapore (Sholapur), Maharashtra, but left it soon after the outbreak of the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on various occasions; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the British officials and overthrow the foreign rule; he was captured during a confrontation with the Company troops in Sholapur and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; in April 1858, he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron', and shifted to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 24 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sokha Bahalia: He was serving the English East India Company army in Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra, but left his service during the Uprising of

1857 and fought the British in the Ahmadnagar region; he also incited his neighbours to seize the British treasury and arms, and pass the plunder over to the rebels; caught by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions, he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 11 October 1858 where he died in detention in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Soma: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Nathea; he took part in fighting the British in the Nasik area during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught in an encounter with Company troops and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he was sent to the Andaman Islands; he was reported to have died in captivity. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.140]

Somabhai Panchal: Born in 1927 in v. Gokulpura, Baroda State (now in distt. Panch Mahal), Gujarat. s/o Becharbhai Panchal. A student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. On 18 August 1942, when a public demonstration (raising the demand of the British exit from India) was taken out in Baroda, Somabhai Panchal joined it and suffered bullet

injuries in the firing on it by the military patrol near Kothi. He died on the same day. [HD (spl) F.No. 1110(92) G, 1943, MSAM; *WWIM*, I, p.261]

Sompal Pandey: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service and took part in the 1857 Uprising; he also incited other Sepoys to raise their arms to overthrow the Company rule; he fought the British on several occasions in Goozerat (Gujarat), and was finally caught by them while defending the rebel position; he was charged with 'desertion, mutiny and rebellion against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in captivity on 30 August 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Somu Jora: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died the same day he was injured in the police firing on a rally he joined in Bombay on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.156; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Sont Ram: Inhabitant of Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in

Aurangabad; he also incited his relatives and neighbours to raise their arms to end the Company rule; he was caught by the British during their attacks on the rebel camp in the Aurangabad area and charged with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to be hanged in 1858 and executed soon thereafter in Aurangabad. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1859), MSAM]

Sonu Ranga Chambhar: An active worker of the Girni Kamgar, Amalner (now in distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra); he was involved in the Amalner police firing incident of 27 August 1946 [For details, see the write-up on Shripat Patil]. In this police firing 9 persons were shot, including Sonu Ranga Chambhar, who died on the spot. [PA, 8 September & 3 November 1946]

Soobaruth: Inhabitant of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and led a group of rebels for attacking the British and their allied forces at several places in the Khandesh region; he also offered financial help to the local rebellious elements and incited them to go for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the British at the time of their counter-attacks on the rebels and accused of 'aiding and abetting the rebellion'; sentenced to be hanged, he was executed in 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM]

Soobhan Khan: He was s/o Mukhdoom; participated in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the Company forces; he also encouraged his fellow-rebels to attack the British establishments and seize their properties; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and tried for 'plundering, aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with hard labour and irons' in October 1857, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; while trying to escape from captivity, he was captured and hanged on 18 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Soobodhum: He was posted in the Bombay Presidency as a Sepoy of the English East India Company army; he left the service soon after the outbreak of the 1857 Uprising and took part in fighting the British in Bombay; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to leave their employment and join in overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught by the British troops in an encounter, and charged with 'mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to be transported for life on 21 August 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858; he died in detention on 21 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Soochit: He was a Sepoy in the English

East India Company army but left it and joined hands with rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857; he fought the British and also incited his fellow-Sepoy to attack the British authorities and overthrow their oppressive regime; he was captured by the Company troops in one of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' on 7 December 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 27 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sookh Ram: He was s/o Bunshee Aheer; took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited others to join the resistance; on many occasions, he participated in attacking the British establishments to seize their properties and arms; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and accused of 'plundering the Government properties and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' in May 1858, he was transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Soondur Singh: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army

but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to disobey their British officials and take part in the resistance against the foreign rule; while confronting the Company army, he was captured and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for 10 years 'with hard labour and irons' on 16 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 1 July 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sooplull Dubey: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Rampursand Dubey; he was serving the English East India Company army in Bombay but left it during the Uprising of 1857; he fought against the Company armies several times, and was caught by the British in the course of a confrontation; charged with 'desertion and mutiny', and after being sentenced to be transported for life, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died in detention on 21 February 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sorbata: Belonged to Goozerat (Gujarat); s/o Surrur; he organized a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857, provided it with financial help, and led it for attacking the British authorities and their establishments; he also encouraged the neighbourhood to take up its arms to attack the British; he was caught

while confronting the British attacks on the rebels and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sordar Singh: He served the English East India Company army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and attack the British authorities for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the British while confronting their onslaught on the rebel positions and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 13 April 1858 and transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in captivity on 24 May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sre Kishen: Hailed from Aurangabad, Maharashtra; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Aurangabad; he also incited his neighbours for seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing them over to the rebel leadership; he was captured by the British in one of their attacks on the rebels and charged

with 'sedition and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in January 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 18 June 1858; he died there in captivity in July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860), MSAM]

Sreedhur Phadnis: Resident of Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; s/o Seetaram Phadnis; he participated in the resistance against the British authorities during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the vicinity of Kolhapur; he also accompanied his associates in attacking the British establishments and plundering their properties; he was captured by the Company troops while confronting the British offensive on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 28 September 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in detention on 18 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.114]

Sripat Maruri Jadhav: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a procession that he joined at Chinchokli on 22 February 1946, Sripat Maruri Jadhav died on the

spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; EISF, p.107; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Suddhaya: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Sheoo; he participated in the resistance against the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in the Satara area; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and was put on trial for 'treason and rebellion'; he was sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 4 November 1857 and sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858; he died there in detention on 17 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Suddoo Nayak: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he was in the English East India Company army and but left it to join the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British on several occasions until he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement; he was put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' in November 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 13 April 1858 where he died in custody in December 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sufunica Rehman: Born in 1923, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the pro-ratings public demonstration he joined was fired upon by the British police on 22 February 1946 and succumbed to the wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, pp.307-308; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Suggut Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army, but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in plundering the British establishments; he also incited others to raise their arms for overthrowing the Company rule; he was captured in the course of an encounter with the Company troops and tried for 'plunder, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; after being sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in May 1858, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 2 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sukhadev: Resident of v. Gulwanchi, distt. Sholapur, Maharashtra; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; severely injured in the police firing

on an anti-British rally he attended near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur, on 8 May 1930 during the Martial Law regime in Sholapur; Sukhadev succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.348]

Sukhalal Gujar: Born in 1922 v. Shendurni, taluka Jamner, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Bhika Bhila Gujar. A student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He enthusiastically participated in sabotaging the village Post Office at Shendurni village on 10 August 1942. On the same day he was killed in the police firing on a mob he joined for attacking the Patil (a village revenue collector) of the locality. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (41) 1943, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.106; MRG, p.144]

Sukharam Chawan: Inhabitant of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Bulwanta Chawan; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a rebel group of Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; he was captured by the British in June 1857 and charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and blown away with a cannon on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.28]

Sukhdeo Suralkar: Born in 1922 in v. & taluka Jamner, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Namdeo Suiralkar (Chambhar). An Intermediate student, he took active part in the "Quit" India agitation when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He enthusiastically participated in the public rally organized (to raise the demand for the British exit from India) at his village in August 1942. He was arrested, sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and sent to Nasik jail. He died in detention in the early days of 1943 on account of severe police tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (41) 1943, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.317]

Sukur More: Born in 1915 at v. Shirgaon, taluka Palghar, distt. Thane, Maharashtra; s/o Govind More. A farmer, educated up to the 7th standard, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined a public march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the demonstrators reached near the Mamlatdar's office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Sukur More received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.233; MSGAD, p.3]

Suleman Shah: Born in 1874 at v. & taluka Malegaon, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Rojan Momin. A hotel owner, educated up to the eighth standards, he took part the

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in 1921. He played an important role during the movement in organizing the people for picketing the liquor shops around his locality. When a police constable was killed in a clash between the police and the picketers, he was arrested and charged with the attack on the constable, and with other riotous acts. Receiving the death sentence in this case, he died on the gallows in the Yerwada Jail, Poona, on 6 July 1922. [H/Poll, F.No. 712, 1922, NAI; SSCK, p.321; MSGAD, p.11; WWIM, I, pp.348-349]

Sulochana Joshi: Born in 1921 at v. Shirale, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; w/o Ramchandra Joshi. A social worker, educated up to the 7th standard, she participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. She was arrested by the police for her anti-British activities, probably in December 1942, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Sent to Yerwada jail, Poona, she died in detention in April 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.157; SSCK, p.377; SJS, p.20; MSGAD, p.21]

Sumbher: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Doodyu; he was a soldier in the English East India Company army and placed in Bombay, Maharashtra, but left it to join the struggles against the Company rule during the Uprising of 1857; he led a group of rebels and fought the British until he was

captured in the course of an encounter; he was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 12 October 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 22 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Summoo: He was s/o Buksha; joined the rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also organized a group of rebels, supported it financially, and led it to attack the British authorities for overthrowing their oppressive rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour in irons' on 9 October 1857 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he died there in detention on 8 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Summun Sing: He was in the service of the English East India Company army, placed in Kolapore (Kolhapur), Maharashtra; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his area for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to turn their arms on the Company officials and overthrow the foreign rule; he was captured in the course

of an engagement with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; in April 1858, he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron', and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sumoonund Sing: He was in the service of the English East India Company army and placed in the Bombay Presidency; s/o Bhoop Sing; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to go against their Company officials and overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an engagement with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; in January 1858, he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with hard labour and iron', and shifted from Bombay to the Andaman Islands on 7 March 1859; he died there in captivity on 10 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sunkoo Misser: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and took part in attacking and plundering the British establishments; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave the Company service and take part in the resistance against the foreign rule; he was captured in the course of a

confrontation with the Company troops and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 16 June 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 24 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Suntoo: Resident of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Chundoo; he fought the Company in Nasik during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught in an encounter with the British and tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; MSG/ND, p.144; WWIM, III, p.131]

Surna Shah: He was s/o Mohomed Shah; led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial assistance to other rebels and encouraged them to attack the British positions in a bid for overthrowing the oppressive foreign rule; he was captured by the Company troops in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions and put on trial for 'plunder, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for 10 years 'with

labour in irons' on 14 January 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859; he was caught by the British while trying to escape from detention and hanged on 29 April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Sushilabai Bal: Born in 1901, resident of Poona, Maharashtra. Educated up to the 4th standard, she participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. She was arrested by the police for her anti-British activities in September 1942 and detained in Yerwada jail, Poona first, but then shifted to Hindalag Central Jail (now in district Belgaum, Karnataka). She died in detention at the latter in 1943, [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.22; EISF, p.23]

Suttoo: He was s/o Buhiroo; fought against the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857 and also provided financial help to his neighbours for overthrowing the Company rule; he was caught in one of the British attacks on the rebels and charged with 'aiding and abetting rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died in captivity soon after his being transported there. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Syed Hussein: Resident of Maharashtra; he was a Drill Havildar [*Hawaladar*] in

the Marine Battalion of the English East India Company army; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebel forces in the vicinity of Bombay; he led a group of rebels and attacked the British establishments in the months of June and October 1857; he was caught by the Company troops in the course of an engagement and tried on the charges of 'desertion and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death on 15 October 1857 and blown away with a cannon on the same day at the Esplanade ground (now Azad Maidan) in the presence of the troops of the Garrison and a crowd of onlookers. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 27 & 31 (1857), TGBCI, II, pp.157-60; MSAM; WWIM, II, p.142]

Syed Khan: He took part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions; caught while defending the rebel position from the British onslaught, he was charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion against the Company rule' and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857; he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858 where he died in detention in November 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Sygebond Singh: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and also incited his fellow-Sepoys to

leave their service and attack the British authorities for overthrowing an oppressive regime; he fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency and finally was captured in the course of the British attacks on the rebel positions; put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny against the British' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' on 7 December 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 26 December 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Syresness alias Ramjee: He was serving the English East India Company

army in Kolapore (Kolhapur) Maharashtra, but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company; he also encouraged his neighbours to go for seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the plunder over to the rebels; he was caught by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions; charged with 'treason, desertion and mutiny against the British authorities', and sentenced to the transportation for life in 1857, he was sent to the Andaman Islands on 10 July 1858 where he died in detention in May 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

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Taj Mohamed/ Fazal Mohamed: Born in 1930, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the British police opened fire the pro-strikers' demonstration near the Salvation Army office, Byculla in on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day on account of his injuries. [H/ Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.355; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Tatia Mohite *alias* Gangajee Rao: He was an officer in the Kolhapur State, Maharashtra; s/o Daulatrao Mohite; he participated in the resistance against the arrest of Chima Saheb during the Uprising of 1857 and persuaded the rebellious elements to attack and overthrow the Company authority; he was caught by the British and charged with 'sedition

and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life, he was sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in detention thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos.32 (1858) & Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), MSAM; KJS, p.59; WWIM, III, p.98]

Tatya Awajee: Hailed from Sholapur, Maharashtra; farmer; actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; received serious gunshots in the firing by a military patrolling party on an anti-British gathering he joined near Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur on 8 May 1930; he succumbed to his fatal wounds on the same day. [H/ Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.15]

Tatya Tope *alias* Ramchandra Pandurang: Born probably in 1814 in v. Gola, Poona, Maharashtra; s/o Pandurang Rao Tope; Brahmin; later on, his father shifted to Bithur where he became the most intimate friend

of the Peshwa's adopted son, Nana Dhondu Pant (well known as Nana Sahib – a great rebel leader). Tatya Tope also came in close contacts with Rao Sahib and Rani Lakshmi Bai (another well-known rebel leader). In 1851, when Lord Dalhousie deprived Nana Sahib of his father's pension, Tatya turned a sworn enemy of the British, as he was a personal adherent of Nana Sahib – strongly attached to him by ties of loyalty and gratitude. In May 1857 when the political storm was gaining momentum, he won over the Indian troops of the English East India Company stationed at Kanpur, established Nana Sahib's authority on them and became the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces. Following the Kanpur success, he commanded rebels at the battle of Bithur on 16 August 1857 and lost it to Major General Havelock. In the series of military encounters that followed, Tatya emerged as a gifted tactician with an all-round organizing skill and as an unsurpassed guerrilla warrior of lightning movement. After the British re-occupation of Kanpur, Tatya Tope with the support of the Gwalior Contingent, forced General Windham to retreat from Kanpur. But soon his forces were defeated by Sir Colin Campbell. At the same time, when Jhansi was besieged by the Company, Tatya Tope shifted his headquarters to Kalpi. With 20,000 men he came to the rescue of Rani Lakshmi Bai and kindled a revolt in Bundelkhand. He defeated the pro-British Raja of Charkhari and

proceeded towards Jhansi, but General Hugh Rose obstructed and dispersed his army. Later on, Tatya sieged the fort of Gwalior with the help of the Gwalior Contingent, but before he could consolidate his position he was defeated by General Hugh Rose in a battle in which Rani Lakshmi Bai met with her death. Tatya Tope thereafter escaped to Central India and was defeated by General Napier's troops. Resourceful and intelligent, Tatya had a natural instinct for guerrilla tactics and evaded British pursuits for ten months in Rajasthan, Malwa, Bundelkhand and Khandesh. He could not be captured in the marathon chase of about 2,800 miles through forests, hills, dales and across the swollen rivers. He was eventually betrayed into the hands of Major R.J. Meade in the thick jungles of Paron by his trusted friend Man Singh on 8 April 1859. Tried by a military court, convicted and executed on the gallows at Sipri (Shivpuri) on 18 April 1859, Tatya Tope continued to live in his legends and the folk-lore around him. [Mil/Judl, Tr. Court Martial of Tatya Tope, Nos.143-45; F/Poll (Sec), F.No. 35/1858; F/Poll; F.Nos. 118-20, 157-68, NAI; MOMI, pp.14-15; EISF, p.218; DNB, IV, p.327; WWIM, III, pp.143-44]

Thakkor Amstee: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Fukera Lall; he was in the English East India Company army serving in the Bombay area, but left it to join the Uprising of 1857; he fought the

Company troops several times and was caught at last during an encounter with them; he was charged with 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to be transported for 10 years on 15 June 1857; he died in the Andaman Islands in detention on 21 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Thakoo: Inhabitant of the Bombay Presidency; s/o Manny; he was in the English East India Company army, posted in Bombay but left it to join the struggle against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; fought the British until he was captured by the British in the course of an encounter; he was tried for 'desertion and mutiny' and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 17 September 1857; sent to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in detention on 9 August 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Thakoor Tewarree: He was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and also motivated his fellow-Sepoy to do the same and take part in the resistance against the Company rule; while confronting the Company army, he was captured and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life on 10 June 1857, and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention

on 7 June 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Thakur Jirabhai: Residency of v. Khanpur, Gujarat; he took a leading part in organizing a rebel force of Kolis, Bhils, Sabandis and other tribes during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Khanpur area; in collaboration with the rebels under Garbadass Patel, he took part in the attacking of the British camp; he was caught by the British and sentenced to death on the charge of 'rebellion against the British'; he was executed by hanging. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 52-XIII & IX (1857) & 66-IX (1858), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.67]

Thakurbhai Desai: Belonged to v. Sujan, distt. Surat, (now in Gujarat); s/o Ranchhodji Desai; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942; arrested in August 1942 and imprisoned for his involvement in the anti-British activities; Thakurbhai Desai's health deteriorated due to persistent tortures by the jail authorities; he was released in October or November 1942 in a serious physical condition and died soon thereafter. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.75]

Thamatmal Sukhram Dass: Belonged to Hyderabad, Sind (now in Pakistan); he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National

Army in Malaya; he served the Azad Hind Dal of the INA and accompanied it at different places for confronting the British; he was killed by the enemy near Imphal, Manipur in 1944 in the course of an engagement. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.118]

Thanaj Pawar: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he was serving as a soldier in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was given the same rank in the First Engineer Company of the INA, and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British; while taking part in the battle against the enemy, he died on the front in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 403/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.242]

Thankur Prasad Nayak: Born in 1920 in Nagpur, Maharashtra; educated up to the seventh standard; private firm employee; joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi; arrested in August 1942 for his involvement in the anti-British activities and detained; his health deteriorated due to tortures by the police authorities in jail, Thankur Prasad Nayak was released from jail in December 1942 in a critical condition and died soon thereafter. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.254]

Tima: Resident of Korali, distt. Bhandara, Marathwada (now Maharashtra); took part in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops during the Civil Disobedience movement in Bhandara, 1930; he was arrested for a couple of days, but released after some time; in October 1930 the police tried to force him to do *begar*; Tima, along with Ganaya, was killed by the punitive police action on their refusal to perform *begar*. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Timaya Gowari: Born at v. Kurhadi, taluka Gondia, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; actively involved in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha, worked hard in organizing it and died due to the bullet wounds he received in the police firing on a rally. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.119]

Timya Shahare: Born in 1918 at v. Kurhadi, distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra; s/o Kewalji Shahae; actively involved in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined an anti-British demonstration and the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha at Kurhadi village in October 1930; severely injured in the police firing on the Satyagrahis; Timya Shahare was taken to a hospital in Gondia where he succumbed to his injuries the next day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/10/30, NAI; WWIM, I, p.195]

Tookaram: Belonged to former Penth

State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on several occasions in the Nasik area. He also encouraged his neighbourhood to support the rebels' cause for overthrowing the Company rule. He was captured by the British in the course of a confrontation in Nasik and charged with 'murder and rebellion'. He was sentenced to death and hanged on 4 January 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.226]

Trambaklal: Resident of Sarkhej, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; 18 years' old; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Gujarat between May and July 1930; actively involved in picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops and in breaking the salt law; Trambaklal was arrested and put behind the bars in the Sabarmati Jail and died on account of illness in August 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Triambak Patel: Inhabitant of the former Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Haree Patel; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and continuously fought the British in the vicinity of Nasik; he was captured by the British during an encounter and charged with 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; his death in captivity was reported soon thereafter. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM;

MSG/ND, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.113]

Triambak Rao Khedkar: Born in 1918 at v. Chinchpur, distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Yashwant Rao Khedkar. A farmer, educated up to the fifth standard, he participated in the Individual Satyagraha movement of 1941. He was arrested for his nationalist activities and imprisoned. He died in jail on account of persistent police tortures. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1029 (12) I, 1940-41, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.155]

Trimbak Mali: Born in 1924 in v. & p.o. Adgaon, distt. Jalgaon, Maharashtra; s/o Rajaram Mali. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined the public demonstration at his village organized by the local people against the Forest laws on 18 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet injuries when the police opened fire on these protesters. He died on the same day along with two other demonstrators. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942-43, MSAM; *JJS*, p.y/1; *MRG* (Jalgaon), p.143; *MSGAD*, 12]

Trivikram: Resident of Jambusar, distt. Broach, Gujarat; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Gujarat between May and July 1930; actively involved in picketing the foreign cloth shops, liquor shops and in breaking the salt law; Trivikram was arrested and put behind the bars in the Sabarmati Jail and died there on account of illness in August 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931,

Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Tukaram Bharmal: Born probably in 1927 at v. Murgud, taluka Kagal, distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra; s/o Ramchandra Bharmal; educated up to the seventh standard; student; took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; involved in the saboteurs' attack on the Government treasury at Gargoti in Kagal on 13 December 1942; Tukaram Bharmal received during the action severe bullet wounds in the police firing on that very day and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.43]

Tukaram Dadoo: Born in 1921, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He was severely injured in the police firing while taking part in one pro-strikers' rally at Gokhale Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.75; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Tukaram Kudekar: Born in 1901 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Deokoo Kudekar, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on

Abdul Ali]. He died on the same day he received fatal injuries in the police firing on a rally he joined at Victoria Garden on 23 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.185; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Tukaram Manikpure: Born in 1907 at Ittamgaon, distt. Amaravati, Maharashtra; s/o Rodabaji Manikpure; educated up to the sixth standard; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra; arrested and charged with 'committing sabotage'; sentenced for five years' imprisonment; badly tortured in the jail and died there in 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.216]

Tukaram Parashar: Born in 1920 at Ramtek, distt Nagpur, Maharashtra; educated up to the fourth standard; cultivator; took active part in the "Quit India" movement that demanded the British departure from India; arrested in August 1942 and imprisoned in the Nagpur jail; Tukaram Parashar was severely tortured in the Nagpur jail and he died in August 1943. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.264]

Tukaram Satuba Sonar: Born in 1930, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died in a

hospital on the same day he received critical bullet injuries in the police firing on a pro-strikers' rally he joined at Byculla on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.344; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Tulshi Ram Mali: Born in 1868 at v. Dhumalwadi, teh. Akola, distt. Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra; s/o Ganga Ram Mali. A farmer, he took active part in the popular agitation that was started in 1918 against the repressive functioning of the Mamlatdar (an officer in executive charge of a Taluka) at Dhumalwadi village. He participated in the attack on the Mamlatdar's house in 1918 and was arrested by the police for this, as well as for conspiring against the Mamlatdar. Receiving the death sentence, he died on the gallows in Yerwada Jail in 1924. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; *WWIM*, II, p.181; *SSCK*, p.77; *MSGAD*, p.12]

Tulsi Ram Panchghare: Born in 1910 at v. Arvi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Sankharam Panchghare; educated up to the seventh standard; agriculturist; took active part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942; participated in the anti-British

demonstration which hoisted the tricolour over the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942; arrested and put behind the bars in Wardha Jail; Tulsi Ram Panchghare was tortured by the police for a long time in the jail, he died there in 1946. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.230]

Tulsiramji Tadas: Born on 19 January 1922 at v. Yawali, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Suryabhanji; cultivator; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra in response to the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined an anti-British procession in August 1942 at his village on 18 August 1942; Tulsiramji Tadas received fatal gunshots when the police fired on it and he died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; *WWIM*, I, p.355, *EISF*, p.217]

Turvi: Belonged to Khandesh (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British properties; he was captured by the English East India Company forces in an encounter and tried for 'plunder and rebellion against the British'; he was hanged on 19 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt. Vol. No. 32 (1858), MSAM; *SI1857WI*, p.206]

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Udebhan Kubade: Born in 1907 at v. Wadala, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Domaji Kubade; agriculturist; took active part in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra on the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; joined the anti-British demonstration which hoisted the tricolour flag over the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942; received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/8/42, NAI; WWIM, I, p.185]

Udeyraj Jayantra: Born in 1907 in Bombay, Maharashtra; actively involved in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra; participated in a rally on 13 August 1942 in Bombay to demand the British ouster from India; died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing on it. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.152]

Udhav Khemaskar: Born in 1924 at v. Chimur, distt Chanda, Maharashtra;

educated up to the seventh standard; social worker; joined the "Quit India" movement that had been launched on 8 August 1942; participated in a demonstration, demanding the British exit from India; arrested and detained in the Nagpur jail; Udhav Khemaskar was tortured by the jail administration and died in Nagpur jail in 1944. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.178]

Ujjal Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it to join hands with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British on a number of occasions; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and incited them to attack the British, plunder their properties and overthrow the oppressive foreign rule; he was caught by the Company troops in one of the confrontations with them and put on trial for 'mutiny, plunder and rebellion against the State'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour in irons' in 1857

and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in captivity on 31 May 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ulluff Khan: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he led a group of rebels during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British in Bombay; he also offered arms to the local rebellious elements and encouraged them to overthrow the Company rule; captured in a confrontation with the English East India Company troops and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British', he was sentenced to the transportation for life in May 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in October 1858; he died there in captivity in June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Umakant Kadia: Born on 15 November 1921 at Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Motilal Kadia; Intermediate student and active social and political worker; took part in the "Quit India" movement starting from 8 August 1942 in Maharashtra on the nation-wide call of Mahatma Gandhi; participated in a demonstration in Ahmadabad on 9 August 1942 demanding the British departure from India; died of severe bullet wounds he received in the police firing on it near the Khadia crossing. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 110 (109) E, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.159]

Umashankar Pandya: Born in September

1918 at v. & teh. Kamptee, distt. Nagpur; resident of Kirloskarwadi, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Revashanakar Pandya and Smt. Gopti Bai. A Mechanical engineer in the Kirloskar factory, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He was one of the organizers of a public gathering that successfully hoisted the National Flag on the Mamlatdar's office at Tasgaon on 3 September 1942. On 8 September 1942, he inspired the fellow factory workers to raise the demand for the British ouster from India and led a march of 400 of his comrades to the Islampur Cutcherry. Seeing the Superintendent of Police already present there along with the armed forces, Pandya went over to persuade him not to give the order of firing on the demonstrators. The Superintendent not only refused, but he himself fired on Pandya to kill him on the spot. In the honour of his memory, a memorial was set up at Kirloskarwadi in 1957. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942, MSAM; TOI, (B) 17/9/1942, NMM&L; WWIM, II, p.233; SSCK, p.393; SJS, p.63; MRG, p.255; PGS, pp.90-94]

Uncha: Resident of Khandess (Khandesh), Maharashtra; he joined hands with the rebels of his locality during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in Khandesh; he also offered financial assistance to his neighbours and encouraged them for the bid to overthrow the Company rule; he was

captured in an encounter with the British in Khandesh and charged with 'treason, murder and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death in 1858 and hanged. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 30 (1858) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857), MSAM]

Uddarut Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army but left it during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments in Goozerat (Gujarat); he also motivated his fellow-Sepoys to disobey their superiors and take part in the struggle for freedom from the Company rule; while confronting the Company troops in Gujarat, he was caught and charged with 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; sentenced to the transportation for life on 23 September 1857, he was sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 19 October 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Ushrudd Ally: He was in the English East India Company army but left his service and joined the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at different places in the Bombay Presidency; he also offered financial help to his fellow-rebels and encouraged them to attack the British establishments and plunder their properties; he was caught by the British in the course of their attacks on the rebel positions

and put on trial for 'desertion, aiding and abetting the rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons' on 18 February 1858 and transported to the Andaman Islands in March 1859 where he died in captivity on 23 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Usman Sheikh: Born in 1920 at v. Gumgaon, distt Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Sheikh Yaqub; educated up to the fourth standard; mill-worker; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942; was in the forefront during the police firing on a rally in Nagpur on 14 August 1942 to demand the British ouster from India; Usman Sheikh received fatal gun shots in the police firing and died on the spot. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.334]

Uttamrao Ambekar: Born in 1920 at v. Kindala, distt Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Mohanji Ambekar; educated up to the fourth standard; agriculturist; took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942; actively involved in the anti-British demonstration which hoisted the tri-colour flag over the Ashti police station on 16 August 1942; arrested and charged with "rioting", he was sentenced to twenty years' rigours imprisonment; Uttamrao Ambekar was tortured by the Wardha Jail authorities and he died under detention in 1945. [H/Poll (Spl),

F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM;
WWIM, I, p.178; *EISF*, p.10]

Uttar Singh: He was serving the English East India Company army, but left it to take part in the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also led a group of rebels to attack the British offices and seize their properties and arms; caught by the Company troops in the course of an encounter, he was charged with 'plundering, mutiny and rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the imprisonment for 14 years 'with labour in irons' in February 1859, transported from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in March 1859, he died there in captivity on 25 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt,

Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt
Vols. (1858-59), MSAM]

Uttur Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in Sind (now in Pakistan), but left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels of his locality for fighting against the British; he also incited his fellow-Sepoys to turn their arms on the British officials and overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the British and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; on 10 June 1858, he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and irons', and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity on 6 June 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

V

Vaidya: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay; arrested and sent to the Yerwada Jail; Vaidya was tortured by the jail authorities, and he died in detention in September 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Vallabh Nath Gowri: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; participated in the Civil Disobedience movement at Dharasana and was injured in the police lathi charge on the Satyagrahis; instead of providing him first-aid, he was arrested and sent to the temporary jail at Warli; Vallabha Nath Gowri developed fever in the jail and was shifted to J.J. Hospital, where he died of pneumonia on 13 June 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Vaman Sadkapal: Born in 1900 in Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Kirishnrao Sadkapal; educated up to the fourth standard; private firm

employee; took active part in the anti-British "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942; gravely injured in the police firing on a rally he joined at Nagpur on 14 August 1942 and died on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.316]

Vaman Vaidha: Hailed from Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Rishaka Vaidha; joined the tumultuous "Quit India" agitation for asking the British to leave India; severely injured in the police firing on an anti-British protest rally he joined at Nagpur on 14 August 1942 and died on the same day. [H/Poll (Spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.371]

Vasanaji Ceheda: Born in 1916 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Moolji, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds when the demonstration he joined was fired upon by the police in Bombay on 23

February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.60; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Vasant Datye: Born in 1924 at taluka Mahad, distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra; s/o Balkrishna Date. An Intermediate (Arts) student at S.P. College, Poona, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing at the Mamlatdar's Office, Mahad, at the time of taking part in a student demonstration (demanding the British exit from India) on 10 September 1942. He died on account of those injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (8), 5-3055, 1942, MSAM; MRG, pp.182&191; EISF, p.58; WWIM, I, pp.85-86]

Vasant Kumar Pense: Born in 1921 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Triambak Pense. A student of Veterinary College, Bombay, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. When the demonstration organized in favour of the strikers at Parel on 23 February 1946, the British police opened fire on it in which Vasant Kumar Pense suffered severe bullet injuries and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.273; MRSFI, pp.76-

77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Vasu Jadhao: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; he was a Sepoy in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army and joined it in 1942 in Malaya; he was posted as a soldier in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the British and Allied forces; he fought the British troops several times and was finally killed by the enemy in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 498/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.125]

Vasudeo Ballal: Born in 1920 in distt. Yeotmal (Yavatmal), Vidarbha region, Maharashtra; s/o Ramchandra Ballal. An Intermediate student, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined in this connection the demonstrations, asking the British to leave India. At the time of setting the foreign cloth on fire, he was arrested and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He died under detention owing to the inhuman beatings he received in the jail. [H/Poll, F.No. 6178/4-VII, Part-II, 1937-45, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.23; EISF, pp.23-24]

Vasudeo Balwant Phadke: Born on 4 November 1845 at v. Shirdhon, taluka Panvel, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra.

A school drop-out, he moved to Poona to join as a clerk in the Military Accounts Department and served it for 15 years. He came in contact with a prominent social figure, Krantiveer Lahuji Vastad Salve, during his stay in Poona who taught him the importance of the attainment of independence from the British rule. He often attended the lectures of nationalist leaders like Mahadeo Govind Ranade and tried to comprehend the economic reasons behind the sufferings of the Indian people. In 1870 he joined the public agitation in Poona that was aimed at addressing the people's numerous grievances. In deep anguish he founded *Aikya Vardhini Sabha* to educate the youth about the hardship the common men and women of India faced. After the deposition of the then Gaikwad ruler of Baroda in 1875, Vasudeo launched a protest movement against the tyrannical British Government. Failing in mobilizing the educated classes in Poona, he reached out to the lower caste people, such as *Kolis*, *Bhils*, *Dhangers*, and organized them into a revolutionary group known as *Ramoshi*, consisting of more than 300 people. The group launched armed raids on the businessmen and other rich people, as well as on the government treasuries. Though his plans of armed attacks on the British Raj met with very limited success, he did manage once to engage the British army directly in Ghanpur village (in Warangal district, now in Andhra Pradesh). After this, the Government offered a bounty for his

capture, and he escaped to Hyderabad State. There he tried to recruit the Rohillas and Arabs into his revolutionary organization, but could not succeed because of the continuous chase by the British army. On 20 July 1879 he was captured after a fierce encounter with the British army men led by Henry William Daniell near a temple at district Kalagadi. He received the sentence of the transportation for life in the trial and was sent to Aden. However, he managed to escape from there on 13 February 1883 though his escape was short-lived. He was re-captured and put back to the prison where he went on hunger strike and breathed his last on 17 February 1883. [MRG (Raigad district), pp.150-53, 192, 217, 409, 689, 790, 801 & 865, LM, pp.18-19]

Vasudeo Nagbhidkar: Born in 1920; resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Zadabaji nagbhidkar. Employed in a private firm, educated up to the 4th standard, he joined the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Attending a public rally (asking the British to leave India) in Nagpur on 14 August 1942, he suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing on it. He could not survive these injuries and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.244]

Vasudev Bhagwant Jogalekar: Resident of Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra; he organized Bhils and Thakurs in Trimbakeshwar and rallied them

against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he openly denounced the Company-raj and encouraged the rebel elements to attack the British on 5 December 1857; he was apprehended by the British and hanged to death on 7 December 1857 publicly at Trimbakeshwar. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 20 & 26 (1858), MSAM]

Vasudev Chapekar: Born in Poona, Maharashtra. The passionate speeches of Bal Gangadhar Tilak stirred up a strong feeling of nationalism in him. First he wanted to join the Indian Army to incite Indian soldiers to rebellion. Not being selected in the army, he joined the Chapekar brothers in forming a group of young men and training for anti-British combat. He, along with Mahadev Ranade, decided to kill Dravid brothers (Ganesh and Ram Chandra) who informed Superintendent of C.I.D., Bruin, about the killing of Rand and Ayerst that led to the arrest of Damodar and Balkrishna Chapekar. On 8 February 1899 they killed the Dravid brothers. He was caught and tried for murder and later hanged on 8 May 1899. [H/Pub, F.No. 116-121 B, 1899, NAI; NYT, 4 & 5 Oct., 4 Nov. 1897 and 4 Feb. 1898; APABP (from September 1896 till May 1897), pp.89-100; SCR, 1918, pp.3-4; PTI, pp.19-20; EIB, Vol. 4, pp.133-139]

Veer Hassaram Pamnani: Born at Rohri on 10 April 1889, Sind (now Pakistan). He was a double graduate of the Bombay University and joined

a Government job at Hyderabad (Sind). In 1921 during Non-Cooperation movement he resigned his job, joined the national movement, and went to jail a few times. In 1937 he was elected to the Sind Legislative Assembly. When a highly respected Sindhi community religious leader was murdered and the communal passions flared up in the area, he exposed the conspiracy behind the development in the Sind Legislative Assembly. Consequently, he was shot dead by the communalists on 17 July 1940 for foiling their attempt at starting a communal riot. [SO, cf, H/Poll, (I), F.No. 247/40, 1940, NAI; SRFS, p.17]

Velayat Ali Khan: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Nuthur Khan; he was a Sepoy in the English East India Company army, posted in Satara, but he left it to join the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement and put on trial for 'desertion and mutiny', and sentenced to the transportation for life 'with hard labour and irons' on 5 August 1857; transported to the Andaman Islands on 12 June 1858 where he died in custody on 5 September 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Vettoojee: Hailed from Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Khuggoojee; he joined the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in Satara; he also offered financial

support to his neighbourhood and incited them to overthrow the foreign rule; he was caught by the British during their attacks on the rebels and charged with 'looting the Government treasury, treason and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life in March 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands in July 1858; he died there in captivity in April 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No. 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Vilayat Khan: Inhabitant of Nagpur, Maharashtra; he took part in the fighting against the British in Nagpur during the Uprising of 1857; he also participated in plundering the British establishments and seizing the government treasury; he was caught by the British in the course of an encounter in Nagpur and charged with 'plundering the Government property and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to death and hanged in 1862. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. 32 (1862), MSAM; *TN/1857US*, p.86]

Vinayak Balvant: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. While taking part in a public rally for the strikers' cause in Bombay on 22 February 1946, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing. Brought to a hospital he was declared dead. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46,

NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *WWIM*, I, p.23; *MRSFI*, pp.76-77; *RM* 1946, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Vinayak Narayan Deshpande: Born in Bombay, Maharashtra. Many secret societies sprang up all over Maharashtra, following the partition of Bengal, who believed in the violent overthrowing of the British rule in India. In 1909, when Ganesh Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life to Kalapani (the Andaman Islands) for writing seditious literature, the revolutionaries decided to take some retaliatory action. From September 1909 they decided on Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, who passed the judgment on Ganesh Savarkar, as their target for assassination. On 21 December 1909 Jackson was invited to attend a Marathi play in a local theatre. Ananta Kanhere, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande and Krishna Gopal Karve were assigned the task of killing the Collector at the theatre. If Ananta Kanhere failed to shoot at the Collector, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande would be the next to have a go at the target. But Ananta Kanhere was successful in his attempt at killing the Collector. Subsequently, four persons were arrested for the murder of Jackson. Following their trials, Vinayak Narayan Deshpande was awarded death sentence on 29 March 1910, and hanged in the Special Jail of Thane near Bombay on 11 April 1910. [H/Poll, F.No. 9, 1910; 13, 1911, NAI; *EIB*, Vol. 4, pp.389-390]

Vinayakrao Yavale: Born in 1921 at v. & p.o. Benoda, taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Daulatrao Yavale. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He joined in this connection in the march taken out on 16 August 1942 to demand the British to leave India. The marchers were fired upon at the Benoda police station where he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.381; AJS, pp.106&112; SSCK, p.19; MSGAD, p.42]

Vinod Kinariwala: Born on 20 September 1924, distt. Ahmadabad, Gujarat; s/o Jamnadas Kinariwala. An Intermediate student, he actively joined the "Quit India" movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. When the students of his college in Ahmadabad gathered in its compound to raise anti-British slogans and give the "Quit India" call on 10 August 1942, the Assistant Superintendent of Police reached the place along with his police force and ordered firing on the students. Vinod Kinariwala was killed in the firing on the spot. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (109) D, 1942-43, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.180]

Vishnu Barbate: Born in 1912 at v. Kameri, distt. Sangli, Maharashtra; s/o Bhau Barbate. A farmer, educated up to the third standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" moment that started on 8

August 1942. Receiving fatal bullet wounds in the police firing on a public procession (to call for the British ouster from India) he joined near the Mamlatdar's Office at Islampur on 10 September 1942, he died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (61) VII, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.27]

Vishnu Ganesh Pingle: Born in 1888 at v. Talegaon Dhandhore, distt. Pune, Maharashtra; Marathi Brahmin; received early education from Maharashtra *Vidyalaya*, Poona. While studying at Maharashtra *Vidyalaya* he came under the spell of the national movement which left a lasting imprint on him. In 1910 he left for Bombay and was employed in the nationalist Govindrao Potdar's Alkali Works at Mahim. While working there Vishnu Ganesh Pingle came in close contact with Hari Laxman Patil – a lawyer from Vasai – and other nationalists. Pingle was inspired by the Japanese handloom industry at the height of the Swadeshi movement, and therefore, he began his own small *Swadeshi* loom at Awasha near Latur. In 1911 he left Awasha for the United States of America (USA) and reached there *via* Hong Kong. He became an Engineering Graduate from the Seattle University, USA. While in the USA, Pingle associated himself with the Ghadr Party and became an active member of it. Pingle came in contact with Satyendra Bhushan Sen (Jatin Mukherjee's emissary), Kartar Singh Sarabha and other Ghadr leaders. Along with the members of the

Ghadr Party, Pingle came in close touch with other Indian revolutionaries. As a part of the Ghadr conspiracy, Satyendra Bhushan Sen, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle himself and a batch of Sikh revolutionaries sailed for India from America by the S.S. *Salamin* in the middle of October 1914. Satyen and Pingle halted in China for a few days to meet there the Ghadr leaders (mainly Tahal Singh) for future plans. In November 1914 Pingle with other Ghadrtes reached Calcutta (now Kolkata) and met Jatin Mukherjee – *Bagha* Jatin – and had long discussions with him. It was Jatin who sent Pingle to Rash Behari Bose in Benaras in the third week of December 1914 to discuss the scheme for a rising. Pingle reported to Rash Behari that some 4000 Sikhs of the Ghadr Party had already reached Calcutta for organizing a rebellion they had planned in the mean time. Pingle and Sachin Sanyal (also of Benaras) left for Amritsar to discuss the details of a concerted plan of rebellion with Mula Singh, who had come from Shanghai. Being Rash Behari's man of confidence, Pingle assured the Ghadrtes in Punjab of the Bengali militants' co-operation. Towards the end of December 1914, in a meeting at Kapurthala, Pingle announced that a Bengali *babu*, Surendra Bose – an expert in bomb making – is ready to join and help them. Pingle, along with Rash Behari Bose, Sachin Sanyal and Kartar Singh Sarabha, became one of the main co-ordinators of the Ghadr rising in Punjab, 1915. He was

involved in the intensive propaganda for the revolt, visited the Military Cantonments of Meerut and Ambala in March 1915 and exhorted the soldiers there to rise against the British for the cause of India's independence. He apparently was betrayed and arrested on 23 March 1915, with high explosive bombs in his possession. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and other Ghadr heroes were put under trial (Lahore Conspiracy Case-I) in 1915 and charged with conspiring to "create disaffection" within the army in the style of 1857 mutiny, and to overthrow the British rule. Pingle was convicted of offences under sections 121 (abetment of waging war), 121 A, 122, 124 A, 395, 396, 397, 398, 131 and 132 of the Indian Penal Code and awarded the death sentence. Vishnu Ganesh Pingle and his colleague, Kartar Singh Sarabha, were hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on 16 November 1915, and became together the icons of revolutionism in India. [LCC (TJ 1915-16), NAI; *GD*; *WWIM*, I, p.276]

Vishnu Khandu Barbatte: Resident of Satara, Maharashtra; the Gandhian slogan "Do or Die" and the "Quit India" call so aroused the whole country that Vishnu Khandu Barbatte had no hesitation in taking part in the August 1942 movement in Islampur, Satara. On 10 September 1942 he joined a large demonstration which marched on to hoist the tricolour Congress flag on the Islampur Cutcherry building. The marchers were stopped by the District Superintendent of Police and

other police officials, and on refusal to disperse, they were fired upon. Vishnu Khandu Barbatte received fatal wounds in the firing and died. [TOI (B), 17/9/1942, NMM&L; PGS, pp.90-94]

Vishnu Lele: Born in 1908 in v. Wai, distt. Satara, Maharashtra; s/o Purshottam Lele. A farmer, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. He received serious bullet injuries in the police firing on a protest rally he joined at his village in 1930 during the enforcement of the Martial Law in the town. Vishnu died of his injuries on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/5/30, NAI; SSC, p.299; MSGAD, 20; MRG (Satara), p.222; EISF, p.131; WWIM, I, p.274]

Vishram Nanji: Born in 1901, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. Receiving severe bullet wounds in the police firing while participating in a demonstration in this connection in Bombay on 22 February 1946, Vishram Nanji was brought to a hospital to be declared dead on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.248; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Vishram Nath Khadke: Resident of the Bombay Presidency; he was a soldier

in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served it as a soldier in its First Engineer Company; he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight the British and the Allied forces; he fought the British army several times and was killed in a sudden enemy attack during the INA's retreating to a safer place in 1945. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.153]

Vishwanath Dhude: Born in 1887 at v. Wadala, teh. Asthi, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra; s/o Sakharam Dhude. A farmer, he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was killed in the firing by an army patrol while attending a public demonstration (to demand of the British ouster from India) at his village in August 1942. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), MSAM; WWIM, I, p.95]

Vithal Bhagwankar: Born in 1929, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Balaji Bhagwankar. A student, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He died of severe bullet wounds during the police firing on the public rally (to demand the British exit from India) he joined in Bombay on 9 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74) 2 III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.41]

Vithal Gokal: Resident of Hyderabad, Sind (now in Pakistan); a Chauffeur; on 23 September 1939 he died in a bomb blast in a closed garage in Hyderabad while preparing bombs for use against the 'high government officials'. [H/Poll, F.No. 18/9/39, 1939, NAI]

Vithal Laxman: Born in 1934, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe injuries in the police firing while taking part in a pro-strikers' rally in Bombay on 23 February 1946 and died on the spot. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.193; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Vithal Pawar: Born in the Bombay Presidency; he was a soldier in the Bombay Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army; he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya and served its First Engineer Company; as a Lance-Naik of the INA, he was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front for taking on the British headlong there; he fought the enemy at different places in the region and finally died in the battle field in 1944 while covering his comrades during a sudden enemy attack from behind. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 403/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p.243]

Vithal Singre: Born in 1931 in Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Anand Singre, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a pro-strikers' rally at Duncan Road on 22 February 1946 and died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.341; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Vithalbhai Dallubhai Patel: Resident of v. Navasari, distt. Surat, Gujarat; a National School teacher at Ambheti (Bardoli); took part in the Forest Satyagraha, 1930, in Gujarat; also involved in the Salt Satyagraha, April 1930, at Navasari; while offering salt Satyagraha at Navasari he was fatally injured in a police lathi-charge; admitted to a hospital at Navasari, he died on 23 April 1930. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1 (i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L; WWIM, I, p.239]

Vithaldas Valabhdas Chandan: Resident of Wadala, Bombay, Maharashtra; a 21 years' old Congress volunteer; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in Wadala; on 19 May 1930 there was a Police raid and lathi charge in the Wadala area to stop the Congress volunteers from taking part in the public meeting at Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on the same evening; Vithaldas Valabhdas Chandan was injured in the police lathi charge

while on his way to attend the meeting; he was taken to Sir Harkishandas Hospital where he was hurriedly given some first aid and medicines and was allowed to leave; in the same evening (19 May 1930), he boarded a train from the Masjid station to attend the public meeting at Esplanade Maidan, but he became unconscious and fell down from the moving train between Masjid and Victoria terminus and died on the spot. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, Roll No. 8585, NMM&L]

Vitthal Rao Kotwal: Born in December 1912, at Matheran, teh. Karjat, distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; s/o Laxman Rao Kotwal. A law graduate, popularly known as Bhai Kotwal, he participated as an underground

activist in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Along with his comrades, he formed a secret association for sabotaging the British Government's line of communications like the dismantling of railway tracks, cutting electricity and telegraphs wires, disrupting roads and bridges around Bombay and Poona. On 31 December 1942, Bhai Kotwal and his comrades were surrounded by the police (on the intelligence of an informer) at Sudhagad (also known as Bhorapgad) leading to a skirmish between them and the police. Receiving bullet wounds in the clash, Bhai Kotwal died on 2 January 1943 at Karjat. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/43, 1943, NAI; MRGRJ, pp.180, 182, 184,189,192; WWIM, I, p.184; EISF, p.126]

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Waloo: He was s/o Bhugwan; joined hands with the rebels of his area and fought against the British at several places in Khandesh, Maharashtra during the Uprising of 1857; he was captured by the British in the course of an engagement and charged with 'rebellion against the British'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands, he died there in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Waman Tandel: Born in 1912, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra; s/o Devaji Tandel. A carpenter in a private firm, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He suffered serious bullet injuries in the police firing on an anti-British rally he joined in Bombay on 10 August 1942. He died of these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.356]

Wamanrao Patil: Born in 1914 at v.

Ittamgaon, teh. Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Baliramji Patil. A farmer, educated up to the 7th standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 towards Benoda police station to demand the ouster of the British from India. The marchers were fired upon near the Dhavalgiri river bridge at Benoda, where he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.271]

Wamanrao Wankhede: Born in 1907 at v. Ittamgaon, teh. Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Baliram Wankhede. A farmer, educated up to the 4th standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 towards Benoda police station to demand the ouster of the British from India. The

marchers were fired upon near the Dhavalgiri river bridge at Benoda, where he received severe bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.377]

Wazir Khan: Belonged to Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); he was a Sepoy with the Penth Police; he sided with the rebel forces during the Uprising of 1857 and participated in attacking and plundering the British establishments several times in the vicinity of Nasik; he also condemned the oppressive British policies and incited his neighbours to fight for freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught by the British in the course of an engagement in Nasik and shot dead in 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 24

(1858), MSAM; SI1857WI, p.226]

Withal Khundo Wankniss: Resident of Sattara (Satara), Maharashtra; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined hands with the rebels in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar in order to release all the prisoners, seize the government properties and kill the British officers; captured by the British in June 1857, he was charged with 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to be hanged till death and executed on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; WWIM, III, p.152]



Yadav Panjarao: Born in 1907, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra; s/o Anandrao Yadav. A municipal employee, educated up to the 7th standard, he actively took part in the “Quit India” movement that was launched on 8 August 1942. He suffered severe bullet wounds in the police firing in Nagpur on 13 August 1942 while participating in a demonstration demanding the British ouster from India. He succumbed to these injuries on the same day. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i) I, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.380]

Yarvankar: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; he was a Sepoy in the Bengal Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya; he was positioned as a Lance-Naik in the First Engineer Company of the INA and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to resist the attacks of the British and Allied forces; he fought the British troops on several occasions and was killed in the course

of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; WWIM, II, p.351]

Yasdev Pohoomull Hasrajani: Resident of Main Bazar, Saraf Chowk, Hyderabad (Sind), (now in Pakistan); earlier he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army; he was placed in the Azad Hind Dal of the INA and deputed to confront the advancing Allied forces; he was killed by the British army near Imphal, Manipur, while in action against them in 1944. [INA Papers, F.Nos. 1/INA, 379/INA (1946), NAI; ROH, pp.796-97]

Yashwant Govind Gavad: Resident of distt. Thane, Maharashtra. He joined the “Quit India” movement when it broke out on 8 August 1942. He took part in a march organized at Palghar on 14 August 1942 to demand the British exit from India. When the marchers came near the Mamlatdar’s office, the police suddenly opened fire on them in which Yashwant

Govind Gavad received fatal bullet wounds and died on the same day at the age of 25/27. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110(21)-II, 1942, MSAM]

Yashwant Gulane: Born in 1920 at v. & taluka Warud, distt. Amravati, Maharashtra; s/o Tatyaji Gulane. A farmer, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started on 8 August 1942. He joined the march taken out on 16 August 1942 to call for the end of the British rule in India. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. On account of severe police tortures, his condition turned critical in the jail. He died soon after his release in 1943. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 800 (74), 2- III, 1942, MSAM; WWIM, II, p.107]

Yashwant Naik: Belonged to Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Bhagojee Naik; he joined hands with the rebels of his area during the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British several times around Nasik and Ahmadnagar; he also encouraged his neighbours to come forward and join the fight for freedom from the oppressive foreign rule; he was killed in an encounter with the British near Ambhora Dara, Nasik, on 5 July 1859. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 28, 33 & 35 (1858), MSAM; SI1857WI, pp.213-15]

Yashwant Palekar: Born in 1897 at v. Umari, teh. Arni, distt. Yeotmal (Yavatmal), Vidarbha region, Maharashtra; s/o Ludabaji Palekar.

A primary school teacher, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that commenced on 8 August 1942. During the movement he joined public demonstrations at his native place, asking the British to leave India forthwith. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. He died under detention in Yavatmal jail on 26 September 1942 owing to severe police tortures. [H/Poll, F.No. 3/30/42, Part-II, 1942, NAI; WWIM, I, p.260]

Yasin Fateh: Resident of Bombay City, Maharashtra. He joined a large procession to commemorate the birth of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on 23 January 1946, which started from Chaupatty along the Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The marchers were stopped by the police, who had put up a barricade on the road. The police wanted the procession to be diverted towards the Vithalbhai Road, as notified about 12 hours before. The marchers, however, were determined to continue along the pre-determined route and sat down near the barricade to protest against any diversion. At first the police used tear-gas to disperse the crowd and clear the route, and after failing to do so, resorted to indiscriminate firing. Yasin Fateh received a fatal bullet wound and succumbed to it in the hospital on the same day. [H/Poll, F.No.5/13/46, 1946, NAI; TOI (B), 25/1/1946, NMM&L]

Yesha Gaikwad: Resident of Sattara

(Satara), Maharashtra; s/o Nathia Gaikwad; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and joined a rebel group in Satara led by Rango Bapoojee, who had planned to attack Satara and Mahabaleshwar for releasing all the prisoners, seizing the government properties and killing the British officers; caught by the British in June 1857, he was tried for 'treason, making war against the English East India Company, plundering the Government property and releasing the prisoners in Jail'; he was sentenced to death and blown away with a cannon on 8 September 1857. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No.29 (1857), MSAM; *MRG/SJ*, p.222; *WWIM*, III, p.42]

Yeshwunta: He was s/o Bhowanee; joined hands with the rebels of his locality and fought against the English East India Company at several places in the Bombay Presidency during the Uprising of 1857; he was caught in one of the British onslaughts on the rebel positions and charged with 'plundering and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'beyond the Sea' in 1858 and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in detention in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt,

Vol. No.32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Yessa: Resident of the erstwhile Penth State (now in distt. Nasik, Maharashtra); s/o Nathea; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the Company forces in the vicinity of Nasik; he was caught during an encounter with the British and tried on the charges of 'sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the Company rule'; sentenced to the transportation for life in 1858, he died in captivity after being transported to the Andaman Islands. [Mutiny Records, Poll Deptt, Vol. No. 21 (1858), MSAM; *MSG/ND*, p.144; *WWIM*, III, p.154]

Yusaf Ali Ibrahimji: Born in 1910, resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He died of severe bullet wounds that he received in the police firing in Bombay while participating in the pro-strikes' demonstration on 22 February 1946. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; *PA*, 24 February & 3 March 1946; *TF*, pp.71-75; *EISF*, p.95; *RM 1946*, pp.111-114; *RINS*, pp.15-27; *RT*, pp.159-188]

Z

Zafaramiya Rafikamiya: Born in 1912, resident of distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra. He took active part in the "Quit India" agitations that broke out on 8 August 1942. He died in the police firing in Nagpur while taking part in a public demonstration during the movement (to demand the British exit from India) on 15 August 1942. [H/Deptt (spl), F.No. 1110 (6) A (i), 1942, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.282]

Zakiuddin Sulemanji: Resident of Bombay, Maharashtra, he joined one of the demonstrations in support of the Royal Indian Navy ratings' rebellion [For details, see the write-up on Abdul Ali]. He received severe bullet wounds in the firing by the British police on a public demonstration he was participating in Bombay on 22 February 1946. Admitted to a hospital, he died on the same day. [H/Poll, F.Nos. 18/2/46, 18/3/46, 5/21/46, NAI; PA, 24 February & 3 March 1946; TF, pp.71-75; WWIM, I, p.349; MRSFI, pp.76-77; RM 1946, pp.111-114; RINS, pp.15-27; RT, pp.159-188]

Zalim Singh: He left his service of the English East India Company army and participated in the resistance against the foreign rule during the Uprising of 1857; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and attack the British establishments for overthrowing their misrule; he was caught while defending the rebel positions against the British attacks and tried for 'desertion and mutiny against the British authorities'; he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour in irons' in 1857 and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands in April 1858; he died there in detention on 20 April 1858. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. No.32 (1860), MSAM]

Ziparu Jagtap: Born in 1900 at v. Karbhel, distt. Nasik, Maharashtra; s/o Tanu Jagtap; cultivator; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, 1930, in Maharashtra; joined the Jungle (Forest) Satyagraha in Baglam and Kalwan talukas of Nasik district against the levying of grazing fee; actively involved in a protest

demonstration against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police at Chanakapar on 19 October 1930; the police suddenly opened fire on the demonstrators, killing four persons, including Ziparu Jagtap. [H/ Deptt (spl), No. 750 (14) K, 1930, MSAM; WWIM, I, p.128]

Zorawan Singh: Hailed from the Bombay Presidency; s/o Bukahuram; he took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought the British at several places in the Bombay Presidency; he also participated in seizing the British treasury and arms, and passing the haul over to his fellow-rebels; he was caught by the English East India Company troops during their attacks on the rebel position and charged with 'looting the Government treasury and rebellion against the British'; he was sentenced to the transportation for 10 years in July 1857 and sent to the Andaman

Islands; he died there in captivity on 4 October 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.31 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1858), MSAM]

Zorawur Sing: He was serving the English East India Company army in the Bombay Presidency; he left his service during the Uprising of 1857 and joined the rebels of his area for fighting against the Company rule; he also incited his fellow-Sepoy to leave their service and support the struggle for freedom from the foreign rule; he was caught in the course of an encounter with the Company forces and charged with 'desertion and mutiny'; on 17 April 1858, he was sentenced to the transportation for life 'with labour and iron', and sent to the Andaman Islands; he died there in captivity in 1859. [Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos.30 & 32 (1860) and Poll Deptt Vols. (1857-58), MSAM]

Appendix

The following persons took part in the Uprising of 1857 at different places. They were captured, tried and sentenced by the British authorities, and sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands from where they went missing.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands</i>
Abdola Khan s/o Fyzola Khan	Bombay, Maharashtra	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Ajeet Sing s/o Umrar Sing	Poona, Maharashtra	"	"	April 1859
Bahawul s/o Dullah	Goozerat (Gujarat)	'plunder and rebellion'	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Bhaee Khan	not known	'murder and rebellion'	"	"
Boona s/o Rustum	"	'plunder and rebellion'	"	"
Borta Singh s/o Hohnat Singh	"	'mutiny and rebellion'	"	April 1858
Bucktawar s/o Shazsurah	"	'desertion and mutiny'	"	"
Bucktawur s/o Binka	"	"	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	"
Bughor Bhonsala s/o Mannjeet Bhonsala	Poona, Maharashtra	"	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	"
Buk	Sind	"	transportation for life	"
Bustee Tewaree s/o Bhowaneedeen Tewaree	not known	"	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	"

<i>Names</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands</i>
Dadun Khan s/o Syed Khan	Sind	"	transportation for life	"
Dara s/o Mahee	not known	'plunder and rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Dayal Singh s/o Bul Singh	"	'desertion and mutiny'	imprisonment for 14 years	July 1859
Gangadeen Dobey s/o Bhummon Dobey	"	"	transportation for life	April 1858
Haman s/o Moolah	"	'plunder and rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Hunnooman Sing s/o Boomidh Sing	"	'desertion and mutiny'	"	April 1858
Jairam s/o Shew Ram	"	'treason and rebellion'	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Joggiram s/o Rama	"	"	"	"
Kannta Sing s/o Kisraj	"	'desertion and mutiny'	imprisonment for life	July 1859
Kassima s/o Nourung	"	'plunder and rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Khasin	Sholapur, Maharashtra	'mutiny against the British'	"	"
Lall Gobin Misser	not known	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life	April 1858
Latoram s/o Chorta	"	'plunder and rebellion'	imprisonment for 14 years	March 1859
Lokhee Sing s/o Geerdaree Sing	"	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	April 1858
Luttuf Allie	"	'rebellion against the British'	"	"
Mittah	"	'plunder and rebellion'	"	March 1859
Mohaitab Sing s/o Bursawun Sing	"	'desertion and mutiny'	"	April 1858
Moorada s/o Beka	Goozerat (Gujarat)	'plunder and rebellion'	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Moortaza Khan s/o Noor Khan	not known	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life	April 1858
Mortah Singh s/o Golaub Singh	"	"	imprisonment for 14 years	July 1859

<i>Names</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands</i>
Mussra Ram s/o Mudaree	"	'mutiny'	transportation for life	April 1858
Nahid Khan s/o Pulwan Khan	"	'desertion and mutiny'	"	"
Nathoo s/o Hushmut	Goozerat (Gujarat)	'plunder and rebellion'	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Nawan s/o Motta	not known	"	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	"
Noora	Sholapur, Maharashtra	'rebellion against the British'	"	"
Nourung s/o Mussora	not known	'plunder and rebellion'	"	"
Nuckched s/o Koshel	Goozerat (Gujarat)	'desertion and mutiny'	"	April 1858
Nuzzuff s/o Syed Khan	Sind	"	transportation for life	"
Raiwunt	not known	'rebellion against the British'	imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron'	March 1859
Rajoo s/o Chorta	"	'plunder and rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	April 1858
Ram Chowhan s/o Bunnoal Chowhan	Bombay, Maharashtra	'desertion and mutiny'	"	June 1858
Ramdayal Tewaree s/o Ramdeen Tewaree	Goozerat (Gujarat)	"	"	April 1858
Ramdeen Sing s/o Goorbug Sing	Poona, Maharashtra	"	"	"
Ramdeen Tewaree s/o Jeah Tewaree	Goozerat (Gujarat)	"	"	"
Ramruteha Singh s/o Kishen Singh	not known	'mutiny'	transportation for 10 years 'with labour in irons'	"
Roga Sing	"	'plundering and rebellion against the British'	imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron'	March 1859
Sabay Khan	"	'aiding and abet- ting the rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour and iron'	"
Seetara	Sind	'rebellion against the British'	transportation for life 'with confiscation of his properties'	"

<i>Names</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Charges</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Sent from Bombay to the Andaman Islands</i>
Sera Sing	"	'desertion and mutiny'	imprisonment for life 'with labour and iron'	"
Sheik Dozagir s/o Jheggor	"	'supporting mutiny'	transportation for life	April 1858
Sheik Elibea Khan s/o Sheik Buckreedee	"	"	"	"
Sheikh Hossein Bux	Bombay, Maharashtra	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life 'with labour in irons'	March 1859
Sheikh Madar Bux s/o Sheikh Hunigun	"	"	"	"
Sheikh Peer Bux s/o Sheikh Ramzan	not known	"	transportation for life	April 1858
Sherdutt Tewaree s/o Bhowanee Tewaree	"	"	"	"
Shikh Massod s/o Mohommud Raoof	Sind	"	"	June 1858
Sonee	"	'desertion and mutiny'	transportation for life 'with confiscation of his properties'	March 1859
Soobah s/o Khoda Buksh	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	'aiding and abetting the rebellion'	transportation for life 'with labour and iron'	"
Sorjah s/o Mhorta	Goozerat (Gujarat)	'plunder and rebellion'	imprisonment for life 'with labour in irons'	"

[Mutiny Records, Judl Deptt, Vol. Nos. 31 & 32 (1860), Poll Deptt, Vol. Nos. 27-31 (1857), MSAM]

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Abdul Kadar Abdulla	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	2
Abdul Kadar Dawood	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	not known	2
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Abdul Karim	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	3
Abdul Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	3
Abdul Malik Dilawar	Dongri , Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	3
Abdul Nooruddin	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	3-4
Abdul Raheem Khan Rohilla	Jawla, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	4
Abdul Rahman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	4
Abdul Rashid	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	4
Abdul Rasul	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	4
Abdul Razak Aziz	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	4
Abdul Razak	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	4-5
Abdul Rehman Aziz	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	5
Abdul Ruheem	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	5
Abdul Sattar Mohammad Umar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	5

Abdulla Khalifa	Visapur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	5-6
Abdulla Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	6
Aboobakar Mohammed	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	6
Ahmed Khan	Imphal, Manipur	INA	1944	6
Ajmeer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	6
Akanath	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	6-7
Akram	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	not known	7
Akshayadhan Mathurarey Bhatt	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	7
Ali Bux Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	7
Ali Mohamed	Dadar, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	7
Allahbux Umar Soomro	Shikarpur, Sind	Nationalistic Activities	1943	8
Aloo Mhatre	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	8
Alu Bemtya Mhatre	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	8-9
Alum Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	9
Amarayaa Telanga	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	9
Ambajee Raje Shirke	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	9
Ambalal Maganlal Valand	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	9-10
Ambaram Kanji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	10
Amber Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	10
Ameer Khan	Gujarat	1857 Uprising	1857	10
Ameer Khan s/o Lal Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	10
Ameer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	10-11
Ammeer Alli	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	11
Amreiya Telanga	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	11
Amrutlal Bhagwandas	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	11
Ananda Maya Patil	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	11-12
Anandrao Hinganekar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	12
Ananta Lakshman Kanhere	Mombay, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1910	12
Ankoos	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	12
Anna Horey	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	12-13

Anna Patil	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1945	13
Anna Patrave	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	13
Annarao Patil	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	13
Apa Salunke	Burma	INA	1944	13
Appasaheb Patravale	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	13-14
Arjoon	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	14
Arjoon s/o Khookun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	14
Arjun Bajirao	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	14
Arjun Mahadeo Parab	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	14
Arjuna Bhoys	Nasik, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	14-15
Arun Sethe	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	15
Asoodhia Doobey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	15
Atta Mohomed	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	15
Aungadu Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	15
Baano	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	not known	16
Babai Laxman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	16
Babajee	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	16
Baban Kondiba	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	16-17
Babia Gaikwad	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	17
Babia Sirtoda	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	17
Baboo Ganpat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	17
Baboo Kadam	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	17-18
Baboo Keshav Tawade	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	18
Baboojee Donsegeer	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	18
Babu Dagadu	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	18
Babu Genu	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	18-19
Babu Genu	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	19
Babu Joti Jadhav	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	19
Babu Sakharan Redkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	19
Babubhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	19
Babulaji Bairagi	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	19-20
Baburao Hari Chavan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	20
Baburao Jadhav	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	20

Baburao Javalekar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	20
Baburao Kokate	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	20
Baburao Saravate	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	20
Baburao Zire	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	20-21
Bachai Badri	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	21
Bachubhai Babulal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	21
Bachubhai Naik	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	21
Bagh Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	21
Baghwunt Rao Raje	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	21-22
Bahadoor Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	22
Bahadoor Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	22
Baja Ganesh Koshti	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	22
Bajirao Bisan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	22-23
Bajya	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	23
Bakaram Dhude	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	23
Bakerao Bhadke	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	23
Bal Samant	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	23
Bala Dhumal	Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra	Peasant Agitation	1919	23-24
Balajee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	24
Balaji Parai	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	24
Balaji Rayapurkar	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	24
Balatme	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	24
Balbhim Khatavkar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	24-25
Balgobind Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	25
Baliramji Borale (Borade)	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	25
Balkrishna Bhaskar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	25
Balkrishna Chapekar	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1899	25-26
Balkrishna Digambar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	26
Balkrishna Potdar	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Praja Mandal Movement	1940	26
Balu Raghu Kalugade	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	26
Balwant Javde	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	26-27
Balwant Rao Ambekar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	27
Balwant Shiriskar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	27
Bandidoopadia	Karachi, Sindh	1857 Uprising	1857	27

Bandoo Subhan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	27
Bandu Pawar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	27
Bansi Jivan Koli	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	27-28
Bapoo Hari Sarang	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	28
Bapoo Keshav	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	28
Bapoojee Patel	Khanpur, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	28
Bapoorao Kashinath	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	28
Bapu Bahya Mali	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	28
Bapu Khedupkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	29
Bapu Sawant	Burma	INA	1944	29
Bapulal Chunnilal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	29
Bapunja Maruti Tambe	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	29
Bapurao Angapurkar	Surat, Gujarat	Anti-British activities	1911	29
Barnad Pereira	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	29-30
Basant Lal Raval	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	30
Basro	Dungarpur, Gujarat	Against Begar	1913	30
Batiram	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	30
Bavajee Nayak	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	30-31
Beeckoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	31
Beekary Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	31
Bellaram Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	31
Benedict Almeida	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	31
Beni Ram	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	31-32
Bhaduji Londase	Tumsar police station	Quit India movement	1942	32
Bhagas Passee	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	32
Bhagojee Naik	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	32
Bhagoji Sawlarn Waghmare	Bombay, Maharashtra	Trade Union Movement	1938	32-33
Bhagwan Kharade	Hindalag Jail	Quit India movement	1942	33
Bhagwandas Gopalbai Rana	Baroda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	33
Bhagwandas Kalidas	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	33
Bhagwanji Bhusari	Khandesh, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	33
Bhagwant Joshi	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	33-34
Bhailal Dajibhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Salt Satyagraha	1930	34

Bhairoo Raoji Chavan	Bombay, Maharashtra	Trade Union Movement	1938	34
Bhan Kheppu Hulla	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Salt Satyagraha	1930	34-35
Bhanji Nanji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	35
Bhanudas	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	35
Bhao Naik	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	35
Bhaskar Karnik	Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	35-36
Bhaskar Pimpale	Kolaba, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	36
Bhaskar Raghoba	Bombay, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	36
Bhaskar Rangari	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	36
Bhau	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	36
Bhaugir Giri	Amravati, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	36-37
Bhaugir Goswami	Amravati, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	37
Bhaulal Pardeshi	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	37
Bhavanbhai Patel <i>alias</i> Chhotabhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	37
Bhavdu Bhusara	Nasik, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	37
Bhaw Revaya Halla	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	37
Bhayyaji Kharave	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	37-38
Bheekail Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	38
Bheemjee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	38
Bheewa	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	38
Bhikaji Sahadeo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	38
Bhima Shewale	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	38-39
Bhimrao Deshmukh	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	39
Bhimrao Ganpat Kale	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	39
Bhimrao	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	39
Bhoi, <i>alias</i> Kadu Arjun	Kolaba, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	39
Bhola	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	39
Bholagiri Bua	Rupa Bhawani Chowk, Sholapur	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	39-40
Bholaram Kirad	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Quit India movement	1942	40
Bhowanee Morai	Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	40
Bhugwan Dajee	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	1857	40
Bhupal Anushure	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	40
Bhura	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	40-41

Bhurya Kalar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	41
Bhusari Bhagwanji Sakharam	Jalgoan, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	41
Bhuttee Rana	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	41
Biddes Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	41-42
Binah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	42
Bindo Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	42
Bindoo Narayan Kulkarni	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	42
Binodhara Naiko	Burma	INA	1945	42
Bisram Rawut	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	42-43
Bodhani	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	43
Bohadoor Aly	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	43
Bohort	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	43
Bonda Kaluram Nayak	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	43
Boodhan Pandey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	44
Boodhee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	44
Boodhoo Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	44
Boomajee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	44
Booranooddeen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	44-45
Boorkha	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	45
Boorzoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	45
Borta Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	45-46
Brijnath Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	46
Buchee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	46
Budhu Faridan	Yerwada Jail, Poona, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1922	46
Budreeram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	46-47
Bukka	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	47
Buksh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	47
Bulakhidas Khushalchand Jaju	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	47
Bulakhidas Shaha	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	47
Buldeen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	47-48
Buloo <i>alias</i> Bhota	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	48
Burtajee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	48

Butawar Passee	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	48
Buwa Bholegir	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	48-49
Casie Rambogher	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	50
Chagan Lohar	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	50
Chalesur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	50-51
Chand Saheb Patwedkar	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	51
Chandu Rama	Bombay Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	51
Chanore Bhurajee	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	51
Cheda Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	51
Chhotabhai Patel	Dakor, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	51-52
Chhotu Aziz	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	52
Chibabhai Patel	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	52
Chima Saheb	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1869	52
Chinayaa Guddi	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	52
Chinna Barai	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	52-53
Chintaman Bari	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	53
Chintaman	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	53
Chintamani Pharakade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	53
Chintasingh Jairamsingh	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	53
Chintu Rajaram	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	53-54
Chougha	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	54
Chuggat Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	54
Chunda Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	54
Chundra Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	54-55
Churut Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	55
Dada Shaie	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	56
Daedeen Lohar	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	56
Dagdu Kathle	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	56
Dahyabhai Varan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	56-57
Damodar Chapekar	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1898	57
Dandapani Naiko	Burma	INA	1945	57
Dara Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	57
Dashrath Balkoo Mali	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	57-58
Dasso <i>alias</i> Dulloo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	58

Dasudeen Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	58
Data Chohan	Burma	INA	1945	58
Dattaram Bhau Koibande	Karachi, Sind	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	58
Dattaram Khadpe	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	59
Dattaraya Bhau Koyande	Karachi, Sind	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	59
Dattatray Joshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	59
Dattatraya	Karachi, Sind	Salt Satyagraha	not known	59
Dattoo Sambhoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	59
Daud Beg	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	59-60
Daulat Rao Naik	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1879	60
Davee Talee	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	60
Dawood Munshi	Congress Hospital	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	60
Daya Soma	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	60
Debedeen Panda	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	61
Deedara	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	61
Deendialoopadhia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	61
Deersoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	61
Deo Ganpat Mandlik	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	61-62
Deojee Suroog	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	62
Deojee s/o Dooa Mullick	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	62
Deojee s/o Ramjee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	62
Deoji Khemji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	62
Derwan Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	62-63
Deva Chabani	Bet, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	1859	63
Deva Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	63
Devaji Bhoje	Nasik, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	63
Dhaku Gavatrya Faferkar	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	63
Dhaku Gavlya Phopherkar	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	63-64
Dhansukhlal Goverdhandas	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	64
Dhanush Govardhan	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	64
Dhondi Santu Kumbhar	Satara, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	64
Dhondia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	64-65
Dhondoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	65

Dhondu Dharama Raut	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	65
Dhondu Ganpat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	65
Dhondu Pahavankar	Burma	INA	1944	65
Dhondu Ram	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	65-66
Dhondusing Badadi	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	66
Dhoondool	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	66
Dhulia Sawla	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	66
Dhunnoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	66
Dhurma	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	66-67
Dhyaneshwar Deshpande	Burma	INA	1944	67
Dildar Khan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1862	67
Din Mohamed Abdul Ali	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	67
Dinkar Dhuri	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	67
Dnyanu Jadhav	Aundh, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	67
Domerrilly Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	67-68
Dooa Deen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	68
Doolah Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	68
Doondai Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	68
Doorga Dobey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	68-69
Dosth	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	69
Dullah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	69
Dulpat Ram	Andaman Islands	INA	1944	69
Dunoojee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	69-70
Dusonanda Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	70
Dwarka Das	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	70
Ebrahim Hasanmiya	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	71
Ebrahim Suleman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	71
Esur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	71
Fakeer Patel	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	72
Fakira	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	72
Faldi Khan	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	72
Fatimabai	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	not known	72-73
Fatusaheb Bhanaji	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	73
Feerongojee Shinde	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	73

Fukeeraa Pasee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	73
Fullah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	73
Fuqueera	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	73-74
Futteh Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	74
Futteh Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	74
G. Morai	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	75
G.Y. Patil	Ambarai, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	75
Gaila	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	75
Gajanan Ranade	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	75-76
Ganapati Kalar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	76
Ganaya	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	76
Ganesh Joshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	76
Ganesh Sukharam Karkhaniss	Not Known	1857 Uprising	1857	76
Gangadhar Bhila Patil	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	76
Gangaram Bhandage	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	76-77
Gangaram Poshanna	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	77
Gangaram Savalaram	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	77
Gangubai	Hindalag Central Jail	Quit India movement	1942	77
Ganoo Vithoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	77
Ganpat Burade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	77-78
Ganpat Jadav	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	78
Ganpat Kharote	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	78
Ganpat Mahadeo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	78
Ganpat Mali	Andaman Islands	Peasant Agitation	1923	78
Ganpat More	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	78-79
Ganpat Patil	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	79
Ganpat Salgar	Burma	INA	1944	79
Ganpati Patil	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	79
Ganpatrao Shinde	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	79
Ganpatrao Yawale	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	79
Garbadass Patel	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	79-80
Gaus Roshan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	80
Genoo Ramaji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	80

Gerra	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	80
Ghanashyam Gulabchand	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	80
Ghanshyamdas Dhoshi	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	80-81
Ghaunat	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	81
Ghazee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	81
Gholam Hyder	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	81
Ghuma	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	81-82
Ghunna	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	82
Gidda	Dungarpur, Gujarat	Against Begar	1913	82
Gobinde Patel	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	82
Godzar	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	83
Gokar Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	83
Gola Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	83
Golab Khan s/o Busheerut Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	83-84
Golab Khan s/o Deenmohomed	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	84
Golam Aly	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	84
Golam Mohomad	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	84
Golam Rasool Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	84-85
Gond Raoji	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	85
Goobinda	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	85
Goodut Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	85
Gooin <i>alias</i> Gunoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	85
Goolab Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	85-86
Goolia Dubey	Bombay Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	86
Goolzar	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	86
Goomma	Nagpur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1862	86
Goonajee Gyeah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	86-87
Goot Patel	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	87
Gopal <i>alias</i> Kashirsagar Teli	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Satyagraha Movement	1945	87
Gopal Chowan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	87
Gopal Chutke	Bhandara, Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	87
Gopal Gausorker	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	87-88

Gopal Joshee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	88
Gopal Krishna Patankar	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1918	88
Gopal Krishna	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	88
Gopalrao Harshe	Chanda, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	88
Gopalrao Nandhardhame	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	88-89
Gopee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	89
Gordhan Das Rami	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	89
Gordhanbhai Ranchhodhbhai	Sabarmati, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	89
Gormeen Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	89
Govardhandas Mahadeo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	90
Goveend	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	90
Govind Ganesh Thakur	Nangaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	90
Govind Kasiraj Despande	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	90
Govind Malape	Ashti, distt. Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	90
Govind Malpekar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	90-91
Govindaswamy Naidov	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	91
Govindrao Utrankar	Visnagar, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	91
Gulabrao Dhude	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	91
Gulabrao Nagpure	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	91
Gulam Hussain Ali Mohamed	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	91
Gulgar Dhobey	Bombay, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	92
Gummu Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	92
Gunavant Maneklal Shah	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	92
Gunda Kumbhar	Sangli, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	92
Gunda Nagpure	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	92
Gunda Sutar	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	92-93
Guneem	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	93
Gunga Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	93
Gunga	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	93
Gungadeen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	93
Gungoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	93-94
Gungram Dicht	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	94

Gunnesee Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	94
Gunnesee Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	94
Gunneshe Tewaree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	94-95
Gunvantrai Maneklal	Bombay, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	95
Gunwant Shah	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	95
Gurbur	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	95
Gureat Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	95-96
Gurya	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	96
Hakirna	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	97
Halka Chowbay	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	97
Halley	Vadala, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	97
Hamid Haroon	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	97-98
Haraba Mahar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	98
Haraba	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	98
Harappa (Yerappa)	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	98
Harchandrai Vishindas	Sind	Anti-British activities	1929	98
Haree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	98-99
Hargovind Laljee	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	99
Hari Chand	Burma	INA	1944	99
Hari Faye	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	99
Hari Ramoshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1880	99
Hari Sajana	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	99-100
Hari Shinde	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	100
Hariba Benade	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	100
Haribhau Pawar	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	100
Harilal Kahar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	100
Harilal Shah	Bombay, Maharashtra	Salt Satyagraha	1930	100-01
Hariparasad Raghuvir	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	101
Harish Chandra	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	101
Harlal Kohad	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	101
Harpaul Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	101-02
Hashim Mohammad	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	102
Hashiram Patil	Raigad, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	102
Hasuram Budhaji Gharat	K.E.M. Hospital, Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	102

Heera Sing s/o Kuheer Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	102
Heera Singh s/o Fuqueer Chand	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	102-03
Heerra Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	103
Hemraj Ranchhoddas Batai	Burma	INA	1945	103
Hemu Kalani	Sukkur, Sind	Quit India movement	1943	103
Himat Sinh	Burma	INA	1944	103
Hiraji Mahadeo Bimble	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	103-04
Hiraji Patil	Kolaba, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	104
Hiralal Harakchand Shah	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	104
Hiralal Jaiswal	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	104
Hiralal Kalar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	104
Hosunck Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	104-05
Hunnoomaun Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	105
Hunnuman Morai	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	105
Hunse	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	105
Hupoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	105-06
Hurddayal Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	106
Hurdeen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	106
Hushmut	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	106
Husree Ram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	106-07
Hussain Ismail	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	107
Hybatrao Raje Mahadik	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	107
Ijye Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	108
Imam Ali Jokham	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	108
Imrtoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	108-09
Inam Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	109
Inayat Allah Khan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	not known	109
Inddu Tewaree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	109
Inderjeet Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	109
Isah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	109-10
Ishana	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	110

Ishwarlal Veragiwala	Ahmadnagar, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1932	110
Ismail Asgar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	110
Ismail Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	110-11
Israil Allarakha	Yerwada Jail, Poona, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1922	111
Issbundun Passee	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	111
Jagannath Pataskar	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	112
Jagannath Shinde	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	112
Jagdeo Rao Patil	Buldana, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1939	112
Jahoor Gurariah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	113
Jairam	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	113
Jairamji Badone	Betul, Madhya Pradesh	Quit India movement	1944	113
Jaising Ganpat Kedar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	113
Jalahram Pandi	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	113-14
Jalla	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	114
Jallo Soocha	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	114
Jalumund Miser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	114
Jamal Mohammed	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	114-15
Jamana Rangari	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	115
Janarao Selukar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	115
Jangaloo Dhondiba Kunbi	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	115
Jangaloo Wadighare	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	115
Janglooj Dhondbaj Dhore	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	115
Jankee Persaud	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	115-16
Jannoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	116
Janu Ramoo Bhandare	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	116
Janya Kewal Sahare	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	116
Jayavati Sanghvi (Kumari)	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	116
Jaywant Shinde	Burma	INA	1944	117
Jeet Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	117
Jeet Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	117
Jethabhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1932	117
Jethalal Jaedbhai	Kheda, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1932	117
Jethya Ganda	Thane, Maharashtra	Peasant Agitation	1945	117-18

Jharmatmal S. Das	Not Known	INA	1944	118
Jhinabhai Mesuria	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	118
Jhoba	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	118
Jhowhuja Doobey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	118-19
Jilkiah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	119
Jivan Ramanlal	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	119
Jiwanlal Thakurlal Diwan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	119
Joba Rawar	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	119
Jolakee Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	119-20
Joorail Talee	Karachi	1857 Uprising	1857	120
Jorsheeram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	120
Jowalla Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	120
Judda Sheo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	120-21
Juggu Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	121
Jukhut Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	121
Jummul Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	121
Junglooji Dhore	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	121-22
Jurbundhun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	122
K. Pitambar Raja	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	123
K.M. Patel	Burma	INA	-	123
Kaeem	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	123
Kakdia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	123-24
Kalameshvar Lahanu	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	124
Kalichurun Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	124
Kalidas Mithaiwalla	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	124
Kalishankar Bajpai	Worli, Bombay	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	124
Kalka Aheer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	125
Kalka Chowbey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	125
Kalloo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	125
Kaloo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	125
Kalu	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	125-26
Kaluram	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	126
Kamal Donde	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	126
Kamalchand Rishi Vasnik	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	126

Kamalchand Rugi	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	126
Kamlakar Vithal Dandekar	Raigad, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	126-27
Kanjibhai Anandji Baraiya	Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	127
Kanna Passe	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	127
Kanuji Kondkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	127
Karbhari Bhawoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	127
Karnaji Ambekar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	127-28
Karwirayya Swami	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	128
Kashibai Ghamekar (Smt.)	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	128
Kashinath Babaji <i>alias</i> Bayaji Fadade	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	128
Kashinath Pagadhare	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	128
Kasturba Gandhi	Porbandar, Gujarat	Anti-British activities	1944	128-29
Katu Mana	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	129
Keshav Amruta Kolugade (Jadhav)	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	129
Keshav Dhoge	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	129
Keshav Lingayat	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	129
Keshav Nilkhanth <i>alias</i> Annamama Chitrey	Sattara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	129-30
Keshav Talwalkar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1918	130
Keshavrao Babaji Sawant	Mahad, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	130
Keshavrao Sharvan Dhonge	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	130
Keshavrao Tathode	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	130
Kesree Pasee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	130-31
Ketkar	Burma	INA	1944	131
Khan Beg	Burma	INA	1945	131
Khan Mohomed	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	131
Khashaba Maruti Shinde	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	131-32
Khatavkar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	132
Khawaja Nayak	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	132
Khema	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	132
Khemakala Goglee	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	132

Khet Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	132-33
Khoobee Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	133
Khoochal Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	133
Khoondoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	133
Khujan Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	133-34
Khundar Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	134
Khurrng Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	134
Khutta	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	134
Kisan Atmaram Aheer	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1946	134-35
Kisan Bandu Bhosle	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	135
Kisan Bhau Dhengale	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	135
Kisan Bhawoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	135
Kisan Jagu Nikhade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	135-36
Kishan Rampal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	136
Kishan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	136
Kishnajee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	136
Kishore Yesav	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	136
Kondiba Koli	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	136-37
Koodrut Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	137
Koosul	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	137
Koth Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	137
Krishna Gopal Karve	Bombay, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1910	137-38
Krishna Kakade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	138
Krishna Maruti	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	138
Krishna Ram Dave	Khanpur, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	138
Krishna Raut	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	138
Krishna Sukumar Singh	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	138-39
Krishnabai Rangari	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	139
Krishnabhatt Jaganauth	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	139
Krishnappa Chawan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	139
Krishnarao Mahadev Kakade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	139
Krishnarao Pawar	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	139-40-

Kuckhunt Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	140
Kuldee	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	140
Kumari Prabhavati (Doctor)	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	140
Kumroodeen Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	140-41
Kumroodeen Khan s/o Somee Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	141
Kunabir Aheer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	141
Kunnaya	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	141
Kuppur	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	141
Kuramut Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	141-42
Kurban Husein	Sholapur, Maharashtra	labour Movement	1933	142
Kureem	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	142
Kussem	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	142
Laadu Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	143
Lagi Ramchandra	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	143
Lakhimas Islwardas	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	143
Lakshamma Rajamma	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	143-44
Lakshmun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	144
Laldash Bula Khidas	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	144
Laljee Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	144
Lalji Mahar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	144
Lall Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	144-45
Lall Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	145
Lall Kundee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	145
Lall Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	145
Lalla Luchmun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	145-46
Lalla Luximrao	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	146
Lallas Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	146
Lallkurn Narain	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	146
Laltaprasad Laxman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	146-47
Lanput Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	147
Laxaman Ganesh Joshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1932	147
Laxman Bhikaji Godbole	Akola, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	147
Laxman Ganpat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	147

Laxman Joshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1932	147-48
Laxman Kadam	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	148
Laxman Mari	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	148
Laxman Nawathe	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	148
Laxman Pachghare	Amravati, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	148
Laxman Patil	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	148-49
Laxman Varkhedkar	Not Known	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	149
Laxman	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	149
Laxmi There	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	149
Lokhwunt Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	149
Loosaria	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	149-50
Luckmon	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	150
Luhuma	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	150
Luis Fernades	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	150
Lulltah Brsaudh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	150
Luxamoopadia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	150-51
Luxman Misser	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	151
Luxmiram Narayan	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	151
Madhavrao Shravan Deshmukh	Akola, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1945	152
Madhavrao Vamanrao Zumade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	152
Madho More	Burma	INA	1945	152
Madho Sawant	Burma	INA	1944	152-53
Madhu Salunke	Burma	INA	1944	153
Maganbhai Patel	Navsari, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	153
Mahabeer Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	153
Mahabeer Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	153
Mahadeo Bhambid	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	154
Mahadeo Phandade	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	154
Mahadeo Sutar	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	154
Mahadeo Waghmare	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	154
Mahadeorao Baramase	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	154-55
Mahadeorao Pavade	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	155

Mahadev Desai	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	155
Mahadev Lohar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	155
Mahadev Ranade	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1899	155
Mahadev Sonar	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	155-56
Mahadoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	156
Mahadu Sarokar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	156
Mahamed Husein	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930?	156
Maharbaan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	156
Mahipat Naik	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	156-57
Maiky Medi	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	157
Malhar Raje	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	157
Malikarjun Swami	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	157
Mallapaa Dhanshetti	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	157
Mallappa Chaugule	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	157-58
Malloo Pakra	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	158
Malojee Joshi	Khanpur, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	158
Malook Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	158
Mangal Caisa	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	158
Mangal Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	158-59
Mangal	Bombay, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	159
Mangaldas Shroff	Thane, Maharastra	Quit India movement	1943	159
Maniklal Gunwantlal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	159
Manikrao Deshmukh	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	159-60
Manilal Patel	Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	160
Maniram Gond	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	160
Manishankar Dhirajlal	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	160
Manjee s/o Dhurma	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	160-61
Manjee s/o Oorun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	161
Manjulabai Patil	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	161
Manoo	Dungarpur, Gujarat	Anti Begar Agitation	1913	161
Mansee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	161-62
Mansingh	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	162
Mansukh Lala	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	162

Mantoo Dagur Appa	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	162
Manubhai Mehta	Rajkot, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	162
Manubhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	162-63
Manuel Bauz	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	163
Manzoor Ahmed	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	163
Maojee Dhurma	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	163
Maruk Thackrey	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	163
Maruti Bhairoo Kambli	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	163-64
Maruti Chohatkar	Betul, Madhya Pradesh	Quit India movement	1942	164
Maruti Gadwe	Burma	INA	1944	164
Maruti Jadhav	Burma	INA	1944	164
Maruti Krishna	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	164
Maruti Tambe	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	164-65
Maruti Thakare	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	165
Masira	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	165
Matadeo Bulia	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	165
Mathurabai Mate	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	165
Maun Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	165-66
Meah Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	166
Mean Saheb Khoord	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	166
Meazan Khan	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	166
Medhi Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	166
Meer Bahadoor Ally	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	166-67
Meer Hussein Ally	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	167
Meer Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	167
Meer Modut <i>alias</i> Ruheem	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	167
Meer Say Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	167-68
Meetha Deen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	168
Mehal Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	168
Mehan Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	168
Mehtab Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	168-69
Mendoo Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	169
Menghraj Lulla	Sind	Salt Satyagraha	not known	169
Menghraj	Karachi, Sind	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	169

Mhardia	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	169-70
Mir Fida Ali	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	170
Mishri Lal Zambar	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	170
Mohabut Ali Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	170
Mohamed Hussain Adamji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	170
Mohamed Siddik	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	170-71
Mohamed Vazir	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	171
Mohammad Abdul Gafoor	Poona, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1923	171
Mohammed Aziz	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	171
Mohammed Hussain (Munshi)	Belgaum, Karnataka	1857 Uprising	1857	171-72
Mohammed Hussein	Thane, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1922	172
Mohammed Shaban Bhikari	Poona, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1922	172
Mohan Kala	Mehsana, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	172
Mohandas Patel	Baroda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	172
Mohanlal Meghraj	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	172
Mohanlal Odhavji	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	173
Mohanlal Patel	Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	173
Moheep Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	173
Mohmed Shah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	173
Mohommud Maroof	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	173-74
Mohun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	174
Mohyooddeen	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	174
Mokal Zumkiram Bhavsar	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	174
Momenda	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	174
Monghee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	174-75
Monheram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	175
Moomtaj Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	175
Moonick Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	175
Moorad	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	175-76
Moota	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	176
Morarbhai Patel	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	176
Morarbhai Pochiabhai	Navsari, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	176
Moriya	Navsari, Gujarat	Anti Begar Agitation	1913	176-77

Moro Pethe	Yerwada Jail, Poona, Maharashtra	Nationalistic Activities	1912	177
Motee Gunse	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	177
Motee Ram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	177
Moti Chand	Shahabad, Bihar	Revolutionary Activities	1915	177-78
Motiramji Panchaghare	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	178
Mrbe Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	178
Muddu Vasu Shetty	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	178
Muhsin	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	178
Mukandan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	178-79
Mulji Bhola	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	179
Munajee <i>alias</i> Bapoo	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	179
Mungroo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	179
Munshi Raja	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	179
Murdar Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	179-80
Murlidhar Bapoojee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	180
Murlya	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	180
Muskeen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	180
Muthanna Poshanna	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	180-81
Myet	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	181
Nachoo Danee	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	182
Nadir Shah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	182
Nahal Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	182-83
Namia Chavan	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	183
Nana Mudkey	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	183
Nanak Singh	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	183
Nanubhai Patel	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	183
Narahibhai Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Salt Satyagraha	1931	183-84
Narain Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1860	184
Narain	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	184
Naranbhai Mohanbhai Patel	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	184
Narayan Dabhade	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	184
Narayan Gandhi	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	184-85

Narayan Gopal Gowri	Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	185
Narayan Kalar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	185
Narayan Khamele	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	185
Narayan Laxman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	185
Narayan More	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	185-86
Narayan Rane	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	186
Narayan Rao	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	186
Narayan Sheode	Not Known	1857 Uprising	not known	186
Narayan Tavade	Akola, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	186
Narayan Warke	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	186-87
Narayan	Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	187
Narayanbhai Patel	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	187
Narayanrao Bangade	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	187
Narhari Kelkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	187
Narharibhai Raval	Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	187
Naroojee Naik	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	188
Narottam Nathubhai Patel	Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	188
Narsaya (Narsappa) Tyarla	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	188
Narsibhai Patel	Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	188
Narsingharao Bhatambrekar	Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1930	188-89
Narsu Parit	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	189
Naruthnath	Gujarat	Salt Satyagraha	1930	189
Naseera	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	189
Nassir Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	189-90
Nathajee	Chandup village	1857 Uprising	1858	190
Nathalal Shah	Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	190
Nathia <i>alias</i> Nathoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	190
Nathoba Dhavale	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	190-91
Nathoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	191
Nathu Narayan Gharat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	191
Nathu Tekawala	Raigad, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	191

Natoo	Gujarat	Anti Begar Agitation	1913	191-92
Natubhai Shah	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	192
Natvarlal Vanmalidas Shah	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	192
Naubut Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	192
Naveen Chandra Veragiwala	Coimbatore jail	Quit India movement	1943	192
Nawab Qadir Ali Khan	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1862	192-93
Nawal Pandey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	193
Nawsati Asghar Miya	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	193
Neermal Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	193
Nehal Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	193-94
Nikhare Pandu	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	194
Niskeen Shah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	194
Nithal	Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	194
Niwartti Adurkar	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	194
Nizamuddin	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience moment	1930	194-95
Nobi Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	195
Noor Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	195
Noor Shah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	195
Noor Surey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	195
Noorang	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	195-96
Nowshia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	196
Nubbee Buksh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	196
Nuheer	Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	196
Nur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	196-97
Nurmugh Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	197
Nusyat Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	197
Nuthoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	197
Ogadu Sawant	Burma	INA	1944	198
Onttoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	198
Oodh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	198
Oogur Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	198-99
Oomar Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	199

Oomrao	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	199
Oomrau	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	199
Oosary	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	199-200
Ooshur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	200
Padh Govind	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	201
Pallagouru Sunker	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	201
Palu Kaner	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	201
Panchhi Gond	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	201-02
Pandu Pendhari	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	202
Pandu Vithu	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	202
Pandurang Keny	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	202
Pandurang Malpe	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	202
Pandurang Mandale	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	202-03
Pandurang Parit	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	203
Pandurang Sonawane	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	203
Panedyia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	203
Panna Lal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	203
Panna Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	204
Pansurourrea	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	204
Parappa Patil	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	204
Parbhati Barate	Burma	INA	1944	204
Parboo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	204-05
Parshuram Gharage	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	205
Parshuram Rama Patil	Chirner, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	205
Parshuram Salunkhe (Solanki)	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	205
Parthajee Rao	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	205-06
Patloo	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	206
Patru Bhusari	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	206
Pedee Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	206
Peearey Lall	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	206-07
Peer Aly	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	207
Peer Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	207
Pema	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	207
Pena	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	207-08

Phattu Saheb	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	208
Phoola Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	208
Pitambar Raoji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	208
Poho Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	208
Poladsing	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	208-09
Poorun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	209
Prabhu Dass Patel	Burma	INA	1944	209
Pran Shanker	Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	209
Premji Vrajlal Shah	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	209
Pujaram Pawar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	209
Punchum Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	209-10
Pundalik Maratha	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	210
Pundalik Rao Mirashe	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	210
Punjab Rao Yadav	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	210
Punjaramji Samarit	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	210
Punsee Virpar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	210-11
Pursa	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	211
Purushottam Shivilal	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	211
Purwuttee	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	211
Pushpvadan Mehta	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	211
Puwana	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	211-12
Pyare Khudabux	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	212
Radur Singh Appa	Bombay, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	213
Raghoo Govind	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	213
Raghunath Govari	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	213
Raghunath Majadeo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	213
Raghunath Moreshwar Shinde	Chirner, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	214
Raghunath Nevare	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	214
Raghunath Nhavi	Chirner, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	214
Raghunath Pandurang	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	214
Raghunath Ram Patel	Burma	INA	1944	214-15
Ragonauth Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	215
Ragunath Gowdi	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	215

Rahim Bhai	Chimur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	215
Rahim Punja	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	215
Rahimatulla Ismail	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	215-16
Rajaram Dhurve	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	216
Rajaram Moroo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	216
Rajaramji Ourangpure	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	216
Rajguru, Shivram Hari	Lahore, Pakistan	Revolutionary activities	1931	216-17
Rajjut	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	217
Rajoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	217
Ram Bhagwan	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	217
Ram Bigewar	Chimur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	217-18
Ram Chandra More	Burma	INA	1945	218
Ram Chauhan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	218
Ram Churn	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	218
Ram Dhurve	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	218
Ram Dyall Pandey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	218-19
Ram Krishna Mestry <i>alias</i> Karvir	Chinchani, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	219
Ram Lal Tewaree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	219
Ram Narayan	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	1857	219
Ram Prasad Ramdeo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	219
Ram Prasad Tiwari	Palghar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	219-20
Ram Purut	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	220
Ram Rao Raje	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	220
Ram Rattan Lula	Karachi, Sind	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	220
Ram Ruddunn	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	220-21
Ram Sahaie	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	221
Ram Sing s/o Osam Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	221
Ram Sing; s/o Guhun Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	221
Ram Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	221
Ram Singh s/o Inder Singh	Maharashtra	Bombay Presidency	1858	222
Rama Bama Koli	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	222
Rama Barapatre	Akola, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	222

Rama Bhana	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	222
Rama Chawhan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	222-23
Rama Govind	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	223
Ramachandra Gode	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	223
Ramah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	223
Raman Lal Desai	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Flag Satyagraha	1942	223
Raman Lal Wadilal	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	223
Ramanlal Jiwanlal	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	223-24
Ramanlal Joshi	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	224
Ramanlal Modi	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	224
Ramanlal Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	224
Ramasur Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	224-25
Ramasur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	225
Ramaswamy Rameshwar	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	225
Rambilas Krishna Joshi	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	225
Ramchandra Beni	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	225
Ramchandra Chaudhary	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	225
Ramchandra Churi	Palghar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	225-26
Ramchandra Kamberkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	226
Ramchandra Mahadeo Churi	Palghar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	226
Ramchandra Sutar	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	226
Ramchunder Narayan	Baroda, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	226
Ramdeen Aheer	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	226-27
Ramdeen Panday	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	227
Ramdeen Passee	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	227
Ramdhani Pandey	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	227
Ramdhun Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	227-28
Ramdial Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	228
Ramjearun Aheer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	228
Ramjee Chawhan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	228
Ramjee Gond	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1860	228-29
Ramjee	Sattara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	229
Ramji Asmat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	229

Ramkhelawan Roy	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	229
Ramlughun Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	229
Ramna	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	229-30
Rampal Ramkuber	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	230
Rampersaud Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	230
Ramprasad Bhimshankar	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	230
Ramrao Gohad	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	not known	230-31
Ramsahai Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	231
Ramsaran Sampat	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	231
Ramu Khandkar	Burma	INA	1944	231
Ramu Krishna Sutar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	231
Ramzan Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	231-32
Ranchhodbhai Patel	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	232
Rangari Bhaskar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	232
Rao Sahib <i>alias</i> Pandurang Sadashiv	Not Known	1857 Uprising	1862	232
Raojee s/o Kaboojee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	232-33
Raojee s/o Ramjee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	233
Rashid Khan Nawab	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	233
Rasiklal Jani	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	233
Ratan Hari Patil	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	233
Rateelal Vaidya	Pune, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	233
Rati Lal	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	233-34
Ratilal Patel	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	234
Ratilal Sakharohand	Pune, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	234
Ratilal Wani	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	234
Ravajee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	234
Rebejee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	234-35
Rehman Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	235
Reno Bai	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Forest Satyagraha	1930	235
Rissaw Coree	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	235
Roola <i>alias</i> Roolyah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	235-36
Roop Ram Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	236

Roop Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	236
Roopa Aheer	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	236
Rooshan Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	236
Ruheem Ally	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	236-37
Ruheem Aly Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	237
Ruheeman	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	237
Runbaz Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	237
Runghoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	237-38
Runjeet Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	238
Rushi Dhakate	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	238
Rushi Vaidya	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	238
Sadar Singh (Sudarsingh)	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	239
Sadashiv Kulkarni	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	239
Sadashiv Pathak	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Civil Disobedience movement	1938	239
Sadhu Gaikwad	Burma	INA	1945	239-40
Sadhu Ram Karande	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	240
Sadu Shetty	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	240
Sadubhau Pendharkar	Pune, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1946	240
Safi Abdulla	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	240
Sahadeo Chavan	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	240-41
Sahadu Mali	Andaman Islands	Anti-British activities	1920	241
Sahoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	241
Sakharam Babaji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	241
Sakharam Dasba Gadiwal	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1921	241
Sakharam Gorhe	Nasik, Maharashtra	Revolutionary activities	1910	241-42
Sakharam Matewar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	242
Sakharke Ranjake	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	242
Salabhai Nathabhai	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	242
Sanku Dass Byrage	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	242
Sant Ram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	242-43
Santone Barretto	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	243
Sarjah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	243
Sarjerao Jadhav	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	243

Sawalaram Mhaprelkar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	243
Sawan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	243-44
Sayed Hassan Mohammed Sheik	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	244
Sayyad <i>alias</i> Chhotu	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	244
Seetal Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	244
Seetaram Burai	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	244-45
Seetaram Rungrao Guptey	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	245
Seetul	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	245
Sekunder	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	245
Sendeen Singh	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	245-46
Seraj	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	246
Shada	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	246
Shadee Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	246
Shahadu Bendale	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	246
Shahnauth Bhan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	246-47
Shaikh Beechaie	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	247
Shaikh Peer Bux	Karachi, Sind	1857 Uprising	1857	247
Sham Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	247
Shamrao Patil	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	247-48
Shankar Bhagoji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	248
Shankar Chambhar	Sangli, Maharashtra	Forest Satyagraha	1930	248
Shankar Chikale	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	248
Shankar Dhondiba	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	248
Shankar Hagawane	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	248-49
Shankar Ingle	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	249
Shankar Joshi	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	249
Shankar Khude	Belgaum, Karnataka	Quit India movement	1942	249
Shankar Mahale	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	249
Shankar Motiram Bari	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	249-50
Shankar Sakharam	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	250
Shankar Shivadare	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	250
Shankarbhai Dhobi	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	250
Shankarbhai	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	250

Shankarlal	Kheda, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	250
Shantaram Gumaste	Belgaum, Karnataka	Quit India movement	1942	251
Shashidhar Ketkar	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	251
Shawan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	251
Sheeonath K.	Burma	INA	1944	251
Sheetra	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	251
Sheik Anees	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	252
Sheik Burkudu	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	252
Sheik Ghulam Mohiuddin	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	252
Sheik Kadir	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	252
Sheik Madarbux	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	252-53
Sheikh Ally Arab	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	253
Sheikh Bhagoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	253
Sheikh Chund	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	253
Sheikh Ellahee Bux	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	253-54
Sheikh Eradut	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	254
Sheikh Golam	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	254
Sheikh Imam Bux	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	254
Sheikh Kasar Aziz	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	254
Sheikh Khoda Bux	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	254-55
Sheikh Mummoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	255
Sheikh Roshun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	255
Sheiyyad aka Chhotu	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	255
Sheo Bux Shookod	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	255-56
Sheonarain Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	256
Sheoram	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	256
Sheorath	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	256
Sher Mohomed Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	256
Sheshidhar Neelkantha Ketkar	Khandesh District, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	256-57
Sheshrao Mudholkar	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	257
Shewaram More Buhooshroot	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	257
Shiban Rajurkar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	257
Shirish Mehta	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	257-58

Shiv Lal Patel (Dr.)	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1943	258
Shivaram Vithal	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	258
Shivhare	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	258
Shivia Patola	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	258
Shivram Bhonsle	Burma	INA	1944	258-59
Shivram Kothari	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	259
Shivram Nhavi	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	259
Shobharam Varma	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	259
Shoodees	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	259
Shravan Raghatate	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	259
Shridhar Phadnis <i>alias</i> Anna Phadnis	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	260
Shrikrishana Sarda	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	260
Shripat Bhila Patil	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	260
Shripat Patil	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	260
Shriram Bingeekar	Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	260-61
Shriram Dhurve	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	261
Shrirang Bhau Shinde	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	261
Shrirang Patil	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	261
Shrish Kumar	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	261-62
Shunbhoo Daulat	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	262
Shurdad	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	262
Shushilabai (Tai)	Pune, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	262
Shyamaji Krishna Varma	Geneva, Switzerland	Revolutionary Activities	1930	262-63
Siddha Gonad Patil	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	263
Siddheshwar Gore	Buldhana, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1931	263-64
Siddu Boomhee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	264
Sidu Bhiwa Pawar	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	264
Sidu Shewale	Burma	INA	1944	264
Sindee	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	264
Sindhutai Tikhe	Pune, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	264-65
Siraram Bhevale	Kohima, Nagaland	INA	1944	265
Sirbundhun	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	265
Sitaram Chambhar	Sangli, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	265

Sitoojee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	265-66
Sivan Rajukar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	266
Sobhaje Chawhan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	266
Sobharam Tewaree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	266
Sodha Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	266
Sokha Bahalia	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	266-67
Soma	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	267
Somabhai Panchal	Vadodara	Quit India movement	1942	267
Sompal Pandey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	267
Somu Jora	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	267
Sont Ram	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	267-68
Sonu Ranga Chambhar	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1946	268
Soobaruth	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	268
Soobhan Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	268
Soobodhum	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	268
Soochit	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	268-69
Sookh Ram	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	269
Soondur Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	269
Sooplull Dubey	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	269
Sorbata	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	269-70
Sordar Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	270
Sre Kishen	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	270
Sreedhur Phadnis	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	270
Sripat Maruri Jadhav	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	270-71
Suddhaya	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	271
Suddoo Nayak	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	271
Sufunica Rehman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	271
Suggut Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	271
Sukhadev	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	271-72
Sukhalal Gujar	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	272
Sukharam Chawan	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	272
Sukhdeo Suralkar	Nasik, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	272
Sukur More	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	272
Suleman Shah	Poona, Maharashtra	Non-Cooperation movement	1922	272-73

Sulochana Joshi	Poona, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	273
Sumbher	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	273
Summoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	273
Summun Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	273-74
Sumoonund Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	274
Sunkoo Misser	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	274
Suntoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	274
Surna Shah	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	274-75
Sushilabai Bal	Belgaum, Karnataka	Quit India movement	1943	275
Suttoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	275
Syed Hussein	Bombay, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	275
Syed Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	275
Sygebond Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	275-76
Syresness <i>alias</i> Ramjee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	276
Taj Mohamed/ Fazal Mohamed	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	277
Tatia Mohite <i>alias</i> Gangajee Rao	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	277
Tatya Awajee	Sholapur, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	277
Tatya Tope <i>alias</i> Ramchandra Pandurang	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh	1857 Uprising	1859	277-78
Thakkor Amstee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	278-79
Thakoo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	279
Thakoor Tewarree	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	279
Thakur Jirabhai	Khanpur, Gujarat	1857 Uprising	not known	279
Thakurbhai Desai	Surat, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	279
Thamatmal Sukhram Dass	Imphal, Manipur	INA	1944	279-80
Thanaj Pawar	Burma	INA	1944	280
Thankur Prasad Nayak	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	280
Tima	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	280
Timaya Gowari	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Forest Satyagraha	1930	280
Timya Shahare	Bhandara, Maharashtra	Forest Satyagraha	1930	280
Tookaram	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	280-81
Trambaklal	Sabarmati, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	281

Triambak Patel	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	281
Triambak Rao Khedkar	Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra	Individual Satyagraha	not known	281
Trimbak Mali	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	281
Trivikram	Sabarmati, Gujarat	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	281
Tukaram Bharmal	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	282
Tukaram Dadoo	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	282
Tukaram Kudekar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	282
Tukaram Manikpure	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	282
Tukaram Parashar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	282
Tukaram Satuba Sonar	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	282-83
Tulshi Ram Mali	Poona, Maharashtra	Anti-British activities	1924	283
Tulsi Ram Panchghare	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1946	283
Tulsiramji Tadas	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	283
Turvi	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	283
Udebhan Kubade	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	284
Udeyraj Jayantra	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	284
Udhav Khemaskar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1944	284
Ujjal Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	284-85
Ulluff Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	285
Umakant Kadia	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	285
Umashankar Pandya	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	285
Uncha	Khandesh, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1858	285-86
Updarut Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	286
Ushruff Ally	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	286
Usman Sheikh	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	286
Uttamrao Ambekar	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1945	286-87
Uttar Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	287
Uttur Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	287
Vaidya	Poona, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	288
Vallabh Nath Gowri	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	288
Vaman Sadkapal	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	288
Vaman Vaidha	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	288
Vasanaji Ceheda	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	288-89

Vasant Datye	Kolaba, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	289
Vasant Kumar Pense	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	289
Vasu Jadhao	Burma	INA	1944	289
Vasudeo Ballal	Maharashtra	Quit India movement	not known	289
Vasudeo Balwant Phadke	Aden	Revolutionary Activities	1883	289-90
Vasudeo Nagbhikar	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	290
Vasudev Bhagwant Jogalekar	Trimbakeshwar	1857 Uprising	1857	290-91
Vasudev Chapekar	Poona, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1899	291
Veer Hassaram Pamnani	Karachi, Sind	Fight against communalism	1940	291
Velayat Ali Khan	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	291
Vettoojee	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	291-92
Vilayat Khan	Nagpur, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1862	292
Vinayak Balvant	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	292
Vinayak Narayan Deshpande	Thane, Maharashtra	Revolutionary Activities	1910	292
Vinayakrao Yavale	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	293
Vinod Kinariwala	Ahmadabad, Gujarat	Quit India movement	1942	293
Vishnu Barbate	Sangli, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	293
Vishnu Ganesh Pingle	Lahore, Pakistan	Revolutionary Activities	1915	293-94
Vishnu Khandu Barbatte	Satara, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	294-95
Vishnu Lele	Satara, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	295
Vishram Nanji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	295
Vishram Nath Khadke	Burma	INA	1945	295
Vishwanath Dhude	Wardha, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	295
Vithal Bhagwankar	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	295
Vithal Gokal	Sind, Pakistan	Anti-British activities	1939	296
Vithal Laxman	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	296
Vithal Pawar	Burma	INA	1944	296
Vithal Singre	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	296
Vithalbhai Dallubhai Patel	Surat, Gujarat	Forest Satyagraha	1930	296
Vithaldas Valabhdas Chandan	Bombay, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	296-97
Vitthal Rao Kotwal	Raigad, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	297

Waloo	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	298
Waman Tandel	Bombay, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	298
Wamanrao Patil	Benoda, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	298
Wamanrao Wankhede	Benoda, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	298-99
Wazir Khan	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	299
Withal Khundo Wankniss	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	299
Yadav Panjarao	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	300
Yarvankar	Burma	INA	1944	300
Yasdev Pohoomull Hasrajani	Imphal, Manipur	INA	1944	300
Yashwant Govind Gavad	Thane, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	300-01
Yashwant Gulane	Amravati, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1943	301
Yashwant Naik	Nasik, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1859	301
Yashwant Palekar	Yavatmal Jail, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	301
Yasin Fateh	Bombay, Maharashtra	Nationalistic Activities	1946	301
Yesha Gaikwad	Satara, Maharashtra	1857 Uprising	1857	301-02
Yeshwunta	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	302
Yessa	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	not known	302
Yusaf Ali Ibrahimji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	302
Zafaramiya Rafikamiya	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Quit India movement	1942	303
Zakiuddin Sulemanji	Bombay, Maharashtra	RIN Mutiny	1946	303
Zalim Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1858	303
Ziparu Jagtap	Nasik, Maharashtra	Civil Disobedience movement	1930	303-04
Zorawan Singh	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	304
Zorawur Sing	Andaman Islands	1857 Uprising	1859	304